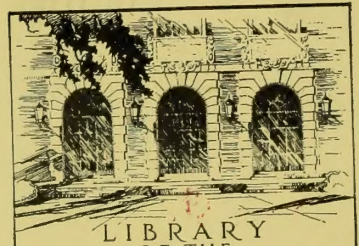

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BULLETIN

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BULLETIN

JULY 6, 1940

Vol. III: No. 54—Publication 1480

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Europe

EUROPEAN POSSESSIONS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Statement by the Secretary of State on German Reply to Note of the United States

[Released to the press July 5]

The Secretary of State, the Honorable Cordell Hull, made the following statement on July 5:

"The American Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin has communicated to the Department the text of a note dated July 1, which he has received from the German Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"The note in question refers to the note delivered by the American Chargé d'Affaires under instructions of the Government of the United States on June 18,[1] in which this Government informed the Government of the German Reich that it would not recognize any transfer of a geographical region of the Western Hemisphere from one non-American power to another non-American power, and that it would not acquiesce in any attempt to undertake such transfer.

"The German Minister of Foreign Affairs states that the Government of the German Reich is unable to perceive for what reason the Government of the United States of America has addressed this communication to the Reich Government. He states that in contrast with other countries, especially in contrast with England and France, Germany has no territorial possessions in the American Continent, and has given no occasion whatever for the assumption that it intends to acquire such possessions, and he asserts that thus insofar as Germany is concerned, the communication addressed to the Reich Government is without object.

"The German Minister of Foreign Affairs continues by remarking that in this case the interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine implicit in the communication of the Government of the United States would amount to conferring upon some European countries the right to possess territories in the Western Hemisphere and not to other European countries. He states that it is obvious that such an interpretation would be untenable. He concludes by remarking that apart from this, the Reich Government would like to point out again on this occasion that the nonintervention in the affairs of the American Continent by European nations which is demanded by the Monroe Doctrine can in principle be legally valid only on condition that the American nations for their part do not interfere in the affairs of the European Continent.

"The foregoing is the substance of the German note.

"I feel that no useful purpose will be served at this time for this Government to undertake to make any further communication to the Government of the German Reich on the subject matter of the communication above quoted.

"The fundamental questions involved are entirely clear to all of the peoples of the American republics, and undoubtedly as well to the majority of the governments and peoples in the rest of the world.

[1] See the *Bulletin* of June 22, 1940 (Vol. II, No. 52), pp. 681–682.

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"The Monroe Doctrine is solely a policy of self-defense, which is intended to preserve the independence and integrity of the Americas. It was, and is, designed to prevent aggression in this hemisphere on the part of any non-American power, and likewise to make impossible any further extension to this hemisphere of any non-American system of government imposed from without. It contains within it not the slightest vestige of any implication, much less assumption, of hegemony on the part of the United States. It never has resembled, and it does not today resemble, policies which appear to be arising in other geographical areas of the world, which are alleged to be similar to the Monroe Doctrine, but which, instead of resting on the sole policies of self-defense and of respect for existing sovereignties, as does the Monroe Doctrine, would in reality seem to be only the pretext for the carrying out of conquest by the sword, of military occupation, and of complete economic and political domination by certain powers of other free and independent peoples.

"The Monroe Doctrine has, of course, not the remotest connection with the fact that certain European nations exercise sovereignty over colonies in the Western Hemisphere and that certain other European nations do not. This situation existed before the Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed. The Doctrine did not undertake to interfere with the existing situation, but did announce that further incursions would not be tolerated. It made clear that the future transfer of existing possessions to another non-American state would be regarded as inimical to the interests of this hemisphere. This has become a basic policy of the Government of the United States. As already stated in the communication addressed to the German Government by this Government under date of June 18, the Government of the United States will neither recognize nor acquiesce in the transfer to a non-American power of geographical regions in this hemisphere now possessed by some other non-American power.

"The Government of the United States pursues a policy of nonparticipation and of noninvolvement in the purely political affairs of Europe. It will, however, continue to cooperate, as it has cooperated in the past, with all other nations, whenever the policies of such nations make it possible, and whenever it believes that such efforts are practicable and in its own best interests, for the purpose of promoting economic, commercial, and social rehabilitation, and of advancing the cause of international law and order, of which the entire world stands so tragically in need today."

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NEWSPAPER INTERVIEW OF GERMAN CONSUL GENERAL IN NEW ORLEANS

[Released to the press July 5]

Through the courtesy and assistance of the Governor of Louisiana, the Department of State has now received a report concerning the interview given by Edgar Freiherr Spiegel von und zu Peckelsheim, German Consul General in New Orleans, to a reporter for the *New Orleans States* on June 14, 1940, excerpts from which appeared in that newspaper and were later reproduced or summarized in other papers. It would appear that the German Consul General in this instance thought he was not speaking for quotation, and that his statement was not for publication, and that, perhaps due to a misunderstanding, publication was made.

The matter has been taken up with the German Embassy here, and it has been pointed out that public discussion of questions relating to this country's policies and attitudes does not properly come within the province of foreign government officials in the United States. It was pointed out that permission granted to foreign government officials to continue to remain in this country is dependent on observance of this rule.

The incident is considered closed.

The American Republics

THE ALTERED ECONOMIC POSITION OF LATIN AMERICA, 1931–1939

Address by Assistant Secretary Grady [2]

[Released to the press July 2]

It is a pleasure for me to have been given the opportunity of taking part in this Conference on International Relations of the Institute of Latin American Studies. Such meetings not only serve to focus public attention on the importance of the general subject of our political, economic, and cultural relations with the other American republics, but more particularly they bring together scholars and specialists in that field to exchange views and define the problems for whose solution attention needs most specifically to be directed. The objective of the Conference is, I understand, the formulation of definite proposals or plans for the prosecution of research projects, rather than the discussion of current problems alone, with a view to providing a firm foundation upon which future discussions can be more intelligently conducted on the basis of new information developed by such projects. The work of such conferences as this one, opening today, deserves every encouragement and support.

A consideration at this time of the altered economic position of Latin America during the last decade has more significance than the mere recital of a series of developments with which a group such as is gathered here today is, to a considerable extent, already familiar. Its greater significance and value lie in the opportunity to analyze the effects of world-wide developments and trends during the last 10 years on the other American republics, individually and severally, and to examine the status of our own relations with those countries. Only from such an analysis can come an intelligent approach to today's problems.

[2] Delivered at the third session of the Conference on International Relations of the Institute of Latin American Studies, at the University of Texas, Austin, Tex., July 2, 1940.

Although the individual nations of Latin America possess economic personalities which in some cases are as different from one another as from that of the United States, and while it is therefore difficult to indulge in generalities applying to 20 nations, there are nevertheless certain basic economic factors common to all of them.

The economy of the republics of Latin America is closely linked with that of the world because of the position of those countries as producers of raw materials for export, upon the sale of which they depend to a large extent for means of covering the debit items in their balances of international payments. One of the most significant developments during the last decade has been the loss of control by many Latin-American nations of the proceeds of a considerable part of their exports through the operation of bilateral agreements with European countries which forced such proceeds to be utilized only for imports from such countries or for specific financial purposes. Since the nations of Latin America have remained to a considerable extent producers of primary goods for world markets, their exports have been highly sensitive to conditions in world markets over which those nations have had little control. So long as the trend continues toward bilateral trade, and controls of the proceeds of Latin-American exports are operated as they have been in recent years or increased by European importing nations, the more vulnerable the southern countries of the Western Hemisphere will become to pressure from abroad. We cannot fail to take note of the possibility of such pressure being applied for other than economic ends.

Aggravating the problem just mentioned is that of the unitary nature of Latin-American exports: the effects of developments outside the

hemisphere on the production of tin in Bolivia, copper and nitrate in Chile, coffee and cotton in Brazil, coffee and petroleum in Colombia, and coffee in Venezuela and in the Central American republics, to mention but a few outstanding examples, have a profound influence on a large part of the economy of each of the affected countries. Although definite steps have been taken during the last decade looking toward diversification of agriculture and industry in a number of countries and a certain degree of progress has been achieved, the basic "one-crop" situation in the majority of the Latin-American countries remains substantially unchanged today.

Closely allied to the problems just mentioned has been the relationship between foreign trade and governmental finances. Although considerable headway has been made in a few of the more economically advanced countries of Latin America during the last decade to broaden the tax base, it is still largely true that the most important single source of government revenue is customs duties. Developments in foreign trade, therefore, are especially significant in Latin America from the point of view of public finance, including the servicing of foreign obligations, and of the bearing of such finance on various aspects of national economic activity and growth.

The basic position of the Latin-American countries as debtors on international account has not changed during the past decade. There is today and will be for some decades to come a real need for the investment of new capital in enterprises sound for both the lender and the borrower. The movement of capital for productive investment has in the past been closely related to the effect upon the national economies of sharp fluctuations in foreign trade. Thus, the rapid decrease in foreign trade at the beginning of the past decade coincided with the cessation of our foreign lending which accelerated the downward economic trend. I do not, of course, mean to imply that the basis or methods of much foreign lending by this country during the twenties was sound. Continued indiscriminate lending to Latin America would not have been wise and very probably could not in any event have offset the effects upon that area of the general world situation. Nevertheless, new capital carefully directed into lines which would have increased local productive capacity and raised living standards would have been of value during that period to both lender and borrower.

At the beginning of the last decade the economies of the American republics were, generally speaking, in a relatively prosperous condition although the first rumblings were audible of the troubled days ahead. Foreign trade, at that time as now, one of the most obvious barometers of general conditions, was at a high level, supported by high prices and a relative freedom of movement. The effect of foreign borrowing, although beginning to taper off, was still sufficient to permit international payments to be balanced and currencies to remain fairly stable.

By the middle of 1930, however, appeared the first marked signs of the depression as raw-material price declines gained momentum. Falling more rapidly and to considerably lower levels than prices of finished goods and semimanufactures, world prices for such important Latin-American export commodities as copper, wheat, coffee, sugar, and tin had declined by the end of 1932 to hardly more than 40 percent of the levels at the beginning of 1928. The price index for finished goods and semimanufactures in the United States, on the other hand, declined during that period only to 73 and 62 percent, respectively, of the 1928 levels. The effect on Latin-American foreign trade, of course, and in turn on the internal economy, was rapid and severe. Chilean foreign trade, hardest hit, had by 1932 declined to but 13 percent of its value in 1929. The practical cessation of foreign investments aggravated the difficulties resulting from the shrinking value of exports. Government revenues, dependent to an important extent upon customs duties, declined rapidly and resulted not only in internal difficulties but also in suspension of foreign debt service in various countries. Gold stocks were depleted and currency depreciation set in. Practically all elements of the national economies were caught in the descending spiral.

The United States, of course, must accept its share of the blame for the trade-strangling measures throughout the world which have had a particularly destructive effect on the economies of the countries of Latin America. The Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act of 1930, the sanitary embargo imposed by that act as a protection against foreign competition rather than against the danger of harmful diseases, and other restrictive measures not only contributed directly to economic difficulties in certain Latin-American countries but set in motion retaliatory or defensive measures in many countries in other parts of the world which in turn restricted the trade of the nations of this hemisphere. During the last few years we have made some progress through the trade-agreements program in meeting this problem but much of the task still lies before us.

The Latin-American governments were faced early in the depression with the necessity of adopting drastic measures to meet the rapidly changing situation. Since the causes of the difficulties resulted primarily from the deterioration of economic relationships with the rest of the world, it was natural that the first defensive measures should involve readjustments in those relations. Thus, controls were established which, although varying in their details and manner of application from one country to another, were designed to restrict imports within reduced exchange availabilities and secondly to control those availabilities in a manner which would permit their most efficient use from the point of view of what seemed to be the national interest.

These were in the first instance the primary objectives of increases in tariff rates and the operation of exchange control. Increased import duties were directed in a large part against articles regarded as luxuries and, in the case of exchange control, exchange for payments of such articles and for noncommercial purposes was subject to long delays or was supplied only at unfavorable rates in order that exchange availabilities could be utilized primarily for essential imports.

Soon, however, the operation of exchange and trade controls became subject to pressure from foreign countries. The usual export surplus of Latin-American countries presented certain European importing nations with an opportunity to accomplish two purposes: the liquidation of balances blocked in Latin-American countries for lack of exchange and the forcing of their own exports. Thus a large number of bilateral clearing or compensation agreements came into existence. This development has presented to the United States Government one of its most difficult problems in inter-American economic relations.

The growth of manufacturing activities in Latin America during the past decade has been considerable, particularly in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Mexico. This expansion of industrial activity constitutes the second important period of industrialization in Latin America, the first having occurred during the 1914–18 war-period when manufacturing was stimulated primarily by the loss of European sources of supply. During the past decade, however, the marked expansion of industrial activity may be ascribed largely to the foreign trade situation and its effect on foreign exchange availabilities, together with higher import duties imposed for protective purposes.

As the economies of the American republics grow and mature, the trend toward industrialization may be expected to increase and, insofar as it rests on a sound economic basis, it may be reflected in a growing volume of international trade resulting in benefits to all countries concerned. The marked trend toward industrialization which has taken place in the last decade has been due partly, however, to abnormal economic conditions brought about by the development of bilateralism in the trade relations of Latin-American republics as well as of other countries. It reflects in part the disintegration of the international economic system on which the prosperity of Latin America is especially dependent.

Comprehensive statistics showing the growth of manufacturing activity in all of the other American republics are not available. In Argentina, however, an industrial census was

taken in 1935 and another in 1937. The expansion during this 2-year period is evidence of the rapidity of growth in one of the leading countries. Between 1935 and 1937 the number of persons engaged in manufacturing in Argentina increased from 526,000 to 642,000, or by 22 percent; wages and salaries increased more than 200 million pesos, from 737 million to 948 million pesos, or by 28.6 percent, and the value of finished goods increased from 3.4 to 4.7 billion pesos, or by 36.1 percent.

Similar developments in Brazil have, among other things, placed that country on an export basis in textiles, and manufacturing has also expanded tremendously in many other lines.

In the light of developments over the last decade, it is of interest to examine certain changes in the economies of the nations of Latin America: the apparent necessity in the majority of countries for some form of governmental control over foreign trade or the means of international payment; the trend toward the canalizing of foreign trade and the payments therefor into bilateral channels; certain gradual changes in the composition of both exports and imports, brought about not only by adjustments in the domestic economies of the Latin-American countries but more importantly because of trends in commercial policy in other countries, such as the movement in various European countries for self-sufficiency in certain products deemed essential; and a somewhat greater dependence on domestic sources for new investment capital.

Continuing governmental controls over trade and payments in Latin America is a phenomenon which seems attributable to two causes: the operation of a not inconsiderable part of Latin-American foreign trade under compensation agreements largely imposed from abroad, and the necessity of controlling the actual or potential demand for foreign exchange which for all purposes considerably exceeds exchange availabilities in many countries. With respect to the former, it is not possible to foretell to what extent the post-war trade between a large part of Europe and Latin America will be conducted on any more liberal lines than during the last few years. In regard to exchange, the potential demand in the nations of Latin America is as great if not greater now than it was prior to the depression, particularly if we include the demand for exchange for noncommercial purposes. The supply of exchange, on the other hand, is much smaller than it was 10 years ago, largely because of a much lower level of export values.

The trend which has developed during the last few years to force trade and payments into bilateral channels is, of course, to the long-run disadvantage of the countries of Latin America, whose real interest is in the development of international trade with a minimum of restrictions or artificial controls.

The changes which have taken place in the composition of Latin-American foreign trade over the last decade are more noticeable in imports than in exports. Reflecting, among other things, increased industrial activity, imports of raw materials and semifinished goods have in many lines of trade gradually tended to displace to some extent semifinished goods and manufactures, respectively, and imports of machinery have increased. On the side of exports, noteworthy trends have included increased exports of petroleum from Colombia and of cotton from Brazil.

The net result of the foregoing factors upon the trade of the United States with Latin America, and upon our financial relationships with that area, may be summarized as follows:

Our import trade, in dollar value, has undergone a considerable change: in 1929 our imports from the 20 republics of Latin America amounted to $1,014,127,000. While having recovered from depression levels, they nevertheless have averaged only $548,053,000 during the last 3 years. This is similarly true in the case of our exports to Latin America: a decrease from $911,749,000 in 1929 to an average of $547,275,000 in 1937–39. These changes might be found to be even more marked if account were taken of the change in the value of the dollar between 1929 and the present time. On the import side there have not been any marked changes in the commodities enter-

ing into the trade. On the export side, the changes have been somewhat more marked: as various American republics tended to become more economically developed, there was a trend toward greater industrialization and a resultant shift toward the exportation from this country to Latin America of machinery and other producers goods. The share of the United States in the import trade of Latin America has remained steady during the last decade, amounting to 35.9 percent in 1930 and 34.6 percent in 1938. The relative importance of Latin America as a market for our products and as a source of imports likewise has remained about the same: Latin America took 17.4 percent of our exports in 1929 and 17.9 percent in 1939, and supplied us with 22.3 percent of our imports in 1939 as compared with 23.1 percent 10 years earlier.

Turning to other aspects of our economic relations with Latin America over the past decade, we find that most of our problems stem from the generally lower level of foreign trade throughout the world today than 10 years ago. In 1929, when Latin-American exports were at a high level and the proceeds therefrom could be freely utilized, the excess of Latin-American exports to Europe over imports from that area were used as needed to meet commercial and financial obligations in the United States.

The unsatisfactory situation resulting from a lower level of Latin-American export values has been aggravated by the control which various European countries have exercised over the proceeds of Latin-American exports in order to promote the sale of their own products or for other purposes. Where such controls affect the proceeds of a large part of the exports of a particular Latin-American country, the general result has been that the supply of exchange available for payments to the United States has been limited and that our exporters have received the first call on this limited supply while our other economic interests, chiefly our investors, have received less favorable treatment. Although a number of Latin-American governments have made sincere efforts to resume service on their obligations on which service was suspended during the depression, their efforts, as well as the efforts of those governments which have not resumed service in any degree, have been hampered by the exchange problem. A substantial increase in the value of Latin-American exports for which free foreign exchange can be obtained would improve the position of our investors as well as that of our exporters.

This Government can contribute in considerable measure to the easing of exchange difficulties in Latin America through the reduction of those trade barriers which have prevented a larger flow of imports from that area into this country and through the maintenance of those conditions under which goods moving freely may continue to be imported without restrictions. During the last few years the trade-agreements program has been the most effective means utilized by this Government to create conditions favorable to a sound and profitable expansion of our foreign trade, imports as well as exports. We have concluded 12 agreements with 11 of the Latin-American nations, including a supplementary agreement with Cuba. Negotiations are in progress with another country, Chile.

The fact is that the administration has throughout its term been actively seeking to promote economic relations with the other countries of this hemisphere. Our efforts have, of course, not in all instances been successful, but the progress has been steady. The situation that faces us today calls for redoubled efforts toward inter-American economic cooperation. This is demanded, not only for sound business reasons, but also by our common interest in defense.

We must continue and intensify our efforts, through our trade and other commercial policies, to develop for our common benefit trade relations within this hemisphere. At the same time, we cannot intelligently ignore the plain fact that the trade relations of the Americas are not, and cannot be dealt with as if they were, trade relations within the American hemisphere alone. A large share of the trade of this

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hemisphere is, and must continue to be, with the populous areas of the Old World, and in significant degree we nations of this hemisphere are not only mutual suppliers of each others' needs, but competitors in overseas markets. Even competitors, however, have common interests, and we should study and clarify the nature of those interests in order to find the best means of furthering them by cooperative action.

We frequently hear it proposed that production in Latin-American countries be adjusted so as to make it possible to substitute our markets for their markets in the Old World. It is suggested in this connection that we assist the development in the Americas of the production of commodities such as rubber, cocoa, and tin, for which our necessity provides abundant and profitable markets and for which we are now dependent upon sources in remote corners of the earth.

Proposals of this sort do not of course offer a solution to the current economic problems of the Americas. Even if ways can be found to surmount the difficult technical problems involved in such proposals, such as the question of labor supply, of climatic requirements, or of transportation, substantial results will require an extended period of persevering endeavor, and the needs of the situation are current and pressing. The problems of failing or blockaded markets, of unsold surpluses, and of their economic and political consequences among our neighbors are problems of today's finances and balances of payments for their governments, and of today's livelihood for their peoples.

But while the immediate problem of export surpluses is demanding our attention, we must not lose sight of the long-range view of our economic relations with the other American republics. This includes not only their possibilities of supplying more of our import needs, but also the opportunities for furthering their economic development which, in raising standards of living, will provide improved markets in this hemisphere for our own products.

I have attempted to point out some of the more important economic developments in Latin America during the past decade. It has been a period which has witnessed sharp fluctuations between prosperity and depression in nearly every phase of national life. If the difficulties which have arisen during the last 10 years have served no other purpose, they have at least given us an insight into the problems we may expect to face in the near future upon a greatly intensified scale. It is important, therefore, that we have a thorough understanding of economic developments in Latin America in the recent past in order that we may be better equipped to solve the difficulties which lie ahead for the nations of that area in their relations with the rest of the world and in our own relations with them. Accordingly, it would seem desirable in formulating projects for the study of present and future inter-American economic problems to give adequate attention to recent trends and the factors involved in order that they may be understood and dealt with intelligently.

Pressure upon the democracies of this hemisphere by the totalitarian powers, which has begun even before the cannon in Europe have ceased thundering, challenges directly the ability of this country to establish a basis for inter-American economic relations which will permit the other nations of this hemisphere to resist trade bargains with political strings attached. Our first task, therefore, is to be as completely informed as possible, in the light of past developments, on the problems faced by the Latin-American republics. To this the present gathering can contribute effectively by giving the widest possible dissemination to the results of the research projects it initiates. In the sense of a more positive program, groups such as this can also aid materially by their efforts to secure widespread support for the practical measures necessary if we are to maintain political and defensive unity in this hemisphere through strengthened economic cooperation. Specifically, if we are going to implement the good-neighbor policy at a time when it faces its severest test, we must be prepared to extend to the nations of Latin America every assistance in the solution of their export problems with a view

to safeguarding their interests and ours against the totalitarian weapons of politico-economic penetration. In a word, we must exert ourselves in every way in order to maintain in this hemisphere the spirit and substance of those liberal economic and political relationships which make life worth while.

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MEETING OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS AT HABANA

Final Agenda

The Governing Board of the Pan American Union has approved the final program or agenda for the forthcoming consultative meeting at Habana of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, or their representatives. The final agenda as approved is identical with the draft agenda which appeared on pages 705–706 of the *Bulletin* of June 29, 1940 (Vol. II, No. 53), with the exception of paragraph 4 of section I, which reads in the final agenda as follows:

"(4) Consideration of the humanitarian activities which, in a coordinated manner, can be conducted by the Governments of the American Republics, the National Red Cross societies, and other entities created for the purpose, for the benefit of refugees, prisoners, and other victims of the war."

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VENEZUELA: NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

[Released to the press July 5]

The following telegram was sent July 5 by President Roosevelt to the President of Venezuela, Señor Eleazar López Contreras:

"JULY 5, 1940.

"On this anniversary which the people of Venezuela are celebrating today I take great pleasure in extending to Your Excellency on behalf of the people of the United States and in my own name sincere congratulations and earnest wishes for the prosperity of the Republic.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

General

CONTROL OF EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES OF MUNITIONS, MATERIALS, AND MACHINERY ESSENTIAL TO NATIONAL DEFENSE

[Released to the press by the White House July 2]

The President on July 2 signed H. R. 9850, providing legal authority for the control of exports from the United States of munitions, materials, and machinery essential to our national defense. A proclamation issued under this authority sets up the controls considered necessary at this time.

The items and materials listed in the proclamation include certain strategic materials as well as semifinished products and machine tools of which there are actual or prospective shortages as a result of the national defense program.

The Materials and Production Divisions of the National Defense Advisory Commission are collaborating with the Administrator of Export Control in the determination of the items to be controlled and the extent and character of the controls to be exercised.

While the control of exports is primarily a national-defense matter, the Department of State provides the machinery for the actual issue of licenses under which any controlled items are released for export.

The President also signed and issued the following military order:

"The administration of section 6 of the act of Congress entitled 'An Act to expedite the strengthening of the national defense,' approved July 2, 1940, is essentially a military function, and by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States and as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, I hereby designate Lieutenant Colonel Russell L. Maxwell, U. S. Army, Administrator of Export Control to administer the provisions of the said section under the direction and supervision of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States.

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
"*Commander-in-Chief.*

"THE WHITE HOUSE,
"*July 2, 1940.*"

The text of the above-mentioned proclamation follows:

ADMINISTRATION OF SECTION 6 OF THE ACT ENTITLED, "AN ACT TO EXPEDITE THE STRENGTHENING OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE" APPROVED JULY 2, 1940

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A Proclamation

WHEREAS section 6 of the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT To expedite the strengthening of the national defense," approved July 2, 1940, provides as follows:

"Whenever the President determines that it is necessary in the interest of national defense to prohibit or curtail the exportation of any military equipment or munitions, or component parts thereof, or machinery, tools, or material or supplies necessary for the manufacture, servicing or operation thereof, he may by proclamation prohibit or curtail such exportation, except under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe. Any such proclamation shall describe the articles or materials included in the prohibition or curtailment contained therein. In case of the violation of any provision of any proclamation, or of any rule or regulation, issued hereunder, such violator or violators, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years or by both such fine and imprisonment. The authority granted in this Act shall terminate June 30, 1942, unless the Congress shall otherwise provide."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the said act of Congress, do hereby proclaim that the administration of the provisions of section 6 of that act is vested in the Administrator of Export Control, who shall administer such provisions under such rules and regulations as I shall from time to time prescribe in the interest of the national defense.

AND I do hereby further proclaim that upon the recommendation of the aforesaid Administrator of Export Control, I have determined that it is necessary in the interest of the national defense that on and after July 5, 1940, the articles and materials hereinafter listed shall not be exported from the United States except when authorized in each case by a license as hereinafter provided:

1. Arms, ammunition, and implements of war as defined in my Proclamation No. 2237, of May 1, 1937.[3]

2. The following basic materials and products containing the same:

a. Aluminum
b. Antimony
c. Asbestos
d. Chromium
e. Cotton linters
f. Flax
g. Graphite
h. Hides
i. Industrial diamonds
j. Manganese
k. Magnesium
l. Manila fiber
m. Mercury
n. Mica

[3] See the *Bulletin* of January 27, 1940 (Vol. II, No. 31), pp. 119–120.

o. Molybdenum
p. Optical glass
q. Platinum group metals
r. Quartz crystals
s. Quinine
t. Rubber
u. Silk
v. Tin
w. Toluol
x. Tungsten
y. Vanadium
z. Wool

3. Chemicals as follows:
a. Ammonia and ammonium compounds
b. Chlorine
c. Dimethylaniline
d. Diphenylamine
e. Nitric acid
f. Nitrates
g. Nitrocellulose, having a nitrogen content of less than 12 percent
h. Soda lime
i. Sodium acetate, anhydrous
j. Strontium chemicals
k. Sulphuric acid, fuming

4. Products as follows:
a. Aircraft parts, equipment, and accessories other than those listed in my proclamation of May 1, 1937.
b. Armor plate, other than that listed in my proclamation of May 1, 1937.
c. Glass, nonshatterable or bullet proof.
d. Plastics, optically clear.
e. Optical elements for fire control instruments, aircraft instruments, etc.

5. Machine tools as follows:
Metal-working machinery for—
(1) Melting or casting
(2) Pressing into forms
(3) Cutting or grinding, power driven
(4) Welding

AND I do hereby empower the Secretary of State to issue licenses authorizing the exportation of any of the said articles and materials the exportation of which is not already subjected to the requirement that a license be obtained from the Secretary of State authorizing their exportation and I do hereby authorize and enjoin him to issue or refuse to issue licenses authorizing the exportation of any of the articles or materials listed above in accordance with the aforesaid rules and regulations or such specific directives as may be, from time to time, communicated to him by the Administrator of Export Control.

AND I do hereby admonish all citizens of the United States and every person to abstain from every violation of the provisions of section 6 of the act above set forth, of the provisions of this proclamation, and of the provisions of such regulations as may be issued thereunder, and I do hereby warn them that all violations of such provisions will be rigorously prosecuted.

AND I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States, charged with the execution of the laws thereof, the utmost diligence in preventing violations of the said act, of this my proclamation, and of any regulations which may be issued pursuant hereto, and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 2nd day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fourth, at 11 a. m., E. S. T.

[SEAL]

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:
CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

[No. 2413]

The text of the regulations governing the exportation of articles and materials designated in the President's proclamation of July 2, 1940 (No. 2413), issued pursuant to the provisions of section 6 of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1940, appears in the *Federal Register* of July 4, 1940 (Vol. 5, No. 130), pages 2469–2472.

DOCUMENTARY REQUIREMENTS FOR ALIEN RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press July 3]

Aliens already admitted into the United States for permanent residence have not been required under the new passport and visa regulations to obtain passports from the governments to which they owe allegiance, for continued residence in the United States.

Under the Alien Registration Act of 1940, aliens in the United States will, however, be required to register. It is understood that appropriate instructions regarding the procedure to be followed in registering, will be given publicity in due course.

Alien residents of the United States desiring to proceed to neighboring countries on visits, may, upon return to the United States, present a reentry permit obtained from the United States immigration authorities before departing from the United States, or a nonquota immigration visa obtained from an American consular officer abroad. Aliens who have been admitted into the United States for permanent residence with immigration visas and who have been issued border identification cards, do not require further documentation for reentry into the United States.

The text of the regulations, effective July 1, 1940, relating to entries from Canada and Mexico, follows:

Regulations Effective July 1, 1940, Relating to Entries From Canada and Mexico

Persons Other Than American Citizens

I. TEMPORARY VISITS TO THE UNITED STATES; TRANSIT JOURNEYS THROUGH THE UNITED STATES.

Passports. Citizens of Canada and citizens of Mexico should obtain passports or similar documents from the Canadian and Mexican authorities. Nationals of other countries should similarly obtain passports from the representatives of their governments.

Visas. Application for a visitor's visa or transit certificate should be made at an American consular office.

Cost of Visa. In the case of Canadian and Mexican citizens, no charge will be made for the visa. (The charge for visas issued to persons of other nationalities will depend upon the schedule of fees applicable thereto).

Validity of Visa. The visa will be valid for twelve months if the passport is valid for this period and may be used for any number of entries during the period of validity.

Procedure When Entering and Departing From the United States. The visa will be placed upon consular form 257, which should be presented with the passport to the immigration authorities at the port of entry. The form will be retained by the immigration authorities during the holder's sojourn in the United States and will be returned to him upon his application at the immigration office when leaving the United States, for use in applying for further entries.

Departure Through Different Port of Entry. If the holder of the visa intends to depart through a different port of entry, he should so advise the immigration authorities in order that the form bearing the visa may be sent to the immigration office at the proposed point of departure.

Departure Without Awaiting Return of Form. If the person should depart from the United States without obtaining the form bearing the visa, he should write promptly to the immigration authorities requesting that the form be sent to the nearest American consular office to be returned to the person upon personal application; or if the person expects to return to the United States shortly through the same

port of entry, he may write to the immigration authorities and request that the form be retained until he shall call at the immigration office.

Passengers on Through Transportation Lines which run from the territory of one country through the territory or waters of both countries, do not require a passport or visa if passing in direct transit under supervision of the immigration authorities.

II. IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES.

New Immigrants. Persons desiring to immigrate into the United States should obtain a passport from the Canadian or Mexican authorities or from representatives of the country to which they owe allegiance. Application should be made at a consular office authorized to issue immigration visas.

Immigrants Returning From a Temporary Visit Abroad. Aliens admitted into the United States for permanent residence may upon return from a temporary visit abroad, present a reentry permit obtained from the immigration authorities before departing from the United States, or a non-quota immigration visa obtained from an American consular officer abroad.

Aliens who have been admitted into the United States for permanent residence with immigration visas and who have been issued border identification cards, do not require further documentation for reentry into the United States.

Procedure Relating to Entries From Canada and Mexico

American Citizens

American citizens do not require American passports either to leave or to reenter the United States. It is recommended, however, that they be in possession of such personal papers and other documents as may be helpful in establishing that they are American citizens.

ESTABLISHMENT OF TEMPORARY AMERICAN CONSULATES IN CANADA FOR NONIMMIGRATION VISA SERVICES

[Released to the press July 1]

With reference to the Executive order issued by the President on June 5, 1940,[4] which requires that all aliens entering the United States on and after July 1, 1940, be in possession of passports or other documents of identity and nationality and have visas obtained from American consular officers, the Department of State has established temporary American Consulates for the performance of nonimmigration visa services only, at the following places in Canada:

Fort Erie, Ontario
Kingston, Ontario
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario
Sherbrooke, Quebec
Trail, British Columbia.

The regular consular offices in Canada will also perform these services. For the greater convenience of the public, the American Consulate in London, Ontario, has been moved to Sarnia, Ontario.

[4] See the *Bulletin* of June 8, 1940 (Vol. II, No. 50), pp. 622–624.

Legislation

Joint Resolution To authorize the postponement of payment of amounts payable to the United States by the Republic of Finland on its indebtedness under agreements between that Republic and the United States dated May 1, 1923, and May 23, 1932. (Public Res. 84, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 1 p. 5¢.

Joint Resolution To amend section 4 of Public Resolution Numbered 54, approved November 4, 1939, entitled "Joint resolution to preserve the neutrality and the peace of the United States and to secure the safety of its citizens and their interests." (Public Res. 87, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 1 p. 5¢.

Departmental Service

DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS

Departmental Order

[Released to the press July 1]

The Secretary of State has signed the following Departmental order:

"DEPARTMENTAL ORDER

"In order most effectively to carry out the Department's function of the protection of American foreign commerce, there is hereby created in the Department of State a Division of Commercial Treaties and Agreements which shall have general charge of the formulation, negotiation, and administration of all commercial treaties and agreements having to do with the international commercial relations of the United States and shall cooperate in the formulation of international commercial policy. The new division shall have general responsibility for the Department's correspondence and contacts with American export and import interests, with our representatives abroad, and with representatives of foreign governments in this Country with regard to the negotiation, interpretation and enforcement of the terms of commercial treaties and agreements and problems arising in connection with the importation and exportation of goods. In carrying out these functions, the Division of Commercial Treaties and Agreements shall have the responsibility of enlisting the collaboration of other interested divisions and offices of the Department, particularly those charged with functions involving the formulation of policies, and shall maintain effective liaison with other interested departments and agencies of the Government.

"The Division of Trade Agreements is hereby abolished and its functions and staff transferred to the new division.

"Mr. Harry C. Hawkins is designated Chief of the Division of Commercial Treaties and Agreements and Mr. Henry L. Deimel, Jr., and Mr. William A. Fowler are designated Assistant Chiefs.

"The Division shall function under the supervision of the Assistant Secretary of State charged with economic, financial, tariff, and general trade questions. The symbol designation of the Division shall be TA.

"The provisions of this Order shall be effective on July 1, 1940 and shall supersede the provisions of any existing Order in conflict therewith.

"CORDELL HULL

"JUNE 29, 1940."

Statement by the Secretary of State

[Released to the press July 6]

Following is a statement by the Secretary of State:

"The recent creation of a new Division of Commercial Treaties and Agreements was another of a number of steps taken, from time to time, for the purpose of improving and making more effective the administrative machinery of the Department. The new Division will provide unified direction for carrying out important functions in the field of commercial policy formerly handled by a number of divisions.

"Far from signifying an abandonment or weakening of the trade-agreements program, this administrative change is intended to strengthen and make more efficient our efforts in the direction of the widest practicable implementation of the program and of the basic principles of liberal commercial relations, which underlie that program. Continued advocacy of

these principles has been and remains our fixed policy. The only alternative, especially after the war, would be the destructive course of totalitarian autarchy.

"I should like to call attention again to the following statement made by the President on June 21, 1940,[5] in connection with some of the emergency features of our current work in the field of inter-American economic cooperation:

"'. . . In some of its essential features, this program of cooperative economic action by the American republics, and possibly by other countries, is being undertaken in response to new—but, we hope, temporary—developments in international relations. It is not intended to replace the program of reciprocal trade agreements which has been steadfastly pursued by the Government of the United States. We continue to believe that the basic principles of that program offer the most effective basis for mutually beneficial economic relations among nations, and we are determined to work, as circumstances permit, for their fullest possible application.'"

Foreign Service of the United States

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press July 6]

Changes in the Foreign Service since June 15, 1940:

Erle R. Dickover, of Santa Barbara, Calif., Consul General at Batavia, Java, Netherlands Indies, has been assigned as Consul General at Melbourne, Australia.

Walter A. Foote, of Hamlin, Tex., Consul at Melbourne, Australia, has been assigned as Consul at Batavia, Java, Netherlands Indies.

Reginald S. Castleman, of Riverside, Calif., Consul at São Paulo, Brazil, has been assigned as Consul at Bahia, Brazil.

Daniel M. Braddock, of Grand Rapids, Mich., Second Secretary of Embassy at Caracas, Venezuela, has been assigned as Consul at Porto Alegre, Brazil.

Gerald A. Drew, of San Francisco, Calif., now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Quito, Ecuador, and will serve in dual capacity.

John J. Macdonald, of St. Louis, Mo., now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Nanking, China.

The assignment of Whitney Young, of New York, N. Y., as Consul at Palermo, Italy, has been canceled. Mr. Young has now been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

John Davies, Jr., of Cleveland, Ohio, Vice Consul at Hankow, China, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Elim O'Shaughnessy, of New York, N. Y., Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Natal, Brazil.

Troy L. Perkins, of Lexington, Ky., Vice Consul at Yünnanfu, China, has been assigned as Consul at Yünnanfu, China.

J. Graham Parsons, of New York, N. Y., Vice Consul at Mukden, Manchuria, China, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, and will serve in dual capacity.

Prescott Childs, of Holyoke, Mass., Consul at Barbados, British West Indies, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and will serve in dual capacity.

[5] See the *Bulletin* of June 22, 1940 (Vol. II, No. 52), p. 675.

Edward D. McLaughlin, of Arkansas, Second Secretary of Embassy at Mexico City, Mexico, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and will serve in dual capacity.

Robert English, of Hancock, N. H., Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, has been assigned as Consul at Wellington, New Zealand.

Leys A. France, of Ohio, assigned to the Department of State and detailed to the Department of Commerce for duty, has been assigned as Consul at Mexico City, Mexico.

The following officers of the Foreign Service have been detailed to the places indicated, where American consulates have been established for the purpose of performing nonimmigrant visa services only:

Lynn W. Franklin, of Bethesda, Md., to Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada.

Norris B. Chipman, of Washington, D. C., to Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

Benjamin M. Hulley, of De Land, Fla., to Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Canada.

Hedley V. Cooke, Jr., of Orange, N. J., to Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada.

Thomas J. Cory, of Glendale, Calif., to Trail, British Columbia, Canada.

The American Consulate at London, Ontario, Canada, has been transferred to Sarnia, Ontario, Canada. Charles E. B. Payne, of Michigan, has been appointed Vice Consul at Sarnia, Ontario, Canada.

William R. Morton, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Vice Consul at Warsaw, Poland, has been appointed Vice Consul at Quebec, Canada.

Treaty Information

Compiled by the Treaty Division

AVIATION

Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to Damages Caused by Aircraft to Third Parties on the Surface, 1933, and Additional Protocol, 1938

A statement regarding the ratification by Italy of the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to Damages Caused by Aircraft to Third Parties on the Surface, signed at Rome on May 29, 1933, and the Additional Protocol signed at Brussels on September 29, 1938, was printed in the *Bulletin* of March 2, 1940 (Vol. II, No. 36), page 273. The following is a translation of a *note verbale* dated June 4, 1940, which was received in reply to a request made to the Foreign Office regarding the deposit of the instrument of ratification by Italy:

"With reference to Note Verbale F. O. No. 1470 of the Embassy of the United States of America, the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the honor to state that Italy has deposited neither the instruments of ratification of the International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to Damages Caused by Airplanes to Third Parties on the Surface, signed at Rome May 29, 1933, nor of the Additional Protocol to the same Convention signed at Brussels September 29, 1938.

"Up to the present time, the following States have deposited the instruments of ratification of the above-mentioned Convention on the dates indicated:

Spain—June 28, 1934
Rumania—March 23, 1935
Belgium—October 14, 1936
Guatemala—July 6, 1939

"The Republic of Guatemala has also deposited, as of the same date, July 6, 1939, the instrument of ratification of the Additional Protocol.

"The Convention is not yet in effect since the condition provided for in its Article 24 (Paragraph 2) has not arisen.

"ROME, *June 4, 1940.*"

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

International Telecommunication Convention (Treaty Series Nos. 867 and 948)

Guatemala

The American Minister to Guatemala reported by a despatch dated June 21, 1940, that the *Diario de Centro América* published on June 18, 1940, a decree, No. 2456, dated April 26, 1940, by which the Guatemalan Assembly approved with reservations the International Telecommunication Convention and Telegraphic Regulations signed at Madrid on December 9, 1932, as well as the General Radio Regulations and Additional Radio Regulations signed at Cairo on April 8, 1938.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Allocation of Tariff Quota on Heavy Cattle During the Calendar Year 1940: Proclamation by the President of the United States Issued on November 30, 1939, Pursuant to Article III of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada Signed November 17, 1938 (Executive Agreement Series No. 149). Executive Agreement Series No. 170. Publication 1474. 4 pp. 5¢.

Trans-Isthmian Joint Highway Board: Arrangement Between the United States of America and Panama.—Effected by Exchanges of Notes Signed October 19 and 23, 1939, December 20, 1939, and January 4, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 168. Publication 1475. 5 pp. 5¢.

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Universal Postal Union Convention of Buenos Aires (May 23, 1939). (Post Office Dept.) 246 pp., tables. 25¢.

Regulations

Government regulations of interest to readers of the "Bulletin":

Anchorage Regulations: Regulations for the Control of Vessels in the Territorial Waters of the United States [issued under authority of the President's proclamation, No. 2412, of June 27, 1940]. (Treasury Department: Bureau of Customs.) T. D. 50182. *Federal Register*, Vol. 5, No. 128, July 2, 1940, p. 2442 (The National Archives of the United States).

Delegation of Powers and Definition of Duties [relating to the administration of the Immigration and Naturalization Service]. (Department of Justice.) [Order No. 3888.] *Federal Register*, Vol. 5, No. 129, July 3, 1940, pp. 2454–2455 (The National Archives of the United States).

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1940

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BULLETIN

JULY 13, 1940

Vol. III: No. 55—Publication 1485

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Europe

ENTRY OF BRITISH REFUGEE CHILDREN INTO THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press July 11]

Officials of the Department of State have cooperated whole-heartedly and enthusiastically with other officials of this Government charged with the control of immigration and also with interested private organizations, including the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, which has its headquarters in New York City. The fact is that all the red tape has been cut and all of the non-essential requirements have been eliminated, and this has been effective to the extent that up to today no visa has been refused to any qualified child in England. The American Embassy at London has provided every facility for the prompt issuance of visas, and no delay whatever exists in acting in these cases. Within the last 24 hours the Department of State has been on several occasions in contact with Ambassador Kennedy at London by telegraph and telephone, in addition to numerous communications to and from him since the subject of British refugee children first came up. The fact is that the United States is prepared to take children under its present requirements in much greater number than have been made available by the British authorities. Under the present arrangements for visas, 13,000 children can leave Great Britain for the United States by August 1. Only a fraction of that number have arrived in the past few weeks, though our officers in England have offered every facility at their command for this purpose. The issuance of visas in greater number than now authorized would not appear to be necessary until the present quota has been approximated.

Any delay that may be occurring in the emigration from England of children refugees for the United States or Canada is not attributable in any way to American regulations or to failure of American officials to cooperate.

The following excerpt of a telegram from Ambassador Kennedy to the Department of State last night is indicative of the situation in London:

"I note in the press and elsewhere a disposition to blame red tape for the small number of British children thus far sent to America. There is nothing to this charge. I dislike red tape more than most people, but I must admit that in this instance children are being passed by the American Consulate General faster than the British are able to find shipping accommodations for them. As a matter of record, many applicants who have received appointments for visa interviews report that they have not yet been able to procure their British passports. Visas for 1,735 additional children are now in process of issuance. The number who have actually been able to secure shipping accommodations is estimated to be around 600. In view of this situation, any discussion about cutting the red tape is purely academic at the moment."

246485—40

REGULATIONS RELATING TO TRAVEL IN COMBAT AREA

The following regulation has been codified under Title 22: Foreign Relations; Chapter I: Department of State; and Subchapter A: The Department, in accordance with the requirements of the *Federal Register* and the *Code of Federal Regulations:*

PART 55C—TRAVEL

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the President's proclamation numbered 2410,[1] of June 11, 1940, to promulgate such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law as may be necessary and proper to carry out the provisions of section 3 of the joint resolution of Congress approved November 4, 1939, as amended June 26, 1940, as made effective by that and previous proclamations, I hereby amend 22 CFR 55C.4 (c) to read as follows:

§ 55C.4 *American vessels in combat areas*—(c) *Vessels authorized to evacuate American citizens and those under direction of American Red Cross.* The provisions of the proclamation do not apply to any American vessel which, by arrangement with the appropriate authorities of the United States Government, is commissioned to proceed into or through this combat area in order to evacuate citizens of the United States who are in imminent danger to their lives as a result of combat operations incident to the present war, or to any American vessels proceeding into or through this area, unarmed and not under convoy, under charter or other direction and control of the American Red Cross, on a mission of mercy only and carrying only Red Cross materials and personnel: *Provided*, That where permission has not been given by the blockading power, no American Red Cross vessel shall enter a port where a blockade by aircraft, surface vessel, or submarine is being attempted through the destruction of vessels, or into a port of any country where such blockade of the whole country is being so attempted. (Secs. 3, 4, Public Res. 54, 76th Cong., 2d sess., approved Nov. 4, 1939, as amended by Public Res. 87, 76th Cong., 3d sess., approved June 26, 1940; Proc. No. 2410, June 11, 1940)

[SEAL] CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

JULY 5, 1940.

[1] 5 F. R. 2209.

[Released to the press July 8]

REGULATION UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE JOINT RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS APPROVED NOVEMBER 4, 1939, AS AMENDED JUNE 26, 1940

The Secretary of State announces that the S. S. *McKeesport* has, by arrangement with the appropriate authorities of the United States Government, been commissioned to proceed into and through the combat area defined by the President in his proclamation, numbered 2410,[2] of June 11, 1940, under charter by the American Red Cross. The provisions of the President's proclamation of June 11, 1940, therefore, shall not apply to the voyage which the S. S. *McKeesport* has been commissioned to undertake under the aforesaid auspices.

CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

JULY 5, 1940.

REPATRIATION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS

[Released to the press July 13]

The American steamship *Manhattan* sailed from Lisbon, Portugal, for New York at 4:35 p. m., Lisbon time, July 12. She embarked

[2] See the *Bulletin* of June 15, 1940 (Vol. II, No. 51), pp. 641–643.

approximately 800 American citizens and members of their families at Lisbon.

All belligerent governments have been informed of the date of sailing and the course the vessel will follow and that the vessel is returning to the United States with Americans evacuated from Europe. She carries no cargo taken aboard in Europe. She carries American flags prominently displayed, is proceeding fully lighted at night, is unarmed, and is moving without convoy. The belligerent governments have also been informed that the Government of the United States expects the vessel to make its return voyage without interruption or molestation by the air, naval, or military forces of any belligerent.

The *Manhattan* is due at New York on July 18.

Greenland

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF NORTH GREENLAND TO THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press July 9]

The Governor of North Greenland, Mr. E. Brun, with a group of Danish officials connected with the administration of Greenland, will arrive in Boston July 9 on board the U. S. Coast Guard cutter *Campbell.* They will be accompanied by Mr. James K. Penfield, the American Consul to Greenland, and will be met by a representative of the Secretary of State.

Governor Brun and his associates are visiting the United States for the purpose of discussing economic matters pertaining to the trade and commerce of Greenland, which for the time being has been diverted from Denmark by the interruption of direct communication with the mother country. After meeting Danish officials in New York, the Greenland delegation will visit Washington, where they will confer with American officials.

An American Consulate was recently temporarily established in Greenland for the purpose of facilitating commerce between the United States and that Danish colony.

The American Republics

MEETING OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS AT HABANA

[Released to the press July 13]

Following is the delegation of the United States of America to the Second Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics, Habana, July 20, 1940:

Delegate:

The Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State

Advisers:

The Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State

The Honorable William Dawson, Ambassador to Panama

Mr. Green H. Hackworth, Legal Adviser, Department of State

Mr. Leo Pasvolsky, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State

Mr. Laurence Duggan, Chief, Division of the American Republics, Department of State

Mr. Harry D. White, Director of Monetary Research, Department of the Treasury

Mr. Grosvenor M. Jones, Assistant Director, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce

Mr. Leslie A. Wheeler, Director, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Department of Agriculture.

Legislation

An Act To provide for exercising the right with respect to red cedar shingles reserved in the trade agreement concluded November 17, 1938, between the United States of America and Canada, and for other purposes. (Public No. 698, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 1 p. 5¢.

Departmental Service

CENTRAL TRANSLATING OFFICE

[Released to the press July 12]

The Secretary of State, on July 9, issued the following departmental order establishing a Central Translating Office in the Department of State:

"DEPARTMENTAL ORDER No. 862

"For the purpose of further implementing the program of cooperation with the other American Republics, there is hereby established a Central Translating Office in the Department of State.

"The Office shall have general charge of translating from English for distribution in the other American Republics certain publications of this Government, such as those of an educational, scientific, and technical character and those relating to public health, commerce, and conservation. In cooperation with Divisions and Offices of the Department of State and the Interdepartmental Committee on Cooperation with the American Republics, it shall have responsibility under the general supervision hereinafter indicated for the initiation and formulation of policy with respect to the adaptability of publications for distribution; and it shall have general charge of the administration of programs adopted for the distribution of translated material.

"The Central Translating Office shall function under the general supervision of the Under Secretary of State and shall maintain effective liaison with the Divisions of the American Republics, Cultural Relations, and International Communications of the Department of State, and with interested Divisions and Offices of other Departments and Agencies as well. The symbol designation of the Office shall be TC.

"The Director of Personnel shall provide the necessary personnel and equipment for the new Office within the limitations of appropriated funds.

"The provisions of this Order shall be effective on July 9, 1940, and shall supersede the provisions of any existing Order in conflict therewith.

CORDELL HULL"

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press July 12]

By departmental order, the Secretary has appointed Mr. Bryton Barron as Assistant Chief of the Division of Research and Publication, and Mr. Henry S. Villard as an Assistant Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs.

The Secretary has designated Mr. Edgar P. Allen as Acting Assistant Chief of the Division of Controls. Mr. Leonard H. Price has been designated to serve as Acting Assistant Chief of the same division in the absence of the Chief, the Assistant Chief, or the Acting Assistant Chief.

Mr. Philip W. Bonsal has been designated Acting Assistant Chief of the Division of the American Republics.

Mr. Richard Pattee has been designated Acting Assistant Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations.

Treaty Information

Compiled by the Treaty Division

POSTAL

Universal Postal Convention of 1939

Philippine Islands

The American Ambassador to Argentina reported by a despatch dated June 28, 1940, that the instrument of ratification by the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines of the Universal Postal Convention, the regulations for its execution, the provisions for air-mail transportation, and their final protocols, all signed at Buenos Aires on May 23, 1939, was recorded by the Argentine Ministry for Foreign Affairs on May 13, 1940.

PUBLICATIONS

Agreement With Brazil for the Exchange of Official Publications

An agreement effected by an exchange of notes undertaking a complete exchange of official publications between the United States and Brazil entered into force on June 24, 1940.

The agreement provides that the exchange office for the transmission of the publications of the United States is the Smithsonian Institution and that the exchange office on the part of Brazil is the Instituto Nacional do Livro. Each Government agrees to furnish to the other a full set of the official publications of its several branches, departments, bureaus, offices, and institutions. It also provides that publications of any new instrumentalities which may be created by either Government in the future shall be included without the necessity of subsequent negotiation. Neither Government is obligated by the agreement to furnish confidential publications, blank forms, or circular letters not of a public nature. Each party agrees to bear the postal, railroad, steamship, and other charges arising in its own country.

SOCIAL

Convention and Statute Establishing an International Relief Union

Burma

According to a circular letter from the League of Nations dated May 29, 1940, the British Government has notified the Secretary General of its desire that the Convention and Statute Establishing an International Relief Union, signed at Geneva on July 12, 1927, in which Burma formerly participated as a part of India, should be regarded as applying to Burma as a British overseas territory as from April 1, 1937, the date on which Burma was separated from India and acquired its new status.

The letter adds that the notification which was received by the Secretariat on May 10, 1940, states that the declaration made at the time of the adherence of Great Britain, excluding from the operation of the Convention His Britannic Majesty's colonies, protectorates, or territories under suzerainty or mandate, should not be regarded as applying to Burma.

According to information received from the League of Nations the following countries have ratified or adhered to the convention: Albania, Belgium, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, New Zealand, India, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Italy and Italian colonies, Luxemburg, Monaco, Poland and Free City of Danzig, Rumania, San Marino, Sudan, Switzerland, Turkey, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BULLETIN

JULY 20, 1940

Vol. III: No. 56—Publication 1486

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Europe

ADMISSION OF REFUGEE CHILDREN FROM THE WAR ZONES

[Released to the press July 14]

The Department of State and the Department of Justice announced on July 14 the adoption of simplified procedure which will make possible the admission of refugee children from the war zones in whatever numbers shipping facilities and private assurances of support will permit.

It is contemplated that visas and the necessary travel papers shall at all times during the period of the emergency be in the hands of at least 10,000 children in excess of those for whom shipping facilities are currently available. The plan is designed to facilitate evacuation of children regardless of their financial circumstances.

The new regulations apply only to children under 16 years of age who seek to enter the United States to escape the dangers of war. The regulations authorize issuance of visitors' visas to such children upon a showing of intention that they will return home upon the termination of hostilities. For children traveling upon either visitors' visas or quota visas the regulations provide for acceptance of a corporate affidavit that they will not be permitted to become a public charge, to be given by such charitable corporations as the United States Committee for the Care of European Children.

The corporate affidavit will be backed by affidavits in greatly simplified form to be given to the corporation by individuals willing to care for children. It will be supported also by a trust fund equal to 50 dollars for each child brought to the United States under the corporation's auspices. This fund will be in the nature of an insurance fund to meet all contingencies respecting the care and departure of the children which may arise from failure of individual assurances of support.

Formalities in the issuance of visas and other travel papers have been cut to the legal minimum. American Consuls abroad will be notified through the Department of State that visas may be issued to named children or to a certain number of children for whom means of support are available. In the latter case the particular children will be selected by arrangement with representatives abroad of the United States Committee for the Care of European children, or other such charitable corporation acting under the plan. Arrangements have been made to assure that there will be no delay in giving medical examinations. The form of the various papers to be issued has been materially simplified.

Any charitable corporation acting under the new regulations must be organized for the purpose of assuring the care and support of refugee children and must be approved by the Attorney General for such purpose. The corporation must furnish the Attorney General with a general affidavit covering all children admitted under its auspices, assuring that they will be in proper custody during their stay in the country and that they will be cared for in conformity with the standards of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

248177—40

The corporation itself will receive from individuals wishing to help refugee children either money, promises to pay money to support a child, or promises to receive a child and support it directly. The 50 dollars for each child, which is to be placed in a trust fund, will be used solely to meet contingencies arising after the child's initial placement. Children will be placed in private homes only after investigation by child-welfare agencies approved by the Children's Bureau and acting in accordance with the standards of the Children's Bureau.

The new procedure is set forth in the following regulation adopted by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with the approval of the Attorney General:

ORDER

By virtue of the authority conferred by Section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917 and all other authority conferred by law upon the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization and the Attorney General, the following rule is issued governing the admission of alien children under sixteen years of age who seek to enter the United States to be safe from the dangers of war.

1. Such children, when presenting visitors' visas and when otherwise admissible under this rule and under other applicable provisions of the immigration laws and regulations, may be admitted for a period of two years subject, however, to the power of the Attorney General to shorten or extend the period of admission.

2. Such children, whether presenting visitors' visas or quota visas, shall not be excludable on the ground that, being under sixteen years of age, they are unaccompanied by or not coming to one or both of their parents, provided that they are admissible under the provisions of Paragraphs 4 or 5 of this rule.

3. Such children, when presenting visitors' visas, shall not be excludable on the ground that their ticket or passage has been paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government, nor, when presenting quota visas, on the ground that their tickets or passage has been paid for by any corporation not for profit and not operated, directly or indirectly, for profit.

4. Such children, when presenting visitors' visas, shall not be excludable as likely to become a public charge, provided either that they would be admissible independently of the provisions of this rule or that the following conditions have been satisfied:

That a corporation not for profit organized for the purpose of assuring the care and support of refugee children, and approved by the Attorney General for such purpose, has given the Attorney General, with such supporting evidence as he may require and in such form as he may require, the following assurances: first, that an identified child or a child for whom provision for identification has been or will be made will not become a public charge; second, that arrangements have been or will be made for the reception and placement of such child in accordance with the standards of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor; and third, that the sum of fifty dollars for each such child has been or, upon the initial placement of the child, will be deposited in a trust fund established by and to be used by the corporation to meet all contingencies, not otherwise met or provided for, arising after such initial placement respecting either the care of the child while in the United States or its departure therefrom. Every corporation approved by the Attorney General to act under the provisions of this rule shall furnish the Attorney General with an affidavit containing an undertaking that the children admitted under the provisions of this paragraph will be under continuous supervision, during the period of their stay in the country, assuring that they are in proper custody and are being cared for in conformity with the standards of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, and a further undertaking to comply with such directions as the Attorney General shall make respecting the admission, care and support, and departure of the children.

5. Such children, when presenting quota visas, shall not be excludable, as likely to become a public charge, provided either that they would be admissible independently of the provisions of this rule or that the following conditions have been satisfied:

That a corporation not for profit, approved by the Attorney General as provided in Paragraph 4 of this rule, has given the Attorney General, with such supporting evidence as he may require and in such form as he may require, the following assurances: first, that an identified child or a child for whom provision for identification has been or will be made will not become a public charge; second, that arrangements have been or will be made for the reception and placement of such child in accordance with the standards of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor; and third, that the sum of fifty dollars for each such child has been or, upon the initial placement of the child, will be deposited in the trust fund hereinbefore mentioned to be used by the corporation to meet all contingencies, not otherwise met or provided for, arising after such initial placement respecting the care of the child while in the United States. Every corporation approved by the Attorney General to act under the provisions of this rule shall furnish the Attorney General with an affidavit containing an undertaking that the children admitted under the provisions of this paragraph will be under continuous supervision, until they have reached the age of eighteen and for such further period as the Attorney General may require assuring that they are in proper custody and are being cared for in conformity with the standards of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, and a further undertaking to comply with such directions as the Attorney General shall make respecting the admission, care and support of the children.

6. Trust funds established in accordance with the provisions of this rule shall be subject to such terms, including terms respecting the termination of the trust and distribution for the benefit of American children of any balance remaining in the trust, as the Attorney General shall approve.

7. This rule shall not be construed as modifying any provision of existing regulations respecting the admission of aliens sixteen years of age or more, nor the provisions of existing regulations not inconsistent with this rule respecting the admission of aliens under sixteen years of age.

EDWARD J. SHAUGHNESSY,
Acting Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization

Approved:

LEMUEL B. SCHOFIELD
Special Assistant in Charge,
Immigration and Naturalization Service

FRANCIS BIDDLE
Acting Attorney General

JULY 13, 1940.

PROPERTY OF LATVIA, ESTONIA, AND LITHUANIA IN THE UNITED STATES

On July 15, 1940, the President signed Executive Order No. 8484, extending all the provisions of Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended,[1] to "property in which Latvia, Estonia or Lithuania or any national thereof has at any time on or since July 10, 1940, had any interest of any nature whatsoever . . ." The text of Executive Order No. 8484 appears in the *Federal Register* for July 17, 1940 (Vol. 5, No. 138), page 2586, and the regulations of the Treasury Department, issued on July 15, 1940, under authority of this order, appear in the same issue of the *Federal Register*, page 2593.

[1] See the *Bulletin* of May 11, 1940 (Vol. II, No. 46), p. 493, and June 22, 1940 (Vol. II, No. 52), p. 682.

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American Republics

HABANA MEETING OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS

Statement by the Secretary of State

[Released to the press July 18]

Following is a statement by the Secretary of State made upon leaving Washington to attend the Second Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the American Republics which will convene at Habana, Cuba, on July 21:

"The 21 American republics, pursuant to procedures agreed to at the Buenos Aires, Lima, and Panamá conferences, are once again about to meet in conference through their Foreign Ministers or their representatives. A major purpose of the Habana Meeting is full and free consultation among the American republics with respect to the conditions, problems, difficulties, and dangers confronting each of them. The complete exchange of information enables each government thoroughly to understand the problems, needs, and viewpoints of the others. The ground will thus be prepared for the adoption of basic and concrete measures, having common support, for the common benefit of each and all of the republics.

"The agenda of the forthcoming Meeting calls for the consideration of certain immediate problems of economic and political security.[2] The American republics approach their task in a spirit of complete friendliness toward all nations demonstrating their will to conduct international relations on the basis of peace and friendship. The American republics will deal with their problems realistically in the light both of emergency needs and broad objectives.

"I am looking forward with great pleasure to meeting again the representatives of our sister republics, many of whom are old friends and colleagues with whom it has been my privilege to be associated at previous inter-American gatherings."

[2] See the *Bulletin* of June 29, 1940 (Vol. II, No. 53), pp. 705–706, and July 6, 1940 (Vol. III, No. 54), p. 11.

United States Delegation

[Released to the press July 15]

Following is an additional list[3] of the personnel of the United States of America who will attend the Habana Meeting:

Secretary General:

Dr. Warren Kelchner, Chief, Division of International Conferences, Department of State

Assistants to the Secretary of State:

Mr. Cecil W. Gray, Assistant to the Secretary of State

Mr. Birney Imes, Editor and Publisher, *Commercial Dispatch*, Columbus, Miss.

Press Officer:

Mr. Michael J. McDermott, Chief, Division of Current Information, Department of State

Secretaries:

Mr. Ellis O. Briggs, Assistant Chief, Division of the American Republics, Department of State

Mr. Emilio G. Collado, Division of the American Republics, Department of State

Assistant Secretary:

Mr. Guillermo Suro.

[3] For the previous list, see the *Bulletin* of July 13, 1940 (Vol. III, No. 55), p. 25.

ADDRESS BY THE AMERICAN MINISTER TO URUGUAY[4]

[Excerpt]

As we look back over developments in inter-American relationships in the last few years, we can find, I believe, reason for quiet confidence. We have placed the relationships between our countries on a basis of law, not force. We recognize the juridical equality of every nation of this hemisphere, without regard to size or power. At the conference held here in Montevideo in 1933 we reached agreement on the essential principles of what might be termed an inter-American Bill of Rights, including complete respect for the sovereignty of every country, the elimination of intervention, and the perfecting of the mechanisms by which disputes can be solved by peaceful means.

Three years later, in 1936, when the danger of warfare overseas was becoming apparent, the 21 American republics met at Buenos Aires at the Conference for the Maintenance of Peace and concluded certain agreements for the purpose of making possible common action by all of the republics in the event that peace was threatened.

During the next two years affairs in other parts of the world continued to deteriorate, and there were indications that foreign governments were interesting themselves unduly in the affairs of the American Continent. The Eighth International Conference of American States, which met at Lima in 1938, therefore conceived its task to be that of setting up the principles and the mechanics for defending the peace of the New World against any attempt to subvert it by any outside power or force. By the Declaration of Lima the 21 American republics agreed that they would defend and maintain the integrity of the republican institutions to which the New World is committed; that they would regard an attack on any one of these nations as an attack on all; and that they would consult together to take measures for the common defense in the event of a threat to peace or attack on any one of the American republics.

On the outbreak of the war last September the machinery of consultation was set in motion, and a great demonstration of the unity and solidarity of the Americas took place at the Conference in Panamá, where the first inter-American meeting was held over a hundred years ago.

The striking advances made by the American republics in the attainment of this ideal of inter-American solidarity must not be endangered through carelessness or laxity. In confronting the dangers which threaten us all, we can work more effectively if we work together. For over 100 years the American republics have happily been able to maintain themselves free from the threat of foreign aggression. They oppose all intervention in their internal or external affairs. They are earnestly desirous of preserving the liberty for which they fought in the early days of their independence. Today these liberties are gravely menaced. We of the Americas must accordingly reaffirm our strong determination to defend ourselves against any intervention coming from abroad and to protect ourselves against poorly concealed activities which threaten our very sovereignty. I am authorized to state that it is the intention and avowed policy of my Government to cooperate fully, whenever such cooperation is desired, with all of the other American governments in crushing all activities which arise from non-American sources and which imperil our political and economic freedom. Here in the Americas we have abundant resources and abundant man power to cope with the task. We are proud of the free and independent spirit of our virile peoples; we are confident of our power to meet and repel any attack.

Gentlemen, I invite you to raise your glasses to the health of His Excellency President Baldomir, to the prosperity of the noble Republic of Uruguay, to the progress of the Uruguyan armed forces, and to the solidarity of our 21 American republics.

[4] Delivered by the Minister, Mr. Edwin C. Wilson, at an official luncheon in honor of Captain Wickham of the U. S. S. *Quincy*, at Montevideo, Uruguay, June 23, 1940.

The Far East

EXTRATERRITORIALITY IN CHINA

Comment by the Acting Secretary of State

[Released to the press July 19]

In response to inquiries from press correspondents with regard to the British Prime Minister's comments upon the question of extraterritoriality in China included in his statement of July 18,[5] the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, commented as follows:

"The most recent statement of this Government on this subject is contained in a note presented on December 31, 1938,[6] to the Japanese Government, which mentions *inter alia* the progress made toward the relinquishment of certain rights of a special character which the United States together with other countries has long possessed in China. In 1931 discussions of the subject between China and each of several other countries, including the United States, were suspended because of the occurrence of the Mukden incident and subsequent disrupting developments in 1932 and 1935 in the relations between China and Japan. In 1937 this Government was giving renewed favorable consideration to the question when there broke out the current Sino-Japanese hostilities, as a result of which the usual processes of government in large areas of China were widely disrupted.

"It has been this Government's traditional and declared policy and desire to move rapidly by process of orderly negotiation and agreement with the Chinese Government, whenever conditions warrant, toward the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights and of all other so-called 'special rights' possessed by this country as by other countries in China by virtue of international agreements. That policy remains unchanged."

[5] Not printed.

[6] See the *Press Releases* of December 31, 1938 (Vol. XIX, No. 483), pp. 490–493.

BURMA TRADE ROUTE TO CHINA

[Released to the press July 16]

The Secretary of State, in reply to inquiries by press correspondents for comment in regard to reports that, at the instance of the Japanese Government, the British Government would prohibit temporarily the movement of certain commodities through Burma into China over what is known as the Burma Route, said that this Government has a legitimate interest in the keeping open of arteries of commerce in every part of the world and considers that action such as this, if taken, and such as was taken recently in relation to the Indochina railway would constitute unwarranted interpositions of obstacles to world trade.

IMPORTATION OF JAPANESE COTTON GOODS INTO THE PHILIPPINES

[Released to the press July 15]

The Department of State and the Japanese Embassy at Washington have arranged the continuance for a further period of one year, beginning August 1, 1940, of the existing arrangement relating to the importation of Japanese cotton piece goods into the Philippine Islands, which will expire on July 31, 1940. Under this arrangement the Association of Japanese Exporters of Cotton Piece Goods into the Philippine Islands agrees to limit the annual importation of Japanese cotton piece goods into the Philippines to 45,000,000 square meters.

General

IMMIGRATION AT CANADIAN AND MEXICAN BORDERS

[Released to the press July 15]

The Department of State has been closely watching developments along the Canadian and Mexican borders arising from the recently imposed immigration regulations which require

Canadian and Mexican visitors to obtain passports from their governments and visas from American consular officers.[7] Consuls have been submitting reports every few days in order that the personnel needs of the various consular establishments may be given the fullest consideration.

At a number of posts in Canada and in Mexico the added burden occasioned by the closer supervision of persons coming to the United States has been cushioned by the inability of prospective visitors to obtain passports on short notice from their governments. At others, there has been an unprecedented demand for visas, and consular officers have labored long hours daily and on holidays and week-ends in order that persons who have been accustomed to cross our borders frequently will be subjected to as little inconvenience and delay as possible. The Department of State has substantially augmented the personnel of all such offices and is prepared to authorize additional assistance where needed. Representations have been made to the Department to open a number of new consular establishments. Several such offices have already been opened at border points at which traffic converges upon entering the United States. While it is not possible to open consular offices at points opposite every port of entry into the country, every effort is being made to meet the situation.

The Department is assigning consular officers for temporary duty at various points along both borders. Vice Consul Frederick E. Farnsworth at Montreal has been ordered to proceed to Cornwall, Ontario, for temporary duty in order to deal with the visa applications of Canadian visitors residing in the area of Cornwall and Prescott. After dealing with urgent cases in that area, Mr. Farnsworth or some other officer will be assigned temporarily to other points along the Canadian border at which there is urgent need for similar work.

Vice Consul James G. Byington, now at Torreón, Mexico, is being ordered to proceed to Matamoros and thence to Reynosa in order to handle urgent visa cases at Reynosa. After a short period at Reynosa, Mr. Byington or some officer will be assigned to other points along the Mexican border for similar duty. Both Mr. Byington and Mr. Farnsworth are proceeding immediately to their new assignments.

[7] See the *Bulletin* of June 15, 1940 (Vol. II, No. 51), pp. 666–667.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

ARBITRATION AND JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT

Permanent Court of International Justice

Thailand

There is printed below the text of a letter received by the Secretary General of the League of Nations on May 22, 1940, from the Government of Thailand concerning the attitude of certain governments in regard to the Optional Clause of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice:

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of several communications from the Secretary-General of the League of Nations relative to notifications from the Governments of the French Republic, Great Britain, India and certain of the Commonwealth, that they will not regard their acceptance of the Optional Clause as covering disputes arising out of events occurring during the present hostilities.

"His Majesty's Government in taking note of these communications desires to state that, having itself accepted the Optional Clause, it reserves its point of view."

COMMERCE

Importation of Japanese Cotton Goods Into the Philippines

An announcement regarding the continuation of the arrangement relating to the importation of Japanese cotton piece goods into the Philippine Islands appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Treaty Information."

REFUGEES

Conventions and Additional Protocol Concerning Refugees

British Dependencies

According to the League of Nations' publication *Registration of Treaties*, No. 224, for May 1940, the instruments of adherence by certain British dependencies to the Convention Relating to the International Status of Refugees, signed October 28, 1933; the Convention Concerning the Status of Refugees Coming From Germany, signed February 10, 1938; and the Additional Protocol to the Provisional Arrangement and to the Convention (signed July 4, 1936, and February 10, 1938, respectively) Concerning the Status of Refugees Coming From Germany, signed September 14, 1939, were registered with the Secretariat on May 30, 1940. These dependencies are: Aden Colony, Bahamas, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Fiji, Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, Gold Coast (Colony, Northern Territories, Ashanti, Togoland under British mandate), Hong Kong, Kenya (Colony and Protectorate), Leeward Islands (Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher and Nevis, Virgin Islands), Federated Malay States (Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor), Unfederated Malay States (Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, Trengganu, and Brunei), Mauritius, Nigeria (Colony, Protectorate, Cameroons under British mandate), Nyasaland Protectorate, St. Helena and Ascension, Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate), Somaliland Protectorate, Straits Settlements, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda Protectorate, Windward Islands (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent), and Zanzibar Protectorate.

LABOR

Conventions of the International Labor Conference

Switzerland

According to circular letters received from the League of Nations dated June 12, 1940, the instruments of ratification by Switzerland of the following conventions adopted by the International Labor Conference at various sessions were registered with the Secretariat on May 23, 1940:

Convention concerning the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers (third session, Geneva, October 25–November 19, 1921)

Convention concerning forced or compulsory labor (fourteenth session, Geneva, June 10–28, 1930)

Convention concerning employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds (nineteenth session, Geneva, June 4–25, 1935)

Convention concerning safety provisions in the building industry (twenty-third session, Geneva, June 3–23, 1937)

Convention concerning statistics of wages and hours of work in the principal mining and manufacturing industries, including building and construction, and in agriculture (twenty-fourth session, Geneva, June 2–22, 1938).

In regard to the last-named convention the ratification excludes parts III and IV of the convention in accordance with the first paragraph of its article 2.

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JULY 27, 1940

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American Republics

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

Message of the President Regarding Increase in Capital and Lending Power

[Released to the press by the White House July 22]

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

As a result of the war in Europe, far-reaching changes in world affairs have occurred, which necessarily have repercussions on the economic life both of the United States and of the other American republics. All American republics in some degree make a practice of selling, and should sell, surplus products to other parts of the world, and we in the United States export many items that are also exported by other countries of the Western Hemisphere.

The course of the war, the resultant blockades and counterblockades, and the inevitable disorganization is preventing the flow of these surplus products to their normal markets. Necessarily this has caused distress in various parts of the New World, and will continue to cause distress until foreign trade can be resumed on a normal basis and the seller of these surpluses is in a position to protect himself in disposing of his products. Until liberal commercial policies are restored and fair trading on a commercial plane is reopened, distress may be continued.

I therefore request that the Congress give prompt consideration to increasing the capital and lending power of the Export-Import Bank of Washington by $500,000,000, and removing some of the restrictions on its operations to the end that the Bank may be of greater assistance to our neighbors south of the Rio Grande, including financing the handling and orderly marketing of some part of their surpluses.

It is to be hoped that before another year world trade can be reestablished, but, pending this adjustment, we in the United States should join with the peoples of the other republics of the Western Hemisphere in meeting their problems. I call the attention of Congress to the fact that by helping our neighbors we will be helping ourselves. It is in the interests of the producers of our country, as well as in the interests of producers of other American countries, that there shall not be a disorganized or cut-throat market in those commodities which we all export.

No sensible person would advocate an attempt to prevent the normal exchange of commodities between other continents and the Americas, but what can and should be done is to prevent excessive fluctuations caused by distressed selling resulting from temporary interruption in the flow of trade, or the fact that there has not yet been reestablished a system of free exchange. Unless exporting countries are able to assist their nationals, they will be forced to bargain as best they can.

As has heretofore been made clear to the Congress, the Export-Import Bank is operated by directors representing the Departments of State, Treasury, Agriculture, and Commerce, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and is under the supervision of the Federal Loan Administrator, so that all interested branches of our Government participate in any

loans that are authorized, and the directors of the Bank should have a free hand as to the purposes for which loans are authorized and the terms and conditions upon which they are made.

I therefore request passage of appropriate legislation to this end.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 22, 1940.

HABANA MEETING OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS

Address by the Secretary of State [1]

[Released to the press July 22]

Mr. Chairman, Fellow Representatives of the American Republics:

Permit me, first of all, to express my deep personal pleasure in setting foot once more on the soil of the great nation whose guests we are at this time. Forty years have passed since my first visit to these shores, when I had the honor to serve with my regiment in the cause of Cuba's liberation. I doubly welcome the present opportunity to re-visit this country—both because of the personal gratification which it affords me and because of the vital importance of the purpose which has brought us together in this beautiful city of Habana.

We are here as representatives of the 21 free and independent American republics. We meet when world conditions are perhaps graver than they have ever been before. Our purpose is to devise concrete measures by which a number of pressing problems may be met. Our objective is to safeguard the independence, the peace, and the well-being of the American republics.

For nearly a year now, a new major war has raged with increasing fury over important areas of the earth. It came as a culmination of a process of deterioration of international conduct and international morality, extending over a period of years, during which forces of ruthless conquest were gathering strength in several parts of the world.

These forces, now at work in the world, shrink from no means of attaining their ends. In their contempt for all moral and ethical values, they are bent on uprooting the very foundations of orderly relations among nations and on subverting, undermining, and destroying existing social and political institutions within nations. They have already left in their wake formerly sovereign nations with their independence trampled into dust and millions of proud men and women with their liberties destroyed.

Our American republics had no part in kindling the tragic conflagration which has thus been sweeping across the world. On the contrary, severally and jointly, we did everything in our power to stay its outburst. Once the conflict had begun, we did everything we could to limit its spreading. But it has been increasingly clear that in the vast tragedy which has befallen large portions of the earth there are dangers to the American nations as well which it would be suicidal not to recognize in time and not to prepare to meet fully and decisively.

It has been increasingly clear that our nations must not blind themselves into fatal complacency—as so many nations have done to their mortal sorrow—regarding the possibility of attack against them from without or of externally directed attempts from within to undermine their national strength and to subvert their cherished social and political institutions, or both. Too many nations have only recently paid a tragic price for confidently placing reliance for their safety and security solely upon clearly expressed desire to remain at peace, upon unequivocally proclaimed neutrality, upon scrupulous avoidance of provocation. Con-

[1] Delivered by Mr. Hull at Habana, July 22, 1940.

querors, invaders, and destroyers ignore or brush aside reasons such as these.

Looming ominously on our horizon is the danger that attempts may be made to employ against our nations, too, the same means of subordinating their destinies to control and dictation from abroad that have already been notoriously employed elsewhere against numerous other countries. We must recognize the serious possibility that no effort or method may be spared to achieve, with respect to some of us, economic domination and political penetration, and to sow, among our nations, the seeds of suspicion, dissension, and discord—the frequent prelude to even more menacing action.

Lest our nations, too, suffer the fate that has already befallen so many other peace-loving and peace-seeking nations, wisdom and prudence require that we have in our hands adequate means of defense. To that end, in the face of common danger, our nations are already working together, in accordance with their firmly established practice of free consultation among equals and of voluntary cooperation with regard to problems which are of common concern to all of us. It is to examine such of these problems as are immediately pressing and to seek for them most effective solutions that the representatives of the 21 American republics have come together at this time.

I

I should like to consider first the situation which confronts us in the economic sphere.

The war now in progress has brought with it a disruption in the channels of international commerce and a curtailment of foreign markets for the products of the Western Hemisphere. This has meant to many American nations a diminution of foreign-exchange resources and a loss of purchasing power sufficiently serious to place severe strains on their national economies. In some cases, stagnant surpluses of commodities, the exportation of which is essential to the economic life of the countries concerned, have accumulated and continue to accumulate. Their existence is a matter of present and future concern to farmers, workers, businessmen, and governments throughout the continental area.

We must assume that these difficulties will continue certainly as long as the war exists. We must anticipate that these problems, and possibly others, will continue for some time after the war ends.

If the standards of living of the American peoples are to be maintained at levels already achieved, and particularly if they are to be raised in accordance with the legitimate aspirations of these peoples, production and distribution must expand, not only in this hemisphere, but throughout the world. This same condition is essential to the well-being of all other areas. For no nation or group of nations can hope to become or to remain prosperous when growing poverty stalks the rest of the earth.

Under existing conditions, the problem is singularly pressing. Though war now is in progress, we must contemplate its eventual end. At that time, perhaps 80 millions of people in Europe, and many millions in other parts of the world, who have been entirely engaged in war-work, must find a new place for themselves in the economics of peace. At the same time, it is to be assumed that, once the pressures of war are ended, there will be a general demand that reasonable conditions of life may be restored. To effect this transition, and to supply the world with what it then needs, will necessitate a great increase in production, distribution, and exchange of goods. Failure to achieve this can only mean that the tragedy of war would be followed by the still greater horror of disintegration in great areas.

It is plain that international commerce is indispensable if economic rehabilitation is to be achieved. It is also plain that the only available means of doing this is to resume, as soon as circumstances permit, the normal currents of world trade. I have no doubt that the American republics are ready and indeed anxious to do their part in bringing this about; though the extent to which we can thus play our part must depend materially on the economic methods and policies pursued by other countries.

We are confronted with two opposite trading methods. Open trade, freed as rapidly as may be practicable from the obstruction and regimentation of excessive restrictions, can accomplish the necessary task. Prosperity for the American republics or for any part of the world cannot be achieved—even the necessities of the war-torn areas of the earth cannot be met—by regimented or restricted trade, especially directed under a policy of national or regional autarchy. We recognize the need for a transition period; but we are convinced that there can be only one satisfactory permanent policy.

We have long known from experience that international trade inevitably declines in volume and usefulness when it is conducted on a basis of exclusive bilateralism, or is pressed to unfair advantage, or is used to attempt economic domination. Eventually, such methods destroy the trade and the trader alike. In the present situation, they are totally unable to provide that volume and distribution of goods which alone can save great areas from intense distress. Only where equal treatment, fair practices, non-discrimination, and peaceful motives lie beneath trade, can it develop to the degree needed to rehabilitate a shattered world and to provide a foundation for further economic progress.

Today, in spite of what has occurred in other parts of the world, the American nations continue to adhere to liberal trade principles and are applying them in their relations with each other as fully as the present state of affairs permits. They should be prepared to resume the conduct of trade with the entire world on this basis as rapidly as other nations are willing to do likewise.

In the meantime, the American nations must and should do everything in their power to strengthen their own economic position, to improve further the trade and other economic relations between and among themselves, and to devise and apply appropriate means of effective action to cope with the difficulties, disadvantages, and dangers of the present disturbed and dislocated world conditions. To accomplish these purposes, the nations of the Western Hemisphere should undertake the fullest measure of economic cooperation, so designed and so conducted as to serve the best interests of each nation and to bring injury to none.

Progress has already been made toward the forging of new tools to carry out certain phases of economic cooperation on an inter-American basis. The Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, which was established last November pursuant to a resolution of the Panamá Meeting, has proven itself to be an efficient body for considering and working out such mechanisms. It has recently created the Inter-American Development Commission to carry out the work of planning and promoting the development of new productive facilities in the American republics. In addition, it prepared the framework for the establishment of an Inter-American Bank to foster cooperation in the spheres of long-term development and of money and foreign exchange. The Government of the United States is taking steps to implement the Inter-American Bank Convention and urges that the Governments of the other American republics give their cooperation so that this important institution may be placed into operation as rapidly as possible.

Useful as these organizations can be in the long run, there remains the immediately pressing situation confronting the American republics as a result of the curtailment and changed character of important foreign markets. Fully realizing that under present disturbed conditions no nation can expect to maintain a normal economic situation, and in order to meet the emergencies which confront their nations, the Governments of the American republics, it is believed, should give consideration to the following program of immediate cooperative action:

1. Strengthening and expansion of the activities of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee as an instrument for continuing consultation with respect to trade matters, including especially the situation immediately confronting the American republics as a result of the curtail

ment and changed character of important foreign markets.

2. Creation of facilities for the temporary handling and orderly marketing of accumulated surpluses of those commodities which are of primary importance to the maintenance of the economic life of the American republics, whenever such action becomes necessary.

3. Development of commodity agreements with a view to assuring equitable terms of trade for both producers and consumers of the commodities concerned.

4. Consideration of methods for improving the standard of living of the peoples of the Americas, including public-health measures, nutrition studies, and suitable organizations for the relief distribution of some part of any surplus commodities.

The Government of the United States of America has already utilized its existing agencies to enter into mutually advantageous cooperative arrangements with a number of American republics in connection with programs for the development of their national economies and by way of assistance to their central banks in monetary and foreign-exchange matters.

It is now taking steps which will make possible the extension of both the volume and character of the operations of such agencies. When these steps have been completed, the Government of the United States of America will be in a position to expand its cooperative efforts with other American nations in the fields of long-term development and of monetary and exchange matters.

It will also be able to participate in immediate joint action with other nations of this hemisphere to meet pressing trade situations which may arise before the program outlined has come into operation.

Finally, it will be enabled to enter effectively into the cooperative program as it proceeds, assisting in the temporary handling and orderly marketing of the important commodities of the hemisphere; implementing, on its part, the commodity agreements which are developed; and carrying out other operations involving such export products.

While the proposed measures are being developed, consideration should be given to the desirability of a broader system of inter-American cooperative organization in trade matters to complement inter-American cooperative organizations in the field of long-term economic development and of money and foreign exchange.

By helping each other, by carrying out with vigor, determination, and loyalty whatever decisions are reached, the American nations can build a system of economic defense that will enable each of them to safeguard itself from the dangers of economic subordination from abroad and of economic distress at home. It is no part of our thought to obstruct in any way logical and natural trade with Europe or with any other portion of the world, but rather to promote such trade with nations willing to meet us, in good faith, in a spirit of friendly and peaceful purpose, and on a plane of frank and fair dealing. Against any other kind of dealing, we naturally will protect ourselves.

II

The solution of our economic problems alone is not enough to preserve the peace and security of this hemisphere. There exist also other problems, which are of an altogether different character but the solution of which is of no less importance to our freedom and independence.

I refer to the threat to our security arising from activities directed from without the hemisphere but which operate within our respective borders. A new and evil technique has been invented which seeks by devious methods to corrupt the body politic in order to subject it to alien purposes. With cynical effrontery, sanctuary within the generous citadels of free speech and freedom of assembly is demanded by agents whose masters would obliterate those institutions and foment instead dissension, prejudice, fear, and hatred.

Make no mistake concerning the purposes of this sinister campaign. It is an attempt to acquire domination of the American republics by

foreign governments in their own interest. Already we have seen the tragic results abroad when governmental structures have been undermined and the fabric of established institutions riddled by the termites of alien propaganda.

We long ago recognized the sources and extent of this infection and have already taken some steps to eradicate it. At Lima we declared that it was incompatible with the sovereignty of any American republic that persons or groups within our countries should be controlled by any outside government for its own purposes. It is now urgently incumbent upon us to take decisive remedial action to the end that the independence and political integrity of each of the American republics may be fully safeguarded.

To this, no friendly government can legitimately object. The inter-American system carries no implication of aggression and no threat to any nation. It is based solely on a policy of self-defense, designed to preserve the independence and the integrity of each of the American nations. It implies no hegemony on the part of any member of the inter-American group; but it equally rejects the thesis of hegemony by anyone else. It resembles in no way regional policies recently pursued in other parts of the world, which pretend to invoke our inter-American system as precedent. The difference is that our sole purpose is self-defense, while these other policies seem instead to be pretexts for conquest by the sword, for military occupation, and for complete economic and political domination of other free and independent peoples.

III

There are other pressing political problems arising out of the vast changes which have taken place on the Continent of Europe. The principles on which we act with respect to these problems have been forged by the American republics through years of discussion and practice. They are applied entirely without discrimination, solely for the purpose of assuring that the security of the American hemisphere shall not be impaired by the repercussions of warfare elsewhere.

Specifically, there is before us the problem of the status of European possessions in this hemisphere. These geographic regions have not heretofore constituted a menace to the peace of the Americas; their administrations were established, for the most part, many generations ago and, in our time, have acted as congenial neighbors. We have no desire to absorb these possessions or to extend our sovereignty over them or to include them in any form of sphere of influence.

We could not, however, permit these regions to become a subject of barter in the settlement of European differences or a battleground for the adjustment of such differences. Either situation could only be regarded as a threat to the peace and safety of this hemisphere, as would any indication that they might be used to promote systems alien to the inter-American system. Any effort, therefore, to modify the existing status of these areas—whether by cession, by transfer, or by any impairment whatsoever in the control heretofore exercised—would be of profound and immediate concern to all the American republics.

It is accordingly essential that we consider a joint approach to this common problem. We must be in a position to move rapidly and without hesitation.

It has been suggested that our action take the form of the establishment of a collective trusteeship, to be exercised in the name of all of the American republics. The Government of the United States endorses this suggestion and is prepared to cooperate, should occasion arise, in its execution.

The establishment of a collective trusteeship for any region must not carry with it any thought of the creation of a special interest by any American republic. The purpose of a collective trusteeship must be to further the interests and security of all of the American nations, as well as the interest of the region in question. Moreover, as soon as conditions permit, the region should be restored to its original sovereign or be declared independent when able to establish and maintain stable self-government.

IV

Seldom has a meeting of friendly nations opened in an atmosphere of more widespread misconception and more flagrant misrepresentation as to its aims and purposes than has emanated in recent weeks, from responsible and irresponsible quarters, in connection with this meeting.

We have met to consult together regarding our own pressing problems. We covet nothing anywhere in the world. We are free from the spirit of enmity toward any nation. But we cannot fail to be acutely conscious of the dangers which confront us as a result of present world conditions and against which we are taking and intend to take fully adequate measures of defense. National life itself today imposes as an absolute obligation the will to national defense, should national institutions or integrity ever be threatened. Achievement of this requires that we call out anew the endless energy, the complete spirit of sacrifice, the iron will, which characterized the pioneers, the liberators, and the defenders to whom we owe our present freedom. Let no man say that in the world of today any nation not willing to defend itself is safe. The fortitude and resolution of our forefathers won for us our free institutions. We proudly have inherited them and proudly are prepared to maintain them.

At the same time, while meeting the imperative needs of emergency conditions we must—and, I am certain, we will—continue our abiding faith that what is happening today is but a temporary interruption in the progress of civilization. Mankind can advance only when human freedom is secure; when the right of self-government is safeguarded; when all nations recognize each other's right to conduct its internal affairs free from outside interference; when there exist among nations respect for the pledged word, determination to abstain from the use of armed force in pursuit of policy, and willingness to settle controversies by none but peaceful means; when international economic relations are based upon mutual benefit, equality of treatment, and fair-dealing.

In 1937, in an attempt to prevent the impending catastrophe of a new war, the Government of the United States addressed a communication to all nations, reciting these basic principles of orderly international relations under the rule of law as the foundation of its foreign policy and inviting comment thereon. More than 50 nations expressed on that occasion their belief in the validity of these principles. At Montevideo, at Buenos Aires, at Lima, at Panamá, the 21 American republics proclaimed their acceptance.

I am confident that, sooner or later, the entire world must return to a system of international relations based on those principles. They are the only possible foundation stones of an organized society assured of enduring peace and of sustained prosperity. The price of their abandonment is the chaos of international anarchy and the inexorable impoverishment of nations and individuals, such as we witness today in Europe and in Asia.

In a system of cooperative peace such as we envisage there is no exclusion. Its underlying principles are universal in their applicability; they can be accepted by all nations to the benefit of each and all; they must be accepted by all, if the light of modern civilization is not to be extinguished. Any nation which in good faith accepts and practices them automatically shares in the vast benefits they confer.

At this time, when these principles and these ideals are being widely challenged, when institutions based on them are being crushed by force over large areas of the world, it is doubly essential that our nations keep them alive and rededicate themselves to the cause of their preservation.

It is in this spirit, and in this spirit alone, that the Government which I have the honor to represent approaches the tasks that are before our present meeting—in complete confidence that in this vital respect all of the American nations stand today as united as ever.

249782—40——2

SEVERANCE BY SPAIN OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH CHILE

The Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, made the following statement at his press conference on July 23, 1940:

"The Chilean Ambassador came yesterday by instruction of his Government to communicate to me the declaration made to the Government of Chile by the Government of Spain and the reply made by the Government of Chile.[2] I think that the constitutional, democratic, and elected Government of Chile, with which this Government maintains the closest and most friendly relations, is amply capable of making such public statement in regard to this incident as may be necessary. I think, however, that I can add that any attempt on the part of any foreign government to interfere by direction or by indirection in the domestic concerns of any American republic will be unanimously resented by all of the American peoples."

Europe

BALTIC REPUBLICS

Statement by the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Welles

[Released to the press July 23]

During these past few days the devious processes whereunder the political independence and territorial integrity of the three small Baltic republics—Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania—were to be deliberately annihilated by one of their more powerful neighbors, have been rapidly drawing to their conclusion.

From the day when the peoples of these republics first gained their independent and democratic form of government the people of the United States have watched their admirable progress in self-government with deep and sympathetic interest.

The policy of this Government is universally known. The people of the United States are opposed to predatory activities no matter whether they are carried on by the use of force or by the threat of force. They are likewise opposed to any form of intervention on the part of one state, however powerful, in the domestic concerns of any other sovereign state, however weak.

These principles constitute the very foundations upon which the existing relationship between the 21 sovereign republics of the New World rests.

The United States will continue to stand by these principles, because of the conviction of the American people that unless the doctrine in which these principles are inherent once again governs the relations between nations, the rule of reason, of justice, and of law—in other words, the basis of modern civilization itself—cannot be preserved.

[2] Not printed herein.

General

CONTROL OF EXPORTS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE[3]

ADMINISTRATION OF SECTION 6 OF THE ACT ENTITLED, "AN ACT TO EXPEDITE THE STRENGTHENING OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE" APPROVED JULY 2, 1940

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A Proclamation

WHEREAS section 6 of the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT To expedite the strengthening of the national defense," approved July 2, 1940, provides as follows:

"Whenever the President determines that it is necessary in the interest of national defense to prohibit or curtail the exportation of any military equipment or munitions, or component parts thereof, or machinery, tools, or material or supplies necessary for the manufacture, servicing or operation thereof, he may by proclamation prohibit or curtail such exportation, except under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe. Any such proclamation shall describe the articles or materials included in the prohibition or curtailment contained therein. In case of the violation of any provision of any proclamation, or of any rule or regulation, issued hereunder, such violator or violators, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years or by both such fine and imprisonment. The authority granted in this Act shall terminate June 30, 1942, unless the Congress shall otherwise provide."

AND WHEREAS by my proclamation No. 2413 of July 2, 1940,[4] entitled "ADMINISTRATION OF SECTION 6 OF THE ACT ENTITLED 'AN ACT TO EXPEDITE THE STRENGTHENING OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE' APPROVED JULY 2, 1940," I proclaimed that upon the recommendation of the Administrator of Export Control I had determined that it was necessary in the interest of the national defense that certain listed articles and materials should not be exported from the United States except when authorized in each case by a license as provided for in the said proclamation.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the said act of Congress, do hereby proclaim that upon the recommendation of the aforesaid Administrator of Export Control I have determined that it is necessary in the interest of the national defense that on and after August 1, 1940, the additional materials hereinafter listed shall not be exported from the United States except when authorized in each case by a license as provided for in the aforesaid proclamation:

1. Petroleum products
2. Tetraethyl lead
3. Iron and steel scrap

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 26th day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fifth.

[SEAL]

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:

SUMNER WELLES
Acting Secretary of State.

[No. 2417]

[3] For monthly statistics on the traffic in arms, tinplate scrap, etc., see *post*, pp. 50–60.

[4] See the *Bulletin* of July 6, 1940 (vol. III, no. 54), pp. 12–13.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE EXPORTATION OF ARTICLES AND MATERIALS DESIGNATED IN THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION OF JULY 2, 1940, ISSUED PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 6 OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JULY 2, 1940

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the provisions of section 6 of the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1940, entitled "An Act to expedite the strengthening of the national defense", I hereby prescribe the following additional regulations governing the exportation of:

1. Petroleum products
2. Tetraethyl lead
3. Iron and steel scrap

1. As used in my proclamation of July 26, 1940,[5] issued pursuant to the provisions of section 6 of the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1940, and in these regulations, the following terms shall be construed as defined herein:

A. Petroleum Products.—(a) Aviation Motor Fuel, i. e. high octane gasolines, hydrocarbons, and hydrocarbon mixtures (including crude oils) boiling between 75° and 350° F. which with the addition of tetraethyl lead up to a total content of 3 c. c. per gallon will exceed 87 octane number by the A. S. T. M. Knock Test Method; or any material from which by commercial distillation there can be separated more than 3% of such gasoline, hydrocarbon or hydrocarbon mixture. (b) Aviation Lubricating Oil, i. e. any lubricating oil of 95 or more seconds Saybolt Universal Viscosity at 210° F. with a viscosity index of 85 or more.

B. Tetraethyl Lead.—Pure tetraethyl lead, ethyl fluid, or any mixture containing more than 3 c. c. of tetraethyl lead per gallon.

C. Iron and Steel Scrap.—Number 1 heavy melting scrap.

2. Regulations Nos. 2 to 12, inclusive, of the regulations issued on July 2, 1940, pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1940, are applicable to the exportation of aviation motor fuel, tetraethyl lead, and aviation lubricating oil.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE
July 26, 1940.

Traffic in Arms, Tin-Plate Scrap, etc.[6]

MONTHLY STATISTICS

[Released to the press July 22]

NOTE: The figures relating to arms, the licenses for the export of which were revoked before they were used, have been subtracted from the figures appearing in the cumulative column of the table below in regard to arms-export licenses issued. These latter figures are therefore net figures. They are not yet final and definitive since licenses may be amended or revoked at any time before being used. They are, however, accurate as of the date of this press release.

The statistics of actual exports in these releases are believed to be substantially complete. It is possible, however, that some shipments are not included. If this proves to be the fact, statistics in regard to such shipments will be included in the cumulative figures in later releases.

In certain cases shipments of arms, ammunition, and implements of war included in the tabulation of exports were not, in fact, shipped to the country indicated in the table. By reason of lack of accurate information it has been found impossible to correct in all cases the tabulation of exports to take into account the diversion of some shipments licensed for exportation to certain countries when the governments of those countries, due to conditions resulting from the European war, decided, after exportation had taken place, to divert the shipments to other destinations.

[5] *Supra.*

[6] For text of the proclamation of July 2, 1940, for the control of exportation of certain munitions, materials, and machinery essential to national defense, see the *Bulletin* of July 6, 1940 (vol. III, no. 54), pp. 12–13. For text of the proclamation of July 26, 1940, specifying additional materials, see *ante*, p. 49.

Arms-Export Licenses Issued

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for export by the Secretary of State during the year 1940 up to and including the month of June:

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		June 1940	6 months ending June 30, 1940
Albania	IV (1)		$57.00
Angola	I (4)		24.00
	V (1)		3,200.00
	(2)		505.00
Total			3,729.00
Argentina	I (2)		23,211.50
	(4)	$5,245.00	5,415.00
	(5)		2,300.00
	III (2)		5,141.84
	IV (1)		4,212.00
	(2)	3,761.00	6,481.00
	V (1)	3,625.00	34,025.00
	(2)	3,250.00	155,232.71
	(3)	2,500.00	40,937.50
	VII (1)		10.00
	(2)	23,952.00	87,961.51
Total		42,333.00	364,928.06
Australia	I (1)		446.53
	(4)	39.14	458.08
	III (1)		1,509,520.00
	(2)	13,680.00	13,680.00
	IV (1)		271.55
	(2)		509.00
	V (1)		8,348.00
	(2)	251,074.00	844,746.10
	(3)		1,409,705.00
	VII (1)		18,274.86
Total		264,793.14	3,805,959.12
Bahrein Islands	IV (1)		136.00
Belgian Congo	I (4)		17.29
	IV (2)		1.87
Total			19.16
Belgium	I (1)		217.00
	(2)		103,200,00
	(4)		28,779.00
	III (1)		2,292,000.00
	IV (2)		69.00
	V (1)		20,745.00
	(2)		243,957.00
	(3)		419,400.00
Total			3,108,367.00
Bermuda	I (4)		16.00
	V (1)	4,000.00	8,000.00
Total		4,000.00	8,016.00
Bolivia	I (4)		1,161.00
	IV (2)		1,285.00
	V (1)		6,500.00
	(2)		64.60
	(3)		45,384.00
	VII (1)	751.36	1,953.68
	(2)	1.50	1.50
Total		752.86	56,349.78
Brazil	I (1)	$224.00	$829.00
	(2)		5,438.00
	(4)	1,472.00	5,570.00
	III (1)		978,200.00
	IV (1)	493.00	6,812.75
	(2)	108.14	19,836.14
	V (1)	290,400.00	345,153.00
	(2)	13,750.60	103,105.06
	(3)	100,122.00	239,009.50
Total		406,569.74	1,703,953.45
British Guiana	IV (2)		6.82
	V (1)		2,500.00
	VII (1)		317.68
Total			2,824.50
British Honduras	VII (1)		129.20
	(2)		108.30
Total			237.50
British North Borneo	I (4)		2.43
Burma	I (4)		73.02
	IV (1)		472.00
	(2)		43.22
Total			588.24
Canada	I (1)	10,779.87	30,306.36
	(2)	38,605.47	39,205.47
	(4)	3,889.41	133,812.35
	(5)		90,000.00
	III (1)	24,500.00	15,481,500.00
	(2)		3,791.00
	IV (1)	5,013.72	9,539.40
	(2)	49,703.72	50,553.81
	V (1)	772,055.57	1,048,876.57
	(2)	1,289,027.84	1,489,443.78
	(3)	1,002,398.00	1,656,181.85
	VI (2)		36,000.00
	VII (1)	31,433.08	87,031.41
	(2)	7,019.00	40,751.75
Total		3,234,425.68	20,196,993.75
Chile	I (2)		2,970.00
	(4)		338.00
	(5)		5,460.00
	IV (1)		47,365.00
	(2)	372.26	5,484.26
	V (1)		3,500.00
	(2)	3,272.50	3,382.50
	(3)	29,732.00	30,535.00
	VII (1)	15.00	15.00
	(2)		12,607.15
Total		33,391.76	111,646.91
China	I (2)	3,210.00	352,440.00
	III (1)		2,529,106.22
	(2)		97,277.94
	IV (1)		178.60
	(2)		5.00
	V (1)		94,600.00
	(2)		2,222,676.44
	(3)		2,196,955.35
	VII (1)	346,370.56	1,018,225.56
	(2)		361,000.00
Total		349,580.56	8,872,465.11
Colombia	I (1)	21.38	21.38
	(4)	10.90	55.90
	IV (1)	46.00	1,757.90
	(2)	4.90	416.66
	V (1)	225,500.00	333,750.00
	(2)	300.00	1,492.00
	(3)	9,100.00	43,995.00
	VII (1)		1,027.31
	(2)		1,965.00
Total		234,983.18	384,481.15

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued: June 1940	Value of export licenses issued: 6 months ending June 30, 1940
Costa Rica	I (4)		$4.00
	IV (1)		137.30
	(2)		16.25
	V (1)	$25,000.00	25,000.00
	(2)		2,967.62
	(3)		13,104.70
	VII (1)	154.20	1,646.26
Total		25,154.20	42,876.13
Cuba	I (2)	70.00	70.00
	(4)	43.00	489.00
	IV (1)	2,428.00	2,445.50
	(2)	980.00	7,731.00
	V (1)		1,700.00
	(2)		2,700.00
	(3)		2,000.00
	VII (1)	2,257.52	2,961.80
	(2)		751.00
Total		5,778.52	20,848.30
Curaçao	IV (2)		6.00
	V (1)		307,425.00
	(2)		1,798.76
	(3)	18,700.00	57,950.00
	VII (2)		17.50
Total		18,700.00	367,197.26
Denmark	V (3)		2,040.00
Dominican Republic	IV (1)		357.00
	(2)		515.00
	V (2)		600.00
	VII (1)	170.00	1,501.80
Total		170.00	2,973.80
Ecuador	I (1)	44.72	169.72
	(4)		201.00
	IV (1)		123.00
	(2)	3,636.00	18,483.00
	VII (1)		226.00
	(2)		900.00
Total		3,680.72	20,102.72
Egypt	I (2)	837.50	837.50
	(3)		3,310.00
	(4)	1,654.00	1,680.21
	IV (1)		388.00
	(2)		752.31
	V (1)		16,993.00
	(2)		60.00
Total		2,491.50	24,021.02
El Salvador	I (1)		52.00
	(4)		1,091.00
	III (1)		18,200.00
	IV (1)		76.00
	(2)		6,436.00
	V (2)		375.00
	VII (2)	3,400.00	8,350.00
Total		3,400.00	34,580.00
Finland	I (2)	17,675.00	19,660.00
	(3)		538,569.60
	(4)		3,806,493.89
	IV (1)		951.50
	V (2)		22,334.25
	VII (2)	60,000.00	520,000.00
Total		77,675.00	4,908,009.24
France	I (1)	201,150.00	201,488.00
	(2)	4,259,380.71	4,887,420.71
	(3)	1,658,124.00	1,700,195.00
	(4)	6,903,273.00	7,321,998.50
	(5)	909,000.00	909,000.00
	III (1)	2,940,000.00	35,835,933.00
	(2)	4,500.00	10,337.00
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)	12,250.00	741,065.00
France—Continued.	V (1)	$184,000.00	$730,000.00
	(2)	11,674,178.34	13,723,180.85
	(3)	368,470.00	4,905,514.00
	VII (1)	2.00	2.00
	(2)		56,593.00
Total		29,114,328.05	[a]71,022,757.06
French Indochina	I (1)		78.50
	(4)		51.00
	IV (1)		3,836.00
	(2)		11.00
Total			3,976.50
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	I (1)	5,155,370.00	5,155,370.00
	(2)	14,583,707.19	15,121,415.94
	(3)	2,919,124.52	3,088,624.52
	(4)	18,479,099.10	27,029,221.90
	(5)	212,500.70	213,301.60
	III (1)	16,373,713.85	71,766,613.85
	(2)		36,000.00
	IV (1)	1,028,946.86	1,075,666.36
	(2)	1,979,575.06	1,979,575.06
	V (1)		8,000.00
	(2)	523,560.29	1,147,957.54
	(3)	188,944.60	906,666.20
	VII (1)	7,882,880.94	8,838,798.94
	(2)	1,640,615.00	2,040,615.00
Total		70,968,038.11	138,407,826.91
Greece	I (3)		150.00
	(4)		50.00
	(5)		90,900.00
	IV (1)		21.00
Total			91,121.00
Greenland	I (1)		1,015.48
	(2)		578.30
	(3)		6,674.65
	(4)		1,731.57
Total			10,000.00
Guatemala	IV (1)		186.00
	(2)		1,340.00
	VII (1)		226.80
	(2)		3,064.00
Total			4,816.80
Haiti	IV (1)	1,090.00	1,365.05
	(2)		23.00
	V (1)		7,000.00
	VII (1)		24.30
Total		1,090.00	8,412.35
Honduras	I (4)	106.00	432.00
	IV (1)		388.00
	(2)	561.00	1,528.00
	V (2)		4,238.00
	VII (2)	131.00	131.00
Total		798.00	6,717.00
Hong Kong	I (1)		2,017.75
	(4)		1,123.10
	IV (1)		7,363.00
	(2)		67.75
	V (2)	13,370.00	21,332.00
	(3)		16,500.00
	VI (2)		120.00
Total		13,370.00	48,523.60

[a] The apparent discrepancy between the values reported for the arms, ammunition, and implements of war authorized to be exported to France during the period Jan. 1–June 30, 1940, and the corresponding figures for the period Jan. 1–May 31, 1940, published in the press release issued on June 17, 1940 (see the *Bulletin* of June 22, 1940, vol. 2, no. 52, page 691), is due to the large number of licenses authorizing the exportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to France which were canceled during June at the request of the licensees.

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued: June 1940	Value of export licenses issued: 6 months ending June 30, 1940
Iceland	IV (1)		$1,920.00
	(2)		94.00
	V (1)		7,890.00
	(2)		763.00
	VII (2)	$65.00	65.00
Total		65.00	10,732.00
India	I (1)	456.50	2,442.49
	(4)	1,919.20	6,245.06
	IV (1)	224.75	3,540.64
	(2)	98.26	780.55
	V (1)	47,000.00	67,500.00
	(2)	84.40	1,496.40
	(3)		1,000.00
	VI (2)	180.00	882.00
	VII (2)		65.00
Total		49,963.11	83,952.14
Iran	V (1)	112,000.00	112,000.00
Iraq	III (2)		27,165.00
Ireland	V (1)		116,823.00
	(2)		3,270.60
	(3)		21,221.00
Total			141,314.60
Italy	V (2)		13,610.00
Jamaica	IV (1)		123.00
	(2)		41.45
Total			164.45
Kenya	I (1)	107.00	107.00
	(4)	133.00	235.00
	IV (1)	102.00	198.00
	(2)	46.00	191.00
Total		388.00	731.00
Leeward Islands	VII (2)		162.45
Macau	I (2)		555.00
Mauritius	I (4)		137.00
Mexico	I (1)		108.85
	(5)		112.50
	IV (1)	5,970.00	10,848.00
	(2)		212.00
	V (1)	1,500.00	362,782.40
	(2)	1,358.00	7,103.00
	(3)	23,375.00	37,255.00
	VI (2)		112.50
	VII (1)	1,770.25	8,040.25
	(2)	2,850.00	32,762.00
Total		36,823.25	459,336.50
Mozambique	I (1)		116.00
	(4)		154.61
	V (1)		282,000.00
	(2)	3,224.00	15,464.00
	(3)		46,620.00
Total		3,224.00	344,354.61
Netherlands	I (2)		12,866.00
	(4)		47.50
	(5)		155.00
	V (2)		20,411.43
	(3)		63,300.00
Total			96,779.93
Netherlands Indies	I (2)		72,050.00
	(4)		658.74
	(5)	825,000.00	920,200.00
	III (1)		1,472,250.10
	IV (1)	4,912.00	50,694.90
	(2)	98.00	711.00
Netherlands Indies—Contd.	V (1)		$417,106.12
	(2)	$4,685.00	154,698.00
	(3)		213,510.79
	VII (1)	338.80	338.80
Total		835,033.80	3,302,218.45
New Caledonia	I (4)		923.82
Newfoundland	I (1)		118.50
	(4)	13.00	95.24
	IV (1)	1,250.00	1,913.50
	(2)	164.90	195.90
Total		1,427.90	2,323.14
New Guinea, Territory of	IV (2)		17.25
	V (2)	1,250.00	1,250.00
Total		1,250.00	1,267.25
New Zealand	III (1)		1,916,870.00
	IV (1)		202.00
	V (2)	158,017.00	159,617.00
	(3)	127,840.00	130,230.00
	VII (1)		6,125.00
Total		285,857.00	2,213,044.00
Nicaragua	V (2)		480.00
	(3)		870.00
	VII (1)		1,292.00
Total			2,642.00
Nigeria	I (4)		21.00
Northern Rhodesia	IV (1)		25.50
Norway	I (1)		70.00
	(2)		450.00
	(4)		36,545.00
	III (1)		712,000.00
	(2)		280.00
	IV (1)		222.00
	(2)		121.00
	V (1)		2,200.00
	(2)		39,604.00
	(3)		1,515.00
Total			793,007.00
Palestine	V (3)		400.00
Panama	I (1)		12,500.00
	(2)		3,900.00
	(4)	4,500.00	6,600.00
	IV (1)		8,792.00
	(2)		1,207.00
	V (1)	2,866.00	2,866.00
	(2)		74.00
	(3)		580.00
	VII (1)		2,257.60
Total		7,366.00	38,776.60
Paraguay	I (4)		283.00
	IV (2)	1,876.70	9,705.70
Total		1,876.70	9,988.70
Peru	IV (1)	7,276.00	7,361.00
	(2)	240.00	240.00
	V (1)		393,138.50
	(2)	1,526.00	5,761.00
	(3)	12,049.00	62,209.00
	VII (1)		1,000.00
	(2)		1,130.50
Total		21,091.00	470,840.00
Portugal	I (1)		51.80
	(4)		44.00
	IV (2)		80.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		June 1940	6 months ending June 30, 1940
Portugal—Continued.	V (1)		$4,300.00
	(2)	$16,650.00	60,699.94
	(3)		33,125.00
	VII (1)		841.76
Total		16,650.00	99,142.50
Rumania	V (2)		2,500.00
Saudi Arabia	V (2)	760.00	760.00
Southern Rhodesia	I (1)		180.00
	(2)		227.50
	(4)	69.00	333.00
	IV (1)		82.00
Total		69.00	822.50
Straits Settlements	I (1)		9.12
Surinam	I (2)	11,644.50	11,644.50
	(4)		1.64
	IV (2)		2.47
Total		11,644.50	11,648.61
Sweden	I (2)		108,000.00
	(4)		128,047.00
	III (2)		4,000.00
	IV (2)	269,640.00	503,265.00
	V (2)	6,226.90	486,011.20
			3,334,380.00
Total		275,866.90	4,563,703.20
Switzerland	IV (1)		20.00
Thailand	I (1)	16,750.00	16,750.00
	III (1)		449,280.00
	(2)		1,543.84
	IV (1)	1,121.93	14,861.89
	V (1)		5,300.00
	(2)		15,953.84
	(3)		156,000.00
Total		17,871.93	659,689.57
Trinidad	IV (1)	153.00	153.00
	V (2)		294.00
	(3)	12,625.00	18,625.00
	VII (1)	852.00	852.00
Total		13,630.00	19,924.00
Turkey	III (2)		5,610.00
	IV (1)		33.00
	(2)		6.20
	V (2)		115,760.00
Total			121,409.20
Union of South Africa	I (1)	49.20	308.00
	(4)	272.00	620.93
	III (1)		173,600.00
	IV (1)		189,757.70
	(2)	59.00	66.00
	V (1)	1,614,608.00	1,624,161.00
	(2)	21,384.00	42,541.83
	(3)	248,000.00	254,000.00
	VII (1)		156.00
	(2)		40,228.00
Total		1,884,372.20	2,325,439.46
Uruguay	I (4)		260.00
	IV (1)	345.00	1,522.00
	(2)	1,068.00	6,378.00
	V (1)		8,600.00
	(2)		100.40
Total		1,413.00	16,860.40
Venezuela	I (1)		91.20
	(2)		225.00
	(4)		42.55
	III (1)	40,850.00	163,970.00
	IV (1)	$152.00	$4,814.00
	(2)		191.45
	V (1)		93,060.00
	(2)	22,497.00	42,809.00
	(3)	36,650.00	92,270.00
	VII (1)	1,696.35	7,496.27
	(2)		19,277.40
Total		101,845.35	424,246.87
Windward Islands	VII (2)	27.07	27.07
Yugoslavia	V (2)		9,411.75
	(3)		30,780.00
Total			40,191.75
Grand total		108,486,019.73	270,060,420.24

During the month of June, 513 arms-export licenses were issued, making a total of 2,224 such licenses issued during the current year.

Arms Exported

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war exported during the year 1940, up to and including the month of June under export licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		June 1940	6 months ending June 30, 1940
Angola	I (4)		$24.00
	V (1)	$3,200.00	3,200.00
	(2)		495.00
Total		3,200.00	3,719.00
Argentina	I (2)		23,211.50
	(4)		240.00
	(5)		2,418.00
	IV (1)	3,610.00	4,252.00
	(2)		2,743.00
	V (1)		23,800.00
	(2)	24,678.00	52,992.48
	(3)	15,137.50	255,553.50
	VII (1)		10.00
	(2)	1.98	41.51
Total		43,427.48	365,261.99
Australia	I (1)		816.53
	(4)	20.26	418.94
	III (1)		7,806,135.00
	IV (1)		136.55
	(2)		509.00
	V (1)		13,296.00
	(2)	26,145.00	249,297.00
	(3)	58,500.00	468,621.00
	VII (1)		18,274.86
Total		84,665.26	8,557,504.88

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports: June 1940	Value of actual exports: 6 months ending June 30, 1940
Bahrein Islands	IV (1)		$136.00
Belgian Congo	I (4)		17.29
	IV (2)		1.87
Total			19.16
Belgium	I (1)		217.00
	(2)	$32,250.00	49,450.00
	(4)	28,598.00	28,809.79
	III (1)	687,600.00	1,146,000.00
	IV (2)		69.00
	V (1)		20,745.00
	(2)	344.00	5,807.00
	(3)		119,997.00
Total		748,792.00	1,371,094.79
Bermuda	I (1)		48.00
	(4)		16.00
	V (1)		4,000.00
Total			4,064.00
Bolivia	I (4)	97.00	1,161.00
	IV (2)	240.00	1,285.00
	V (1)		19,000.00
	(2)		1,041.69
	(3)		58,741.00
	VII (1)	578.00	1,528.00
	(2)	1.50	1.50
Total		916.50	82,758.19
Brazil	I (1)	224.00	829.00
	(2)		5,438.00
	(4)	3,407.00	8,181.00
	III (1)		349,750.00
	IV (1)		5,962.75
	(2)	90.00	20,072.00
	V (1)	152,415.00	294,976.00
	(2)	2,547.68	71,258.43
	(3)	16,044.00	135,095.75
	VII (2)		2.00
Total		174,727.68	891,564.93
British Guiana	IV (2)	6.82	6.82
	VII (1)	317.68	317.68
Total		324.50	324.50
British Honduras	IV (1)		15.00
	(2)		18.00
	VII (1)		129.20
	(2)		108.30
Total			270.50
Burma	I (1)		90.00
	(4)		169.02
	IV (1)		472.00
	(2)		49.22
Total			780.24
Canada	I (1)	7,181.60	20,816.74
	(2)		10.00
	(4)	34,043.95	95,936.92
	(5)		94,500.00
	III (1)	206,000.00	2,620,466.00
	(2)	17,670.85	248,231.31
	IV (1)	1,368.62	6,010.22
	(2)	244.46	971.44
	V (1)	470,572.07	740,334.57
	(2)	20,485.24	138,754.26
	(3)	31,252.40	535,467.90
	VI (2)		36,000.00
	VII (1)	24,336.56	77,533.58
	(2)	6,427.00	69,307.35
Total		819,582.75	4,684,340.29
Chile	I (4)		386.00
	(5)	3,025.00	5,300.00
Chile—Continued.	IV (1)	$12,865.00	$48,856.00
	(2)	79.00	5,322.00
	V (1)		3,500.00
	(2)		110.00
	(3)		22,946.00
	VII (2)		12,607.15
Total		15,969.00	99,027.15
China	I (1)		1,344.00
	(2)	166,472.00	468,005.00
	(3)		850.00
	(4)		23,753.00
	III (1)		1,148,654.57
	(2)		11,374.00
	IV (1)	78.00	268.60
	(2)	5.00	5,649.00
	V (1)		114,600.00
	(2)	266,889.00	935,646.00
	(3)	17,760.00	162,818.00
	VII (1)	334,724.00	334,724.00
	(2)	342,000.00	342,000.00
Total		1,127,928.00	3,549,686.17
Colombia	I (4)		65.00
	IV (1)		1,629.20
	(2)		1,793.76
	V (1)	120,750.00	233,350.00
	(2)	31.00	5,870.00
	(3)	9,000.00	19,230.00
	VII (1)		1,027.00
	(2)		1,965.00
Total		129,781.00	264,929.96
Costa Rica	I (4)		4.00
	IV (1)		137.30
	(2)		16.25
	V (2)		22,057.00
	(3)	200.00	27,376.00
	VII (1)	103.20	2,235.26
	(2)	51.00	51.00
Total		354.20	51,876.81
Cuba	I (4)	182.00	501.00
	III (1)		43,350.00
	IV (1)		17.50
	(2)	1,570.00	9,567.00
	V (1)		1,700.00
	(2)	200.00	6,555.00
	(3)		12,876.00
	VII (1)	1,500.00	4,620.20
	(2)	11.00	751.00
Total		3,463.00	79,937.70
Curaçao	IV (2)		6.00
	V (1)		103,975.00
	(2)		768.00
	(3)		32,750.00
	VII (2)		17.50
Total			137,516.50
Dominican Republic	IV (1)	344.00	344.00
	(2)		515.00
	V (2)		600.00
	VII (1)		618.80
Total		344.00	2,077.80
Ecuador	I (1)		125.00
	(4)		226.00
	IV (1)		191.00
	(2)	2,163.00	12,758.00
	VII (2)		900.00
Total		2,163.00	14,200.00
Egypt	I (3)		2,680.00
	(4)	26.21	26.21
	IV (1)		3,519.00
	(2)	436.51	989.31
	V (2)		60.00
Total		462.72	7,274.52

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports: June 1940	Value of actual exports: 6 months ending June 30, 1940
El Salvador	I (1)		$52.00
	(4)		149.00
	III (1)		18,200.00
	IV (1)		76.00
	V (2)		375.00
	VII (2)	$3,400.00	8,350.00
Total		3,400.00	27,202.00
Finland	I (2)	17,675.00	184,310.00
	(3)	306,764.00	436,694.00
	(4)	154,420.89	1,364,078.89
	III (1)		2,321,496.00
	IV (1)	18.50	951.50
	V (2)	5,386.00	93,861.00
	(3)	80,808.00	1,084,623.00
	VII (2)	193,969.00	369,864.00
Total		759,041.39	5,855,878.39
France	I (1)	201,150.00	201,228.00
	(2)	4,409,520.71	4,841,072.71
	(3)	466,484.00	506,047.00
	(4)	7,215,227.00	7,463,300.50
	(5)	499,000.00	499,000.00
	III (1)	11,805,499.00	53,364,001.00
	(2)	5,837.00	20,845.00
	IV (2)	51,450.00	368,315.00
	V (1)		546,000.00
	(2)	434,400.50	3,661,078.50
	(3)	2,147,855.00	9,849,886.00
	VII (1)	2.00	2.00
	(2)	56,593.00	56,593.00
Total		27,293,018.21	81,377,368.71
French Indochina	I (4)		51.00
	IV (1)		3,836.00
	(2)		11.00
Total			3,898 00
French West Africa	I (4)		33.83
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	I (1)	1,341,000.00	1,341,000.00
	(2)	2,899,481.00	3,098,761.75
	(3)	363,733.20	413,467.20
	(4)	3,818,769.80	4,095,228.80
	(5)	150,832.00	151,632.90
	III (1)	2,600,285.00	12,796,885.00
	IV (1)	126,980.06	127,112.06
	V (1)		8,000.00
	(2)	186,514.00	1,011,520.50
	(3)	148,996.00	1,804,586.00
	VII (1)	4,297,587.04	4,301,065.04
	(2)	835,900.00	955,900.00
Total		16,770,078.10	30,105,159.25
Greece	I (3)		150.00
	(4)		50.00
Total			200.00
Greenland	I (1)		1,015.48
	(2)		578.30
	(3)		6,674.65
	(4)		1,731.57
Total			10,000.00
Guatemala	I (1)		37.00
	(4)		12.00
	IV (1)		159.00
	(2)	56.00	1,336.00
	VII (1)	32.40	226.80
	(2)		3,064.00
Total		88.40	4,834.80
Haiti	IV (1)	54.75	312.55
	(2)	16.00	23.00
	VII (1)		24.30
	(2)		6.00
Total		70.75	365.85

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports: June 1940	Value of actual exports: 6 months ending June 30, 1940
Honduras	I (4)	$180.00	$303.00
	IV (1)		388.00
	(2)	983.00	1,092.00
	V (1)		100,000.00
	(2)		3,213.00
	VII (2)	131.00	391.00
Total		1,294.00	105,387.00
Hong Kong	IV (1)		7,363.00
	V (2)	4,354.00	4,354.00
Total		4,354.00	11,717.00
Iceland	IV (1)		1,920.00
	(2)		83.00
	V (1)		7,890.00
	(2)		763.00
Total			10,656.00
India	I (1)		944.53
	(4)	352.00	5,582.56
	IV (1)	151.00	3,148.49
	(2)	128.00	1,049.31
	V (1)		20,500.00
	(2)		1,252.00
	(3)		1,000.00
	VI (2)		749.00
Total		631.00	34,225.89
Iraq	III (1)		694,963.00
	(2)	6,693.00	27,165.00
	IV (1)		94.37
	(2)		25.85
Total		6,693.00	722,248.22
Ireland	V (1)		116,823.00
Jamaica	IV (1)		346.00
	(2)		27.50
Total			373.50
Japan	V (2)		4,143.00
Kenya	IV (1)	102.00	102.00
Latvia	V (3)		18,077.00
Mauritius	I (1)		251.45
	(4)	48.00	337.28
Total		48.00	588.73
Mexico	I (1)		56.00
	(5)		112.50
	IV (1)	638.00	4,878.00
	(2)	212.00	212.00
	V (1)	51,500.00	326,840.00
	(2)	206.00	2,759.00
	(3)	4,500.00	11,380.00
	VI (2)		112.50
	VII (1)	724.50	14,842.25
	(2)	2,832.00	28,901.00
Total		60,612.50	390,093.25
Mozambique	I (1)	116.00	116.00
	(4)	154.61	154.61
	V (1)	282,000.00	282,000.00
	(2)	3,224.00	3,224.00
Total		285,494.61	285,494.61
Netherlands	I (2)		26,653.00
	(4)		47.50
	(5)		155.00
	III (2)		9,674.00
	V (1)		107,740.00
	(2)		163,472.50
	(3)		187,137.50
Total			494,879.50

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports: June 1940	Value of actual exports: 6 months ending June 30, 1940
Netherlands Indies	I (2)		$75,678.00
	(4)	$428.00	1,247.77
	(5)		281,075.00
	III (1)	55,133.00	1,509,798.00
	(2)	15,200.00	15,200.00
	IV (1)		35,782.40
	(2)	400.00	1,135.17
	V (1)		129,727.00
	(2)	35,285.00	137,708.00
	(3)		130,749.00
	VII (2)		138,000.00
Total		106,446.00	2,456,100.34
New Caledonia	I (4)		203.00
Newfoundland	I (1)		118.50
	(4)	13.00	95.24
	IV (1)		663.50
	(2)	4.90	35.90
Total		17.90	913.14
New Guinea, Territory of	IV (2)		17.25
	V (2)		1,500.00
Total			1,517.25
New Zealand	IV (1)		202.00
	V (2)		1,971.15
	(3)		2,540.00
	VII (1)		5,991.00
Total			10,704.15
Nicaragua	I (4)		1,264.00
	IV (2)		4,035.00
	V (2)	480.00	480.00
	(3)	870.00	870.00
	VII (1)		1,292.00
Total		1,350.00	7,941.00
Nigeria	I (4)		33.00
Northern Rhodesia	IV (1)		25.50
Norway	I (1)		70.00
	(2)		285.00
	(4)		36,493.20
	III (1)		1,354,114.00
	(2)		280.00
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)		137.00
	V (1)		2,200.00
	(2)		644.00
Total			1,394,253.20
Palestine	V (3)		400.00
Panama	I (1)	12,500.00	12,500.00
	(2)		3,900.00
	(4)		4,200.00
	IV (1)		8,769.00
	(2)		1,207.00
	V (1)		1,441.13
	(2)		74.00
	(3)		647.00
	VII (1)	730.00	2,915.60
Total		13,230.00	35,653.73
Paraguay	I (4)		283.00
	IV (2)	1,860.00	6,894.00
Total		1,860.00	7,177.00
Peru	IV (1)		85.00
	V (1)		387,810.00
	(2)	350.00	14,696.00
	(3)		50,568.00
	VII (1)		1,000.00
	(2)		1,131.00
Total		350.00	455,290.00
Portugal	I (1)		$51.80
	(4)		44.00
	III (1)	$147,500.00	447,500.00
	IV (2)		80.00
	V (1)		4,663.00
	(2)		369.00
	VII (1)		355.76
Total		147,500.00	453,063.56
Rumania	V (2)		600.00
Southern Rhodesia	I (1)		180.00
	(2)		227.50
	(4)		264.00
	IV (1)		82.00
	(2)		60.52
Total			814.02
Straits Settlements	I (1)		9.12
Surinam	I (2)	11,644.50	11,644.50
	(4)		1.64
	IV (2)		2.47
	VII (1)		193.80
Total		11,644.50	11,842.41
Sweden	I (2)		108,000.00
	(4)	6,125.00	65,307.00
	III (1)	1,036,250.00	3,724,925.00
	(2)	4,000.00	4,000.00
	IV (2)	22,250.00	44,501.00
	V (1)		65,000.00
	(2)	28,374.00	215,346.95
	(3)	138,316.00	247,267.00
Total		1,235,315.00	4,474,346.95
Thailand	I (1)		17.65
	(4)		1.93
	IV (1)	1,513.93	15,307.89
	V (1)		5,300.00
	(2)		2,637.00
	(3)		193,120.00
Total		1,513.93	216,384.47
Trinidad	IV (2)		18.00
	V (2)		3,094.00
	(3)	12,625.00	18,625.00
	VII (1)	852.00	852.00
Total		13,477.00	22,589.00
Turkey	I (2)		148,135.00
	(5)		158,750.00
	III (1)		1,191,084.00
	(2)		17,070.00
	IV (1)		14,236.00
	(2)		1,306.20
	V (2)		104,875.10
	(3)		70,344.00
Total			1,705,800.30
Union of South Africa	I (1)		111.00
	(4)	36.18	173.06
	III (1)		173,600.00
	IV (1)		557.70
	(2)		7.00
	V (1)		8,103.00
	(2)	7,155.93	10,653.89
	(3)		6,000.00
	VII (1)		156.00
	(2)		40,064.00
Total		7,192.11	239,425.65
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	V (3)		120,512.00
Uruguay	I (4)	68.00	299.00
	IV (1)	345.00	1,522.00
	(2)	428.00	2,569.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports: June 1940	Value of actual exports: 6 months ending June 30, 1940
Uruguay—Continued.	V (1)	$2,000.00	$5,949.00
	(2)		80.00
Total		2,841.00	10,419.00
Venezuela	I (1)		61.40
	(2)		246.00
	(4)		39.00
	III (1)		28,000.00
	IV (1)	250.75	3,143.00
	(2)		191.45
	V (1)	12,923.00	27,823.00
	(2)	2,035.00	24,884.00
	(3)	28,800.00	78,131.00
	VII (1)	1,746.23	9,192.32
	(2)		15,890.40
Total		45,754.98	187,601.57
Yugoslavia	V (1)		63,000.00
	(2)		23,315.00
	(3)		31,080.00
Total			117,395.00
Grand total		49,929,519.47	151,679,128.97

Arms-Import Licenses Issued

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of origin of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for import by the Secretary of State during the month of June 1940:

Country of origin	Category	Value	Total
Brazil	V (2)	$9,800.00	$9,800.00
Canada	I (1)	45.00	
	(2)	1,000.00	1,104.00
	(4)	9.00	
	V (2)	50.00	
Colombia	V (1)	100,000.00	100,000.00
France	I (2)	6,000.00	
	(4)	1,005.30	7,702.30
	III (2)	697.00	
Great Britain	I (3)	1,044.52	
	(4)	1,494.00	2,539.52
	III (2)	1.00	
Switzerland	I (4)	15.00	15.00
Venezuela	V (2)	200.00	1,700.00
	(3)	1,500.00	
Total			122,860.82

During the month of June, 19 import licenses were issued, making a total of 107 such licenses issued during the current year.

Categories of Arms, Ammunition, and Implements of War

The categories of arms, ammunition, and implements of war in the appropriate column of the tables printed above are the categories into which those articles were divided in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937, enumerating the articles which would be considered as arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of section 5 of the joint resolution of May 1, 1937, as follows:

Category I

(1) Rifles and carbines using ammunition in excess of caliber .22, and barrels for those weapons;

(2) Machine guns, automatic or autoloading rifles, and machine pistols using ammunition in excess of caliber .22, and barrels for those weapons;

(3) Guns, howitzers, and mortars of all calibers, their mountings and barrels;

(4) Ammunition in excess of caliber .22 for the arms enumerated under (1) and (2) above, and cartridge cases or bullets for such ammunition; filled and unfilled projectiles for the arms enumerated under (3) above;

(5) Grenades, bombs, torpedoes, mines and depth charges, filled or unfilled, and apparatus for their use or discharge;

(6) Tanks, military armored vehicles, and armored trains.

Category II

Vessels of war of all kinds, including aircraft carriers and submarines, and armor plate for such vessels.

Category III

(1) Aircraft, unassembled, assembled, or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, which are designed, adapted, and intended for aerial combat by the use of machine guns or of artillery or for the carrying and dropping of bombs, or which are equipped with, or which by reason of design or construction are prepared for any of the appliances referred to in paragraph (2) below;

(2) Aerial gun mounts and frames, bomb racks, torpedo carriers, and bomb or torpedo release mechanisms.

Category IV

(1) Revolvers and automatic pistols using ammunition in excess of caliber .22;

(2) Ammunition in excess of caliber .22 for the arms enumerated under (1) above, and cartridge cases or bullets for such ammunition.

Category V

(1) Aircraft, unassembled, assembled or dismantled both heavier and lighter than air, other than those included in Category III;

(2) Propellers or air screws, fuselages, hulls, wings, tail units, and under-carriage units;

(3) Aircraft engines, unassembled, assembled, or dismantled.

Category VI

(1) Livens projectors and flame throwers;

(2) a. Mustard gas (dichlorethyl sulphide);
b. Lewisite (chlorvinyldichlorarsine and dichlordivinylchlorarsine);
c. Methyldichlorarsine;
d. Diphenylchlorarsine;
e. Diphenylcyanarsine;
f. Diphenylaminechlorarsine;
g. Phenyldichlorarsine;
h. Ethyldichlorarsine;
i. Phenyldibromarsine;
j. Ethyldibromarsine;
k. Phosgene;
l. Monochlormethylchlorformate;
m. Trichlormethylchlorformate (diphosgene);
n. Dichlordimethyl Ether;
o. Dibromdimethyl Ether;
p. Cyanogen Chloride;
q. Ethylbromacetate;
r. Ethyliodoacetate;
s. Brombenzylcyanide;
t. Bromacetone;
u. Brommethylethyl ketone.

Category VII

(1) Propellant powders;

(2) High explosives as follows:
a. Nitrocellulose having a nitrogen content of more than 12%;
b. Trinitrotoluene;
c. Trinitroxylene;
d. Tetryl (trinitrophenol methyl nitramine or tetranitro methylaniline);
e. Picric acid;
f. Ammonium picrate;
g. Trinitroanisol;
h. Trinitronaphthalene;
i. Tetranitronaphthalene;
j. Hexanitrodiphenylamine;
k. Pentaerythritetetranitrate (Penthrite or Pentrite);
l. Trimethylenetrinitramine (Hexogen or T_4);
m. Potassium nitrate powders (black saltpeter powder);
n. Sodium nitrate powders (black soda powder);
o. Amatol (mixture of ammonium nitrate and trinitrotoluene);
p. Ammonal (mixture of ammonium nitrate, trinitrotoluene, and powdered aluminum, with or without other ingredients);
q. Schneiderite (mixture of ammonium nitrate and dinitronaphthalene, with or without other ingredients).

Special Statistics in Regard to Arms Exports to Cuba

In compliance with article II of the convention between the United States and Cuba to suppress smuggling, signed at Habana, March 11, 1926, which reads in part as follows:

"The High Contracting Parties agree that clearance of shipments of merchandise by water, air, or land, from any of the ports of either country to a port of entry of the other country, shall be denied when such shipment comprises articles the importation of which is prohibited or restricted in the country to which such shipment is destined, unless in this last case there has been a compliance with the requisites demanded by the laws of both countries."

and in compliance with the laws of Cuba which restrict the importation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war of all kinds by requiring an import permit for each shipment, export licenses for shipments of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to Cuba are required for the articles enumerated below in addition to the articles enumerated in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937:

(1) Arms and small arms using ammunition of caliber .22 or less, other than those classed as toys.
(2) Spare parts of arms and small arms of all kinds and calibers, other than those classed as toys, and of guns and machine guns.
(3) Ammunition for the arms and small arms under (1) above.
(4) Sabers, swords, and military machetes with cross-guard hilts.
(5) Explosives as follows: explosive powders of all kinds for all purposes; nitrocellulose having a nitrogen content of 12 percent or less; diphenylamine; dynamite of all kinds; nitroglycerine; alkaline nitrates (ammonium, potassium, and sodium nitrate); nitric acid; nitrobenzene (essence or oil of mirbane); sulphur; sulphuric acid; chlorate of potash; and acetones.
(6) Tear gas ($C_6H_5COCH_2Cl$) and other similar nontoxic gases and apparatus designed for the storage or projection of such gases.

The table printed below indicates, in respect to licenses authorizing the exportation to Cuba of the articles and commodities listed in the preceding paragraph, issued by the Secretary of State during June 1940, the number of licenses and the value of the articles and commodities described in the licenses:

Number of licenses	Section	Value	Total
30	(1)	$925.00	$29,631.45
	(2)	59.00	
	(3)	8,350.50	
	(5)	20,296.95	

The table printed below indicates the value of the articles and commodities listed above exported to Cuba during June 1940 under licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Section	Value	Total
(1)	$876.30	$34,080.05
(2)	32.00	
(3)	6,437.00	
(5)	26,734.75	

Tin-Plate Scrap

The table printed below indicates the number of licenses issued during the year 1940, up to and including the month of June, authorizing the export of tin-plate scrap under the provisions of the act approved February 15, 1936, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, together with the number of tons authorized to be exported and the value thereof:

Country of destination	June 1940		6 months ending June 30, 1940	
	Quantity in long tons	Total value	Quantity in long tons	Total value
Japan	182	$2,977.32	2,966	$56,457.70

During the month of June, 4 tin-plate scrap licenses were issued, making a total of 47 such licenses issued during the current year.

Helium

The table printed below gives the essential information in regard to the licenses issued during the month of June 1940, authorizing the exportation of helium gas under the provisions of the act approved on September 1, 1937, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto:

Applicant for license	Purchaser in foreign country	Country of destination	Quantity in cubic feet	Total value
Bureau of Scientific Research of French Air Ministry.	Bureau of Scientific Research of French Air Ministry.	France	90,000	$1,680

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press July 27]

Changes in the Foreign Service since July 6, 1940:

James Hugh Keeley, Jr., of California, Consul at Salonika, Greece, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Thormod O. Klath, of Sioux City, Iowa, Foreign Service officer, designated Commercial Attaché at Oslo, Norway, has been designated Commercial Attaché at Bern, Switzerland.

Jesse F. Van Wickel, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Foreign Service officer, designated Commercial Attaché at The Hague, Netherlands, has been assigned as Consul at Batavia, Java, Netherlands Indies.

Miss Frances E. Willis, of Redlands, Calif., Second Secretary of Embassy at Brussels, Belgium, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Madrid, Spain.

Thomas J. Maleady, of Fall River, Mass., Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Bogotá, Colombia, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Caracas, Venezuela.

Paul S. Guinn, of Pennsylvania, Foreign Service officer, designated Assistant Commercial Attaché at Brussels, Belgium, has been assigned as Consul at Vienna, Germany.

James C. H. Bonbright, of Rochester, N. Y., Second Secretary of Embassy at Brussels, Belgium, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Robert Janz, of Norman, Okla., now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned as Consul at São Paulo, Brazil.

Donald D. Edgar, of Metuchen, N. J., Consul at Geneva, Switzerland, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

John J. Macdonald, of St. Louis, Mo., Third Secretary of Embassy at Nanking, China, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Nanking, China.

Guy W. Ray, of Wilsonville, Ala., Vice Consul at Porto Alegre, Brazil, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Howard Elting, Jr., of Chicago, Ill., Third Secretary of Legation at The Hague, Netherlands, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Geneva, Switzerland.

The assignment of Boies C. Hart, Jr., of Mystic, Conn., as Vice Consul at Genoa, Italy, has been canceled. Mr. Hart has now been assigned as Vice Consul at Shanghai, China.

John Hubner, II, of Baltimore, Md., Vice Consul at São Paulo, Brazil, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Florianopolis, Brazil.

Wallace W. Stuart, of Greeneville, Tenn., Vice Consul at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Ciudad Juárez, Mexico.

The assignment of William O. Boswell, of New Florence, Pa., as Vice Consul at Vienna, Germany, has been canceled. Mr. Boswell has now been assigned as Vice Consul at Georgetown, British Guiana, where an American Consulate will be established.

Shiras Morris, Jr., of Hartford, Conn., Vice Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation at Montevideo and will serve in dual capacity.

Hector C. Adam, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., Vice Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation at Montevideo and will serve in dual capacity.

V. Harwood Blocker, of Hondo, Tex., Vice Consul at Mexico City, Mexico, has been appointed Vice Consul at Martinique, French West Indies, where an American Consulate will be established.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

POSTAL

Universal Postal Convention of 1939

Costa Rica

The American Minister to Costa Rica reported by a despatch dated July 11, 1940, that the *Diario Oficial* for July 6, 1940, publishes a decree whereby the Government of Costa Rica approves the Universal Postal Convention and annexes, the Parcel Post Arrangement and annexes, and the Money Order Arrangement and annexes, all signed at Buenos Aires on May 23, 1939.

Japan

The American Ambassador to Japan reported by a despatch dated June 19, 1940, that the *Official Gazette* for June 15, 1940, publishes the ratification by Japan of the following acts signed at Buenos Aires on May 23, 1939:

Universal Postal Convention, with final protocol, provisions relating to transportation of air mail, and final protocol
Arrangement Concerning Insured Letters and Boxes, with protocol
Arrangement Concerning Parcel Post, with protocol
Arrangement Concerning Money Orders, with protocol
Arrangement Concerning Postal Checks
Arrangement Concerning Collection Orders.

Paraguay

The American Minister to Paraguay reported by a despatch dated July 2, 1940, that the Government of Paraguay had ratified the following acts signed at Buenos Aires on May 23, 1939:

Universal Postal Convention, with final protocol, regulations of execution, provisions relating to transportation of air mail, and final protocol
Arrangement Concerning Insured Letters and Boxes
Arrangement Concerning Parcel Post
Arrangement Concerning Money Orders
Arrangement Concerning Postal Checks
Arrangement Concerning Collection Orders
Arrangement Concerning Subscriptions to Newspapers and Periodicals.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

International Telecommunication Convention (Treaty Series Nos. 867 and 948)

Paraguay

The American Minister to Paraguay reported by a despatch dated July 2, 1940, that according to an announcement by the Ministry of Government and Labor on June 27, 1940, the Government of Paraguay has ratified the International Telecommunication Convention signed at Madrid on December 9, 1932, and the following acts signed at the International Telecommunication Conference at Cairo, April 1938:

Telegraph Regulations, and final protocol (revision of Cairo, 1938)
Telephone Regulations, and final protocol (revision of Cairo, 1938)
General Radio Regulations, and final protocol (revision of Cairo, 1938)
Additional Radio Regulations (revision of Cairo, 1938).

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Diplomatic List, July 1940. Publication 1481. ii, 91 pp. Subscription, $1 a year; single copy 10¢.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1940

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American Republics

HABANA MEETING OF THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Statement of the Secretary of State [1]

[Released to the press July 30]

The Habana Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the American Republics faced unprecedented problems and conditions.

Possibilities of danger to the peace, security, and welfare of the continent have been increasingly apparent in recent months and weeks. To meet them successfully it has been clear that the American nations must strengthen further their already strong ties of unity and solidarity and devise a constructive program for implementing, through consultation and cooperative action, effective means of continental protection and defense.

We are confronted in this respect with three sets of problems and conditions:

The first relates to the possible transfer of sovereignty at any time over certain islands and regions from one non-American state to another non-American state.

The second involves the threat of subversive activities in the American nations directed from outside the continent.

The third comprises extremely grave economic difficulties and dislocations resulting from war.

With regard to all three of these sets of menacing conditions, the American governments have manifested their full recognition of the dangers which confront them in common and have created machinery for common action. Instead of faltering and abandoning the spirit of unity and concerted steps for safety, they have demonstrated to the world their unalterable determination to preserve and strengthen the spirit and the system of continental unity and solidarity. They have thus cleared the decks for effective action whenever such action may become necessary.

The situation with respect to possessions in this hemisphere controlled by European powers for many years has for the first time become most acute by reason of the fact that the European territory of some of these powers is now under military occupation, and there exists the danger that change in sovereignty or control of any of these regions might make them objects of barter or a battleground for the settlement of differences between European nations. There also exists the danger that these regions might be used as a base for the carrying on of activities of a subversive character in the American countries.

I cannot too strongly emphasize at this point that at no time has any American nation had the slightest thought of taking advantage of the European situation for the purpose of grabbing territory. Quite the contrary; the thought has been to protect the peace and safety of this continent.

At the beginning of the meeting at Habana there was some difference of view as to the *modus operandi* for achieving the desired end in relation to the island possessions. In certain quarters there was a feeling that until a

[1] Delivered by Mr. Hull at the close of the Meeting, Habana, July 30, 1940.

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transfer of sovereignty or control had actually taken place it would be sufficient to have no more than a general declaration reasserting the principle of solidarity and consultation agreed upon at previous conferences.

On the other hand, there was a strong feeling on the part of other delegations, including that of the United States, that having in mind the situation now obtaining in Europe, the fact that a transfer of sovereignty might be made overnight with or without formality and that activities in these regions detrimental to the peace and safety of the Americas might be begun momentarily, it was necessary to formulate at this meeting definite methods of procedure to cope with any situation that might thus arise.

It was realized that provision should be made for prompt action in any emergency situation and that delay pending later consultation might be disastrous to the maintenance of peace and order in the Western Hemisphere. Happily, such differences of view as at first appeared to exist were reconciled, with the result that the Meeting of the Foreign Ministers has unanimously agreed upon two documents designed to take care of any situation that may arise. These documents consist of (1) a convention and (2) a declaration and resolution referred to as the Act of Habana.

The convention contains definite provisions for the administration of any region which it may be found necessary for the American republics to administer. It has the twofold purpose of protecting the peace and safety of the American republics and of safeguarding and advancing the interests and welfare of the inhabitants of the region.

The administration, which will be under an "Inter-American Commission of Territorial Administration", is to be provisional in character and is to continue only until such time as the region is in a position to govern itself or is restored to its former status—whenever the latter is compatible with the security of the American republics—whichever of these alternatives shall be found to be the more practicable and just.

The convention condemns all violence, whether under the form of conquest, of stipulations imposed by belligerents in treaties, or by any other process, and states that no transfer or attempt to transfer or to acquire any interest or right in any such region shall be recognized or accepted by the American republics, regardless of the form that may be employed to attain such purposes.

Temporary provisions in the Act of Habana are designed primarily to cover situations that may arise prior to the coming into force of the convention, which will require ratification by the various governments. They authorize the creation of an emergency committee composed of a representative of each of the American republics, which is to be regarded as constituted when two thirds of the members shall have been appointed. The appointments are to be made promptly. Should the committee be under the necessity of administering any region before the effective date of the convention, it will utilize the applicable provisions of the convention.

The act also recognizes the possibility of emergency situations and the right of any of the American republics, acting singly or jointly with others, to proceed in any manner required in its own defense or in the defense of the continent. If action is taken as an emergency measure, the matter is to be placed before the committee as soon as practicable in order that it may adopt appropriate measures.

The spirit of unity and solidarity has been likewise strengthened by the action of the conference on projects relating to subversive activities. I refer especially to the attitude toward propaganda designed on the one hand to stir up dissension in the Western Hemisphere by beguiling and misleading the people, and, on the other hand, to intimidate them by express or implied threats of what may happen if the American republics fail to recognize and to take into account the foreign purposes and policies of certain foreign governments. These activities at times have been in the nature of oral or written representations and at other times in the form of a promiscuous circulation

of literature. In pursuing these policies, the personnel of diplomatic and consular missions has been increased out of all proportion to the needs for legitimate functions of such missions. It is well known that members of diplomatic missions have well-recognized functions and that the members of such missions are clothed with special immunities. When they engage in activities foreign to those that are recognized, they abuse their immunities, and the government that has received them may well be concerned. Likewise, the functions of consular officers are generally defined in international law and practice, and the officers themselves enjoy certain special consideration by the local authorities. But when such officials engage in activities divorced from the customary consular functions, they abuse the hospitality of the state in which they serve.

That situations of the foregoing character have developed in many of the American republics, has been generally known for some time past.

This Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs has taken cognizance of these matters in several resolutions, particularly the one relating to activities directed from abroad against domestic institutions and that relating to inter-American development of standards on diplomatic officers.

The first-mentioned resolution recites that the American republics have equal concern and equal responsibility for the preservation of peace and security of this hemisphere, and that each shall adopt all necessary measures to prevent and suppress activities directed, assisted, or abetted by foreign governments or foreign groups or individuals which tend to subvert the domestic institutions or to foment disorder in the internal political life of the Americas. It also provides for immediate consultation in the event that the peace of any of the American republics is menaced by such activities and for a full interchange of information regarding subversive activities within their respective jurisdictions.

In a word, there is in the resolution a definite recognition by the American governments of an intrusion upon their hospitality and a disregard of their desire to live in peace, freed from systems of government and of international policies which are foreign to the precepts of free and liberal institutions upon which the democracies of this hemisphere are based. The Habana Meeting recognized the common interest of all of the American republics in these matters and showed determination to maintain a solid front against any incursions. The resolution concerning improper activities of diplomatic and consular agencies sets forth the underlying principles relating to the functions of such missions and calls upon the respective governments to take action to prevent and suppress such activities.

In these, as in other matters of a kindred character discussed and acted upon by the Conference, there has been demonstrated not only a desire but a zeal and determination to face movements of a subversive character with a solid and united front. The American republics have resolved that the political institutions and aggressive practices of other nations shall not be imposed upon the free and independent peoples of this hemisphere.

In the economic field, too, we set out to examine together the dangers and difficulties confronting all of the American nations and to consult as to the best means of meeting them. The task was approached with a strong conviction shared by all that the present state of affairs, as well as the outlook for the future, imperatively calls for the creation of instrumentalities of economic defense that must necessarily gain in effectiveness in proportion to the degree of common action and cooperative effort which they represent.

All of our nations are faced today with the distressing consequences of war-created disruption of world trade. Surpluses of commodities, the exportation of which is essential to the economic life of the American republics, have accumulated and continue to accumulate because Europe at war is unable to absorb them. Their existence is a matter of serious concern throughout the continent. In addition, we must envisage the possibility that, after the

termination of hostilities, many important European markets for these commodities may be directed and controlled by governments which regard international commerce as an instrument of domination rather than as a means of enabling all nations to share fully and on a basis of equality in a mutually beneficial exchange of their surplus products.

The resolution on economic cooperation adopted by the Habana Meeting is designed to create and set into operation machinery of action to deal with and meet both of these situations.

In that resolution the 21 American republics reaffirmed their adherence to liberal principles of international trade—those of equal treatment, of fair practices, and of peaceful motives. They declared their determination to apply these principles in their relations with each other as fully as present circumstances permit and their readiness to conduct trade in accordance with these principles with any non-American country prepared to do likewise.

At the same time, they announced their purpose "to devise and apply appropriate means of effective action to cope with the difficulties, disadvantages, and dangers arising from the present disturbed and dislocated world conditions".

It was the unanimous opinion of the Habana Meeting that continuing consultation among the American republics is essential to the attainment of these pressing objectives. Accordingly, it was decided to strengthen and expand the activities of the existing Inter-American Economic and Financial Advisory Committee as an agency of such consultation. The Habana Meeting specifically instructed the Committee to proceed at once with the preparation of detailed plans for cooperative temporary handling and orderly marketing of existing and prospective surpluses; for the development, where feasible, of commodity production and marketing agreements and arrangements; and for the promotion among the American nations of mutually beneficial trade. The Committee was also instructed to devise methods of increasing consumption in the American republics, through relief and in other ways, which would aid in the disposal of surplus commodities. Finally, the Committee was instructed to consider, while these measures and plans are being developed, the possibility of a broader system of inter-American cooperative organization in matters of trade, credit, money, foreign exchange, et cetera.

Some of the measures proposed can be put into operation very quickly. Some will require a certain amount of time for the maturing and execution of appropriate plans. Taken in its entirety, the program of action which is envisaged is flexible enough to apply to any emergency and effective enough to make it possible for each of the American republics to meet more fully the difficulties resulting from war-disrupted trade and to safeguard itself from possible dangers of economic subordination from abroad.

It is a system of economic defense under which the American republics will be prepared to trade with any nation willing to meet them in good faith, in a spirit of friendly and peaceful purpose, and on a plane of frank and fair dealing; and under which they will be fully equipped to protect themselves against any other kind of dealing.

Final Act and Convention

The Final Act and Convention of the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics at Habana, which were released to the press August 3, 1940, will not be printed in the *Bulletin* until the certified copy of official texts has been received.

LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF PARAGUAY

[Released to the press August 3]

The following guests attended the luncheon given on August 3, 1940 by the Secretary of State in honor of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Paraguay, Señor Dr. Don Tomás A. Salomoni:

The Secretary of State
The Under Secretary of State
His Excellency Señor Dr. Don Tomás A. Salomoni, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Paraguay
The Honorable Señor Dr. Horacio A. Fernández, the Minister of Paraguay
His Excellency Señor Don Alberto Cabero, the Ambassador of Chile
The Honorable Dr. Oscar Schnake, Chairman of the Chilean Delegation to the Habana Conference
Senator Rodolfo Michels, Member of the Chilean Delegation to the Habana Conference
The Honorable Kenneth McKellar
The Honorable Arthur Capper
The Honorable Claude Pepper
The Honorable Hamilton Fish
The Honorable Sol Bloom
The Honorable Jesse Jones
The Honorable Green H. Hackworth
The Honorable George T. Summerlin
Mr. Leo Pasvolsky
The Honorable L. S. Rowe
Mr. W. L. Pierson
Mr. Thomas H. MacDonald
Mr. Laurence Duggan
Mr. Michael J. McDermott
Mr. Hobart Montee
Mr. J. C. Stark
Mr. James H. Baird

UNITED STATES NAVAL AND AVIATION MISSIONS TO PERU

An announcement regarding the agreements between the United States and Peru, signed July 31, 1940, providing for the renewal by the United States of a naval mission and for the furnishing of an aviation mission to cooperate with the Ministry of Marine and Aviation of Peru, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Treaty Information".

Europe

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

List of Registrants

[Released to the press August 1]

The following persons and organizations have registered with the Secretary of State for the solicitation and collection of contributions pursuant to section 8 of the Neutrality Act of 1939 to be used in belligerent countries for medical aid and assistance or for food and clothing to relieve human suffering (the countries to which contributions are being sent are given in parentheses):[2]

331. Vincennes, France, Committee of Vincennes, Ind., 112 North Seventh Street, Vincennes, Ind. (France)
332. Société Israelite Française de Secours Mutuels de New York, care of Mr. Gaston Meyer, Secretary, 2305 Grand Avenue, New York, N. Y. (France)
333. Belgian War Relief Fund, care of Mr. L. V. Casteleyn, 344 Regina Building, Manila, P. I. (Belgium)
334. British American Ambulance Corps, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain and France)
335. Allied Food Relief Committee,[3] 46 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y. (England and France)

[2] For prior registrants, see the *Bulletin* of April 27, 1940 (vol. II, no. 44), pp. 443–450, and June 8, 1940 (vol. II, no. 50), p. 626.

[3] Revoked at request of registrant.

336. The Seventh Column, Inc., West Fairlee, Vt. (France and England)
337. Friends of Children, Inc., 36 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands)
338. Belgian Relief Fund, Inc., Room 426, Graybar Building, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Belgium, France, and England)
339. United British War Relief Association, 16 Sargent Avenue, Somerville, Mass. (Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
340. Independent British War Relief Society of Rhode Island, Columbia Hall, 248 Weybosset Street, Providence, R. I. (Great Britain)
341. St. Andrews (Scottish) Society of Washington, D. C., care of Robert A. Grahame, Inc., 1524 K Street, NW., Washington, D. C. (Scotland)
342. French War Relief Fund of Nevada, 210 South Center Street, Reno, Nev. (France)
343. Ukrainian Relief Committee, 78 St. Marks Place, New York, N. Y. (Germany, France, England, and Italy)
344. The New Canaan Workshop, New Canaan, Conn. (British Empire)
345. Nicole de Paris Relief Fund, 23 East Fifty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y. (France)
346. International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Hotel Biltmore, Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street, New York, N. Y. (Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Belgium, Holland, and France)
347. American Board of Missions to the Jews, Inc., 27 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. (France, Belgium, and Germany)
348. Great Lakes Command, Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, care of Walter Keith, Adjutant, 1492 Hurlbut Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (Great Britain and Canada)
349. Scottish Games of New Jersey Association, Box 23, Fairhaven, N. J. (Great Britain)
350. Franco–American Federation, Corner of Salem and Dow Streets, Salem, Mass. (France)
351. Refugees of England, Room 607, 511 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain)
352. American Friends of German Freedom, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. (England and France)
353. The Louisiana Guild for British Relief, 4534 St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans, La. (British Empire)
354. The American Hospital in Britain, Ltd., 321 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain)
355. Czechoslovak Relief, 4049 West Twenty-sixth Street, Chicago, Ill. (Czechoslovakia, Great Britain and dominions, France, and Belgium)

Tabulation of Contributions

[Released to the press July 31]

The following tabulation shows contributions collected and disbursed during the period of September 6, 1939, through June 30, 1940, as shown in the reports submitted by persons and organizations registered with the Secretary of State for the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used for relief in belligerent countries, in conformity with the regulations issued pursuant to section 8 of the act of November 4, 1939, as made effective by the President's proclamation of the same date.

This tabulation has reference only to contributions solicited and collected for relief in belligerent countries (France; Germany; Poland; the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa; Norway; Belgium; Luxemburg; the Netherlands; and Italy) or for the relief of refugees driven out of these countries by the present war. The statistics set forth in the tabulation do *not* include information regarding relief activities which a number of organizations registered with the Secretary of State may be carrying on in nonbelligerent countries, but for which registration is not required under the Neutrality Act of 1939.

The American National Red Cross is required by law to submit to the Secretary of War for audit "a full, complete, and itemized report of receipts and expenditures of whatever kind". In order to avoid an unnecessary duplication of work, this organization is not required to conform to the provisions of the regulations governing the solicitation and collection of contributions for relief in belligerent countries, and the tabulation does not, therefore, include information in regard to its activities.

Contributions for Relief in Belligerent Countries

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of June 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Acción Demócrata Española, San Francisco, Calif., Mar. 29, 1940. France	$204.09	$125.00	$35.51	$43.58	None	None
Allied Food Relief Committee, New York, N. Y., June 12, 1940.[a] England and France	None	None	None	None	None	None
Allied Relief Ball, Inc., New York, N. Y., Apr. 4, 1940. Great Britain and France	50,889.35	34,184.00	12,179.29	4,526.06	None	None
Allied Relief Fund (formerly French and British Relief Funds, registered Oct. 1939; combined June 4, 1940), New York, N. Y. The United Kingdom, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Norway	522,496.49	324,807.03	27,565.85	170,123.61	$18,323.75	$13,242.82
American Association for Assistance to French Artists, Inc., New York, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1940. France	11,007.94	7,236.80	2,675.82	1,095.32	1,605.15	None
American Association of Teachers of French—Washington Chapter, Washington, D. C., Apr. 24, 1940.[b] France	310.85	212.00	98.85	None	None	None
American Association of University Women, Washington, D. C. May 23, 1940. France and Great Britain	1,208.90	225.00	45.50	938.40	None	None
American Auxiliary Committee de L'Union des Femmes de France, New York, N. Y. Nov. 8, 1939. France	12,916.31	6,188.61	1,054.98	5,672.72	2,593.87	197.87
American Civilian Volunteers, South Sudbury, Mass. May 27, 1940. France	None	None	None	None	None	None
American Committee for Christian Refugees, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 26, 1939. Germany and France	11,801.86	11,801.86	None	None	None	None
American Committee for the German Relief Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y. Mar. 27, 1940. Germany and Poland	24,995.00	None	3,316.27	21,678.73	None	None
American Committee for the Polish Ambulance Fund, Chicago, Ill. Feb. 12, 1940. France and Poland	26,346.16	None	1,454.04	24,892.12	None	None
American Dental Ambulance Committee, New York, N. Y. Mar. 12, 1940. United Kingdom	3,039.52	2,179.75	81.50	778.27	None	None
American Emergency Volunteer Ambulance Corps, Inc., New York, N. Y. Jan. 25, 1940. Great Britain and France	None	None	None	None	None	None
American Employment for General Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y. May 1, 1940. England, France, Norway, Poland, Belgium, Luxemburg and the Netherlands	1,953.50	None	764.11	1,189.39	None	None
American Field Service, New York, N. Y. Sept. 27, 1939. France and Great Britain	239,975.51	78,524.86	5,462.69	155,987.96	None	None
American and French Students' Correspondence Exchange, New York, N. Y. Dec. 20, 1939. France	7,079.09	3,024.85	494.58	3,559.66	None	None
American-French War Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 14, 1939. France	33,851.93	16,938.73	3,307.78	13,605.42	39,329.82	1,553.00
American Friends of Czechoslovakia, New York, N. Y. Nov. 2, 1939. Great Britain, France and Bohemia-Moravia	22,456.99	13,231.32	3,665.58	5,560.09	18,440.00	None
American Friends of the Daily Sketch War Relief Fund, New York, N. Y. Dec. 1, 1939. Great Britain	1,357.00	1,357.00	None	None	None	None
American Friends of France, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 21, 1939. France	263,222.74	146,680.94	17,232.48	99,309.32	11,256.11	2,291.96
American Friends of a Jewish Palestine, Inc., New York, N. Y. May 9, 1940. Palestine, Germany, Poland, France, and United Kingdom	2,209.22	329.02	1,423.77	456.43	None	None
American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, Pa. Nov. 9, 1939. United Kingdom, Poland, Germany, France, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands	53,618.13	49,571.10	4,047.03	None	12,473.42	None
The American Fund for Breton Relief, New York, N. Y. Oct. 31, 1939. France	5,080.17	3,786.50	263.11	1,030.56	4,611.50	None
American Fund for French Wounded, Inc., Boston, Mass. Jan. 3, 1940. France	11,158.88	7,325.36	326.42	3,507.10	3,560.62	1,183.00
American Fund for Wounded in France, Inc., Worcester, Mass. Dec. 15, 1939. France	200.00	None	None	200.00	None	None
American-German Aid Society, Los Angeles, Calif. Nov. 15, 1939. Germany	3,767.05	None	998.67	2,768.38	None	None

[a] The registration of this organization was revoked on June 30, 1940, at the request of registrant.
[b] The registration of this organization was revoked on May 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of June 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 29, 1939.[c] All belligerent countries	$1,344,584.11	$1,250,852.82	$93,731.29	None	$51.00	None
American McAll Association, New York, N. Y. Jan. 3, 1940. France	637.32	417.45	None	$219.87	750.00	$200.00
American Volunteer Ambulance Corps, New York, N. Y. Dec. 12, 1939. France	220,497.55	98,296.82	10,430.25	111,770.48	1,500.00	None
American War Godmothers, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mar. 6, 1940. France	1,027.11	139.59	265.07	622.45	None	2.45
American Women's Hospitals, New York, N. Y. Sept. 14, 1939. France and England	2,409.72	1,700.00	41.47	668.25	None	None
American Women's Unit for War Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y. Jan. 15, 1940.[d] France	1,031.16	525.00	317.07	189.09	None	None
American Women's Voluntary Services, Inc., New York, N. Y. Feb. 13, 1940.[e] England	6,653.83	151.05	5,454.54	1,048.24	4,807.15	None
Les Amis de la France à Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R. Dec. 20, 1939. France	10,239.68	6,000.00	216.18	4,023.50	650.00	7.77
Les Amitiés Féminines de la France, New York, N. Y. Dec. 19, 1939. France	1,138.26	386.88	289.22	462.16	164.00	None
Les Anciens Combattants Français de la Grande Guerre, San Francisco, Calif. Oct. 26, 1939. France	15,371.88	7,664.08	260.83	7,446.97	873.26	None
Mrs. Larz Anderson, Boston, Mass. Dec. 12, 1939. France	17,869.16	16,983.14	456.76	429.26	None	None
Anthracite Relief Committee, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Sept. 8, 1939. Poland	10,808.14	7,000.00	288.45	3,519.69	None	None
Anzac War Relief Fund, New York, N. Y. May 23, 1940. Australia and New Zealand	3,163.55	50.00	201.00	2,912.55	None	None
Associated Polish Societies Relief Committee of Webster, Mass., Webster, Mass. Sept. 21, 1939. Poland	2,799.27	2,600.00	7.50	191.77	None	None
Associated Polish Societies' Relief Committee of Worcester, Mass., Worcester, Mass. Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	8,576.89	6,766.45	453.10	1,357.34	1,430.00	None
Association of Former Juniors in France of Smith College, New York, N. Y. Dec. 18, 1939. France	273.50	225.00	None	48.50	None	Non
Association of Former Russian Naval Officers in America, New York, N. Y. Feb. 21, 1940. France	187.83	133.30	5.33	49.20	None	None
Association of Joint Polish-American Societies of Chelsea, Mass., Chelsea, Mass. Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	1,912.46	1,000.00	85.67	826.79	None	None
L'Atelier, San Francisco, Calif. Jan. 29, 1940. France	9,787.94	3,973.00	542.31	5,272.63	932.18	1,190.00
Mrs. Mark Baldwin, New York, N. Y. Mar. 4, 1940. France	1,089.16	512.00	97.16	480.00	30.00	None
Basque Delegation in the United States of America, New York, N. Y. Dec. 19, 1939. France	1,203.40	975.00	117.65	110.75	None	None
Belgian Relief Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y. June 14, 1940. Belgium, France, and England	4,577.25	1,835.00	1,287.60	1,454.65	None	None
Belgian Relief of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif. May 27, 1940. Belgium	3,109.96	1,700.00	433.88	976.08	1,800.00	1,200.00
Belgian War Relief Fund, Manila, P. I. June 7, 1940.[f] Belgium						
The Benedict Bureau Unit, Inc., New York, N. Y. Nov. 29, 1939. France	5,471.17	846.74	929.33	3,695.10	None	None
Beth-Lechem, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 21, 1939. Poland, France, and England	2,739.16	463.65	2,072.51	203.00	None	None
Bethel Mission of Poland, Incorporated, Minneapolis, Minn. Nov. 27, 1939. Poland	7,211.65	5,892.20	1,237.35	82.10	None	None
Bishops' Committee for Polish Relief, Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1939. Poland	334,834.74	156,324.31	46.23	178,464.20	None	None
Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, New York, N. Y. Sept. 26, 1939. Great Britain, France, and Germany	6,177.10	4,770.50	728.69	677.91	None	None

[c] It will be noted that the figures for receipts and disbursements here reported are less than those appearing for this organization in the Department's press release of June 24 (see the *Bulletin* of June 29, 1940, vol. II, no. 53, p. 709). This is due to the fact that the organization, at the request of the Department, has segregated its records of receipts and disbursements in belligerent countries for medical aid and assistance and for food and clothing to relieve human suffering from its records of receipts and disbursements for other relief. The figures reported by the organization are as of Apr. 30, 1940. Reports for the months of May and June are still in course of preparation.

[d] No report for the month of June has been received from this organization.

[e] No complete reports for the months of May and June have been received from this organization.

[f] No report has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of June 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
British-American Ambulance Corps, New York, N. Y. June 11, 1940. England and France	$54,092.67	$11,500.00	None	$42,592.67	None	None
British-American Comfort League, Quincy, Mass. Feb. 21, 1940. England	818.04	110.00	$148.72	559.32	None	None
British-American War Relief Association, Seattle, Wash. Nov. 17, 1939. United Kingdom and allied countries	7,803.97	4,196.40	961.04	2,646.53	$85.00	None
British Sailors' Book and Relief Society, New York, N. Y. May 2, 1940. Bermuda, Canada, and the British West Indies	104.30	30.00	55.00	19.30	250.00	None
British War Relief Association of Northern California, San Francisco, Calif. Oct. 20, 1939. Great Britain and France	28,685.22	22,182.12	1,032.48	5,470.62	6,664.41	None
The British War Relief Association of the Philippines, Manila, P. I. Apr. 11, 1940.[a] All belligerent countries						
The British War Relief Association of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif. Dec. 8, 1939. Great Britain	64,415.20	46,126.12	5,448.58	12,840.50	3,040.07	None
British War Relief Society, Inc., New York, N. Y. Dec. 4, 1939. Great Britain	189,031.67	45,477.65	18,108.67	125,445.35	11,241.05	$1,250.00
Bundles for Britain, New York, N. Y. Dec. 28, 1939. Great Britain and Dominions	42,358.48	8,692.48	12,869.04	20,796.96	25,958.44	8,036.50
Caledonian Club of Idaho, Boise, Idaho. Jan. 25, 1940. Scotland	477.64	300.30	164.57	12.77	None	None
Catholic Medical Mission Board, Inc., New York, N. Y. Jan. 17, 1940. India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa	1,074.25	None	None	1,074.25	2,510.00	1,050.00
The Catholic Student War Relief to Pax Romana, Washington, D. C. Dec. 13, 1939. Poland, France, Germany, and Great Britain	945.84	704.50	109.91	131.43	None	None
Central Bureau for Relief of the Evangelical Churches of Europe, New York, N. Y. May 14, 1940. All belligerent countries	6,944.47	1,769.00	1,101.56	4,073.91	None	None
Central Committee Knesseth Israel, New York, N. Y. Oct. 27, 1939. Palestine	22,656.94	13,322.58	9,334.36	None	None	None
Central Committee for Polish Relief, Toledo, Ohio. Feb. 29, 1940. Poland	707.00	500.00	98.14	108.86	None	None
Central Committee of the United Polish Societies, Bridgeport, Conn. Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	5,673.72	5,319.70	48.40	305.62	1,461.95	None
Central Council of Polish Organizations, New Castle, Pa. Nov. 7, 1939. England, Poland, and France	2,190.38	1,754.00	37.00	399.38	None	None
Central Council of Polish Organizations in Pittsburgh, Pa., Pittsburgh, Pa. Sept. 14, 1939.[b] Poland	28,746.57	23,956.09	367.22	4,423.26	23,321.69	950.00
Centrala, Passaic, N. J. Oct. 12, 1939. Poland	1,412.57	1,300.75	11.65	100.17	1,900.00	None
Cercle Français de Seattle, Seattle, Wash. Nov. 2, 1939. France and Great Britain	1,982.34	558.28	427.33	996.73	525.00	1,215.00
Chester (Delaware Co., Pa.) Polish Relief Committee, Chester, Pa. Sept. 15, 1939. Poland and France	6,361.37	5,455.46	530.47	375.44	1,677.30	None
Children's Crusade for Children, Inc., New York, N. Y. Feb. 3, 1940. France, Poland, and Germany	175,535.49	None	52,419.35	123,116.14	None	None
Commission for Polish Relief, Inc., New York, N.Y. Sept. 12, 1939.[c] Poland	308,744.43	245,817.31	41,945.66	20,981.46	1,500.00	None
The Commission for Relief in Belgium, Inc., New York, N. Y. May 21, 1940. Belgium and Luxemburg	42,075.92	4,165.00	131.21	37,779.71	None	None
Committee for Aid to Children of Mobilized Men of the XX" Arrondissement of Paris, New York, N. Y. Jan. 15, 1940. France	4,923.40	3,365.63	None	1,557.77	None	None
Committee of French-American Wives, New York, N. Y. Nov. 15, 1939. France	15,087.08	9,414.33	1,343.01	4,329.74	3,012.84	572.75

[a] No report has been received from this organization.
[b] The registration of this organization was revoked on May 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.
[c] This registrant serves primarily as a clearinghouse for the distribution abroad of contributions received from other registrants; these receipts and disbursements are not included in the figures here given, since they are shown elsewhere in this tabulation following the names of the original collecting registrants.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of June 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Committee of Mercy, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 16, 1939. France, Great Britain, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, and their allies	$44,048.16	$24,566.41	$4,922.34	$14,559.41	$510.00	None
Committee for Relief in Allied Countries, Washington, D. C. Feb. 2, 1940. France, Great Britain, Poland, Norway, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands	4,523.03	2,715.00	1,805.60	2.43	None	None
Committee for the Relief for Poland, Seattle, Wash. Nov. 24, 1939. Poland	2,426.23	2,162.72	255.71	7.80	None	None
Committee for the Relief of War Sufferers in Poland, St. Louis, Mo. Oct. 16, 1939.[i] Poland	7,359.48	6,142.39	725.91	491.18	4,000.00	None
Committee Representing Polish Organizations and Polish People in Perry, N. Y., Perry, N. Y. Oct. 23, 1939. Poland	197.00	197.00	None	None	None	None
The Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. Oct. 13, 1939. Great Britain, France, Norway, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands	29,379.64	12,596.23	5,207.16	11,576.25	5,009.61	None
Emergency Relief Committee for Kolbuszowa, New York, N. Y. Mar. 13, 1940. Poland	4,805.10	None	2,226.59	2,578.51	None	None
English-Speaking Union of the United States, New York, N. Y. Dec. 26, 1939. Great Britain, possibly France, and Canada	18,104.56	12,788.84	1,036.92	4,278.80	6,104.63	$50.00
Erste Pinchover Kranken Unterstuzungs Verein, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y. Apr. 22, 1940. Poland	225.00	None	None	225.00	None	None
Federated Council of Polish Societies of Grand Rapids, Mich., Grand Rapids, Mich. Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	5,003.37	4,409.75	250.48	343.14	2,100.00	100.00
Federation of Franco-Belgian Clubs of Rhode Island, Woonsocket, R. I. Nov. 15, 1939. France	4,244.77	1,892.49	405.15	1,947.13	277.55	40.25
Federation of French Veterans of the Great War, Inc., New York, N. Y. Oct. 11, 1939. France	5,397.85	801.09	368.53	4,228.23	664.70	100.00
Federation of Polish Jews in America, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	4,641.05	3,770.75	376.14	494.16	7,651.43	6,000.00
The Federation of Polish Societies, Little Falls, N. Y. Oct. 9, 1939.[i] Poland	615.92	547.44	68.48	None	None	None
Fellowship of Reconciliation, New York, N. Y. Jan. 20, 1940. France, England, and possibly Germany	579.21	531.21	None	48.00	None	None
Five for France, Atlanta, Ga. Feb. 26, 1940. France	125.55	123.50	2.05	None	None	None
Fortra, Incorporated, New York, N. Y. Mar. 7, 1940. Germany and Poland	197,285.17	123,222.74	28,015.44	46,046.99	None	None
Foster Parents' Plan for War Children, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 21, 1939. France	74,259.90	41,414.67	15,793.06	17,052.17	None	None
Foyers du Soldat, New York, N. Y. Mar. 2, 1940.[k] France	6,760.22	3,920.00	2,585.02	255.20	None	None
French Committee for Relief in France, Detroit, Mich. Oct. 17, 1939. France and Great Britain	2,743.58	971.53	161.32	1,610.73	8,296.75	3,655.65
French Relief Association, Kansas City, Mo. Feb. 3, 1940. France	729.07	306.34	112.96	309.77	531.17	536.83
French War Relief, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. Nov. 16, 1939. France	33,609.80	20,175.49	3,500.27	9,934.04	None	None
French War Relief Fund of Nevada, Reno, Nev. June 21, 1940.[l] France						
French War Veterans, Los Angeles, Calif. Dec. 5, 1939. France	822.81	407.75	171.66	243.40	None	None
Friends of Children, Inc., New York, N. Y. June 13, 1940. Great Britain, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands	1,514.00	None	None	1,514.00	None	None
The Friends of Israel Refugee Relief Committee, Incorporated, Philadelphia, Pa. Oct. 23, 1939. Canada, France, and England	10,290.60	997.60	4,551.15	4,741.85	None	None
The Friends of Normandy, New York, N. Y. Dec. 18, 1939. France	2,415.50	1,500.00	160.00	755.50	None	None
Friends of Poland, Chicago, Ill. Dec. 6, 1939. Poland	1,288.90	600.00	96.87	592.03	None	None
Fund for the Relief of Men of Letters and Scientists of Russia, New York, N. Y. Apr. 29, 1940. France, Czechoslovakia, and Poland	514.53	96.15	6.10	412.28	None	None
General Gustav Orlicz Dreszer Foundation for Aid to Polish Children, Washington, D. C. Nov. 3, 1939. Poland	894.45	400.00	325.04	169.41	None	None
General Taufflieb Memorial Relief Committee for France, Santa Barbara, Calif. Nov. 17, 1939. France and England	2,413.01	1,726.40	42.11	644.50	80.00	None

[i] The registration of this organization was revoked on June 30, 1940, at the request of registrant.
[k] No report for the month of June has been received from this organization.
[l] No report has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of June 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
German American Relief Committee for Victims of Fascism, New York, N. Y. Apr. 18, 1940. France and Great Britain	$1,046.57	$276.30	$367.80	$402.47	None	None
Golden Rule Foundation, New York, N. Y. Nov. 2, 1939. Poland and Palestine	None	None	None	None	None	None
The Grand Duke Vladimir Benevolent Fund Association, New York, N. Y. Jan. 8, 1940. France	411.18	370.79	16.14	24.25	None	None
Grand Lodge, Daughters of Scotia, Hartford, Conn. Feb. 16, 1940. Scotland	6,007.50	2,501.50	None	3,506.00	None	None
Greater New Bedford British War Relief Corps, New Bedford, Mass. Dec. 19, 1939. Great Britain	3,165.93	2,435.16	338.13	392.64	$34.93	None
Margaret-Greble Greenough (Mrs. Carroll Greenough), Washington, D. C. Nov. 21, 1939. France	1,073.00	445.00	None	628.00	None	None
Hadassah, Inc., New York, N. Y. Nov. 15, 1939. Palestine	875,150.67	544,247.24	24,580.82	306,322.61	47,016.85	$1,073.40
Hamburg-Bremen Steamship Agency, Inc., New York, N. Y. Mar. 21, 1940. Germany and Poland	67,756.74	51,349.46	17,781.01	None	None	None
Hebrew Christian Alliance of America, Chicago, Ill. Jan. 3, 1940. England, Germany and Poland	78.89	75.00	3.89	None	None	None
Holy Rosary Polish Roman Catholic Church, Passaic, N. J. Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	1,126.17	1,049.00	None	77.17	None	None
A. Seymour Houghton, Jr., *et al.*, New York, N. Y. Nov. 27, 1939. France	17,469.17	2,722.12	104.19	14,642.86	448.03	None
Humanitarian Work Committee, Glen Cove, N. Y. Sept. 30, 1939. Poland	3,360.73	2,200.00	61.63	1,099.10	150.00	None
Independent British War Relief Society of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I. June 14, 1940. Great Britain	123.35	108.00	None	15.35	None	None
Independent Kinsker Aid Association, Brooklyn, N. Y. Jan. 3, 1940. Poland	469.64	None	None	469.64	None	None
International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, New York, N. Y. Sept. 22, 1939. Poland, France, and India	30,662.00	24,492.50	647.96	5,521.54	None	None
International Relief Association for Victims of Fascism, New York, N. Y. Sept. 25, 1939. France, England, and Germany	8,147.85	4,207.08	3,427.30	513.47	1,970.00	40.00
Joint Committee of the United Scottish Clans of Greater New York and New Jersey, Brooklyn, N. Y. Jan. 30, 1940. Scotland	2,706.25	2,000.00	606.50	99.75	None	None
Junior Relief Group of Texas, Houston, Tex. May 29, 1940. United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, Belgium, and Norway	2,895.13	None	32.43	2,862.70	None	None
Marthe Th. Kahn, New York, N. Y. Apr. 16, 1940. France	202.25	25.00	6.81	170.44	None	None
The Kindergarten Unit, Inc., Norwalk, Conn. Oct. 3, 1939. France, Poland, United Kingdom, India, Australia, and New Zealand	372.21	42.85	329.36	None	None	None
The Kosciuszko Foundation, Inc., New York, N. Y. May 24, 1940. Poland	1,669.12	2,100.00	124.99	None	None	None
Kuryer Publishing Company, Milwaukee, Wis. Sept. 16, 1939. Poland	5,978.90	5,965.34	13.56	None	None	None
Der Kyffhaeuserbund, League of German War Veterans in U. S. A., Philadelphia, Pa. Nov. 27, 1939. Poland and Germany	26,844.51	21,575.00	1,465.83	3,803.68	None	None
Lackawanna County Committee for Polish Relief, Scranton, Pa. Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	8,626.54	7,225.56	831.80	569.18	None	None
Lafayette Fund, New York, N. Y. Jan. 2, 1940. France	1,952.50	1,540.00	None	412.50	None	None
LaFayette Preventorium, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 21, 1939. France	15,437,72	8,597.13	3,339.29	3,501.30	None	None
La France Post American Legion, New York, N. Y. Feb. 7, 1940. France	1,585.32	None	366.61	1,218.71	None	None
Mrs. Nancy Bartlett Laughlin, New York, N. Y. Jan. 31, 1940. France	309.50	306.00	None	3.50	None	None
League of American Writers, Inc., New York, N. Y. May 6, 1940. France, England, Poland, and Norway	1,913.60	338.60	346.12	1,228.88	None	None
League of Polish Societies of New Kensington, Arnold and Vicinity, New Kensington, Pa. Nov. 17, 1939. Poland	1,812.45	1,304.67	78.19	429.59	1,846.05	403.95
Legion of Young Polish Women, Chicago, Ill. Oct. 2, 1939. Poland	15,459.54	9,642.00	2,404.30	3,413.24	None	None
Lévy Maxime, Manila, P. I. May 1, 1940.* France						

* No report has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of June 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
The Little House of Saint Pantaleon, Philadelphia, Pa. Sept. 30, 1939. France	$20,936.71	$14,029.98	$36.26	$6,870.47	$10,160.05	None
The Maple Leaf Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y. Apr. 19, 1940. Canada, United Kingdom, and France	4,317.71	None	2,142.10	2,175.61	None	$1,218.00
The Maryland Committee for the Relief of Poland's War Victims, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 21, 1939. Poland	9,170.48	6,774.01	2,396.47	None	None	None
Massachusetts Relief Committee for Poland, Worcester, Mass. Nov. 9, 1939. Poland	5,211.50	5,209.75	1.75	None	None	None
Mennonite Central Committee, Akron, Pa. Feb. 13, 1940. Great Britain, Poland, Germany, and France	9,219.00	8,445.61	708.14	65.25	5,461.60	None
Milford, Conn., Polish Relief Fund Committee, Milford, Conn. Nov. 6, 1939. Poland	405.33	250.20	84.62	70.51	None	None
Kate R. Miller, New York, N. Y. Feb. 19, 1940. France	111.00	111.00	None	None	None	None
Mobile Surgical Unit, Inc., New York, N. Y. Jan. 13, 1940.* France	1,113.00	None	None	1,113.00	500.00	None
The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, U. S. A., Boston, Mass. Apr. 25, 1940. Canada, France, and the United Kingdom	46,283.76	1,502.50	415.49	44,365.77	None	None
Fernanda Wanamaker Munn (Mrs. Ector Munn), New York, N. Y. Nov. 25, 1939. France	10,985.81	3,788.69	4,236.22	2,960.90	2,851.27	None
National Christian Action, Inc., New York, N. Y. May 23, 1940. Norway and Denmark	1,539.89	None	341.17	1,198.72	None	None
Netherlands War Relief Committee, Manila, Philippine Islands. May 27, 1940.* Netherlands						
New Jersey Broadcasting Corporation, Jersey City, N. J. Sept. 13, 1939. Poland	1,210.55	826.17	384.38	None	None	None
North Side Polish Council, Relief Committee of Milwaukee, Wis., Milwaukee, Wis. Dec. 5, 1939. Poland	1,427.82	1,400.28	19.18	8.36	1,300.00	None
Norwegian Relief, Inc., Chicago, Ill. May 1, 1940. Norway	206,342.53	None	5,463.63	200,878.90	None	None
Nowe-Dworer Ladies Benevolent Association, Inc., New York, N. Y. Oct. 25, 1939. Poland	593.88	None	92.50	501.38	None	None
Nowiny Publishing Apostolate, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis. Sept. 26, 1939. Poland	5,085.46	4,589.86	None	495.60	None	None
Nowy Swiat Publishing Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 11, 1939. Poland and France	25,832.41	24,212.00	103.39	1,517.02	None	None
Order of Scottish Clans, Boston, Mass. Jan. 25, 1940. Scotland	2,321.64	None	None	2,321.64	None	None
Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y. Feb. 23, 1940. Poland	86,224.92	50,000.00	28,697.17	7,527.75	None	None
Le Paquet au Front, New York, N. Y. Oct. 6, 1939. France	60,214.80	42,119.26	28,848.95	None	2,707.75	769.06
The Paryski Publishing Co., Toledo, Ohio. Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	6,397.65	6,112.70	None	284.95	None	None
The Pawtucket and Blackstone Valley British Relief Society of Rhode Island, Pawtucket, R. I. Feb. 26, 1940. Great Britain	2,178.38	258.35	146.35	1,773.68	None	None
Polish Aid Fund Committee of Federation of Elizabeth Polish Organizations, Elizabeth, N. J. Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	8,648.05	7,946.85	None	701.20	1,500.00	None
Polish Aid Fund Committee of St. Casimir's Roman Catholic Church of the City of Albany, N. Y., Albany, N. Y. Jan. 22, 1940. Poland	1,916.70	176.32	7.00	1,733.38	1,200.00	None
Polish-American Associations of Middlesex County, N. J., Sayreville, N. J. Jan. 22, 1940. Poland	1,057.05	800.00	80.82	176.23	None	None
Polish-American Citizens Relief Fund Committee, Shirley, Mass. Dec. 16, 1939. Poland	427.01	350.31	21.67	55.03	350.00	75.00
Polish-American Council, Chicago, Ill. Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	351,854.68	204,288.50	7,743.54	139,822.64	73,500.00	None
Polish-American Forwarding Committee, Inc., New York, N. Y. Mar. 28, 1940. Poland and Germany	407.85	268.35	1,081.42	None	None	None
Polish-American Volunteer Ambulance Section (Pavas), New York, N. Y. Feb. 13, 1940. France	27,540.00	19,094.05	33.71	8,412.24	245.40	None
Polish Broadcasting Corporation, New York, N. Y. Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	2,067.08	None	35.30	2,031.78	None	None
Polish Business and Professional Men's Club, Los Angeles, Calif. Nov. 17, 1939. Poland	474.50	314.23	158.27	2.00	None	None
Polish Central Committee of New London, Conn., New London, Conn. Oct. 13, 1939. Poland	1,254.40	994.24	148.57	111.59	75.00	None

* No complete report for the month of June has been received from this organization.
• No report has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of June 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Polish Central Council of New Haven, New Haven, Conn. Sept. 29, 1939. Poland	$3,482.99	$3,131.00	$51.26	$300.73	$800.00	$1,000.00
Polish Civic League of Mercer County, Trenton, N. J. Sept. 19, 1939. Poland	6,865.90	6,392.86	.89	472.15	4,000.00	None
Polish Civilian Relief Fund, Passaic, N. J. Oct. 27, 1939. Poland	3,966.12	3,025.00	207.90	733.22	None	None
Polish Falcons Alliance of America, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sept. 20, 1939. Poland	9,883.24	9,022.23	20.00	841.01	None	None
Polish Inter-Organization "Centrala" of Waterbury, Waterbury, Conn. Feb. 28, 1940. Poland	742.25	607.76	25.50	108.99	None	None
Polish Literary Guild of New Britain, Conn., New Britain, Conn. September 21, 1939. Poland	2,678.84	2,000.00	13.00	665.84	None	None
The Polish National Alliance of Brooklyn, United States of America, Brooklyn, N. Y. Sept. 19, 1939. Poland	7,659.68	4,000.00	None	3,659.68	None	None
Polish National Alliance of the United States of North America, Chicago, Ill. Sept. 27, 1939. Poland	282,416.93	231,065.00	1,399.29	49,952.64	None	None
Polish National Council of Montgomery County, Amsterdam, N. Y. Oct. 12, 1939. Poland	3,107.76	2,610.00	89.16	408.60	5,000.00	None
Polish National Council of New York, New York, N. Y. Sept. 14, 1939. Poland and France	85,706.03	54,762.24	10,806.35	20,137.44	289,633.50	172,871.00
The Polish Naturalization Independent Club, Worcester, Mass. Sept. 20, 1939. Poland	2,428.64	2,200.00	8.65	219.99	None	None
Polish Relief of Carteret, N. J., Carteret, N. J. Oct. 11, 1939. Poland	1,230.15	800.00	13.00	417.15	45.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Boston, Boston, Mass. Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	7,810.58	61,101.19	418.95	1,290.44	1,800.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Brockton, Mass., Brockton, Mass. Sept. 25, 1939. Poland	1,708.24	1,201.27	236.04	270.93	350.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge, Mass. Sept. 16, 1939. Poland	2,198.24	1,142.30	116.89	939.05	600.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Columbia County, Hudson, N. Y. Mar. 15, 1940. Poland	None	None	None	None	None	None
Polish Relief Committee of Delaware, Wilmington, Del. Sept. 22, 1939. Poland	7,360.16	6,813.42	230.07	316.67	3,850.00	600.00
Polish Relief Committee, Detroit, Mich. Sept. 11, 1939. Poland	146,767.63	98,603.14	5,637.23	42,527.26	51,974.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Fitchburg, Fitchburg, Mass. Mar. 29, 1940. Poland	749.80	446.00	41.09	262.71	75.00	55.00
Polish Relief Committee, Flint, Mich. Sept. 18, 1939. Poland	4,350.80	3,300.00	813.31	237.49	None	None
Polish Relief Committee of Gardner, Mass., Gardner, Mass. Sept. 26, 1939. Poland	3,862.03	2,979.20	710.11	172.72	1,307.05	None
Polish Relief Committee of Holyoke, Mass., Holyoke, Mass. Nov. 4, 1939. Poland	5,316.32	4,728.06	203.35	384.91	650.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Jackson, Mich., Jackson, Mich. Nov. 9, 1939. Poland	1,472.28	572.60	112.49	787.19	750.00	None
Polish Relief Committee, New Bedford, Mass. Oct. 31, 1939. Poland	8,789.31	7,397.24	595.39	796.68	3,850.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Philadelphia and Vicinity, Philadelphia, Pa. Sept. 12, 1939. Poland	41,382.53	32,479.00	687.54	8,215.99	None	None
Polish Relief Committee of the Polish National Home Association, Lowell, Mass. Nov. 27, 1939. Poland	2,813.84	1,500.00	481.28	832.56	None	None
Polish Relief Committee, Rochester, N. Y. Nov. 8, 1939.* Poland	5,060.25	4,473.38	57.05	529.82	1,653.00	None
Polish Relief Committee, Taunton, Mass. Dec. 13, 1939. Poland	2,682.60	2,257.00	23.17	402.43	1,375.00	None
Polish Relief Fund of Fall River, Mass., Fall River, Mass. Nov. 8, 1939. Poland	1,083.31	1,000.00	30.10	53.21	None	None
Polish Relief Fund, Jersey City, N. J. Sept. 12, 1939. Poland	58,245.40	53,108.59	1,840.30	3,296.51	1,575.00	None
Polish Relief Fund, Jewett City, Conn. Oct. 3, 1939. Poland	1,188.90	1,086.90	101.08	.92	400.00	None
Polish Relief Fund of Meriden, Meriden, Conn. Oct. 12, 1939. Poland	1,772.69	1,500.00	27.90	244.79	None	None
Polish Relief Fund, Middletown, Conn. Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	4,539.45	2,968.85	18.20	1,552.40	None	None
Polish Relief Fund, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Oct. 26, 1939. Poland	2,635.72	2,500.00	21.80	113.92	None	None
Polish Relief Fund of Palmer, Mass., Three Rivers, Mass. Oct. 20, 1939. Poland	1,328.79	620.46	86.92	621.41	4,004.95	None
Polish Relief Fund of Syracuse, N. Y., and Vicinity, Syracuse, N. Y. Oct. 31, 1939. Poland	9,078.66	6,869.00	422.41	1,787.25	1,850.00	None

* The registration of this organization was revoked on May 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of June 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Polish Relief Fund Committee, Los Angeles, Calif. Dec. 13, 1939. Poland	$785.89	$448.00	$112.17	$225.72	$150.00	None
Polish Relief Fund Committee of Milwaukee, Wis., Milwaukee, Wis. Sept. 26, 1939. Poland	14,594.38	12,232.72	532.96	1,828.70	11,607.40	$500.00
Polish Relief Fund Committee of Passaic and Bergen Counties, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Sept. 22, 1939. Poland	12,024.79	9,173.92	1,014.51	1,836.36	2,990.50	None
Polish Union of the United States of North America, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Sept. 8, 1939. Poland	2,053.21	2,000.00	None	53.21	None	None
Polish United Societies of Holy Trinity Parish, Lowell, Mass. Sept. 20, 1939. Poland	4,075.39	1,788.31	162.71	2,124.37	1,240.00	None
Polish War Sufferers Relief Committee (Fourth Ward), Toledo, Ohio. Sept. 21, 1939. Poland	5,294.27	5,177.18	117.09	None	None	None
Polish Welfare Association, Hyde Park, Mass. Sept. 16, 1939.* Poland	434.85	350.00	None	84.85	None	3,000.00
Polish Welfare Council, Schenectady, N. Y. Sept. 22, 1939. Poland	5,516.18	4,941.55	57.32	517.31	6,150.00	None
Polish White Cross Club of West Utica, Utica, N. Y. Oct. 20, 1939. Poland	6,222.28	4,962.70	275.35	984.23	1,600.00	None
Polish Women's Fund to Fatherland, Lawrence, Mass. Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	5,650.56	1,821.10	642.34	3,187.12	1,800.00	850.00
Polish Women's Relief Committee, New York, N. Y. Nov. 24, 1939, France, Poland, and Germany	6,929.19	269.72	2,336.56	4,322.91	859.00	1,209.80
Polski Komitet Ratunkowy (Polish Relief Fund), Binghamton, N. Y. Sept. 25, 1939. Poland	3,430.50	2,354.04	247.13	829.33	780.00	None
Polsko Narodowy Komitet w Ameryce, Scranton, Pa. Sept. 8, 1939. Poland	26,364.45	24,507.67	345.75	1,511.03	20,685.00	None
Pulaski Civic League of Middlesex County, N. J., South River, N. J. Sept. 30, 1939. Poland	507.53	None	85.00	422.53	None	None
Pulaski League of Queens County, Inc., Jamaica, N. Y. Oct. 21, 1939. Poland	7,376.78	5,700.00	159.65	1,517.13	None	None
Queen Wilhelmina Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y. May 17, 1940. Netherlands, France, Poland, United Kingdom, India, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Union of South Africa, Norway, Belgium, and Luxemburg	197,261.04	60,930.00	13,535.64	122,795.40	None	None
Relief Agency for Polish War Sufferers, Willimantic, Conn. Sept. 29, 1939. Poland	2,747.06	2,080.28	175.72	491.06	537.10	None
Relief Committee of United Polish Societies, Chicopee, Mass. Oct. 21, 1939. Poland	5,316.97	4,682.99	None	633.98	1,885.00	None
Relief Fund for Sufferers in Poland Committee, Kenosha, Wis. Sept. 25, 1939. Poland	3,366.19	2,550.00	343.69	472.50	1,000.00	None
Relief Society for Jews in Lublin, Los Angeles, Calif. Dec. 13, 1939. Poland	811.33	175.00	280.82	355.51	None	None
Russian Children's Welfare Society, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 29, 1939. Germany, France, and Poland	5,610.43	3,848.67	1,279.59	482.17	1,166.20	1,274.70
The Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church, Little Falls, N. Y., Little Falls, N. Y. Nov. 2, 1939. Poland	239.95	200.00	1.00	38.95	None	None
St. Andrews (Scottish) Society of Washington, D. C., Washington, D. C. June 18, 1940. Scotland	None	None	None	None	None	None
St. Stephens PolishRelief Fund of Perth Amboy, N. J., Perth Amboy, N. J. Sept. 27, 1939. Poland	2,684.45	None	None	2,684.45	None	None
The Salvation Army, New York, N. Y. May 23, 1940. England, France, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands	26,773.54	21,164.00	1,062.79	4,546.75	2,305.00	None
Save the Children Federation, Incorporated, New York, N. Y. Sept. 8, 1939. England, Poland, Belgium, and the Netherlands	9,330.96	6,758.25	2,392.40	180.31	None	None
Schuylkill and Carbon Counties Relief Committee for Poland, Frackville, Pa. Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	5,363.74	4,460.71	None	903.03	None	None
Scots' Charitable Society, Boston, Mass. May 9, 1940. Scotland	100.00	None	None	100.00	None	None
Secours Franco-Américain—War Relief, Pittsburgh, Pa. Nov. 20, 1939. France	1,547.63	162.11	90.02	1,295.50	385.00	1,236.50
The Seventh Column, Inc., West Fairlee, Vt., June 12, 1940. France and England	None	None	None	None	None	None
Share A Smoke Club, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y. Nov. 14, 1939. England, France, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands	276.65	100.00	71.85	104.80	None	None

* The registration of this organization was revoked on May 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of June 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Sociedades Hispanas Aliadas, San Francisco, Calif. Mar. 29, 1940. France	$1,214.24	None	$706.13	$508.11	None	None
Sociedades Hispanas Confederadas, Brooklyn, N. Y. Jan. 22, 1940. France	31,199.12	$30,240.87	958.25	None	None	$200.00
Société Française de St. Louis, Inc., St. Louis, Mo. Nov. 15, 1939. France	653.07	373.49	57.56	222.02	None	None
Société Israelite Française de Secours Mutuels de New York, New York, N. Y. June 4, 1940. France	217.00	None	2.80	214.20	None	None
Society of the Devotees of Jerusalem, Inc., New York, N. Y. Dec. 18, 1939. Palestine	9,037.13	4,600.00	4,052.92	384.21	None	None
The Somerset Workroom, Far Hills, N. J. Apr. 25, 1940. France and Great Britain	6,415.30	1,995.07	202.10	4,218.13	$7,894.40	None
Southbridge Allied Committee for Relief in Poland, Southbridge, Mass. Nov. 9, 1939. Poland	1,084.92	135.81	20.91	928.20	700.00	None
Le Souvenir Français, Detroit, Mich. May 1, 1940. France and Belgium	58.00	None	None	58.00	None	None
Spanish Committee Pro-Masonic Refugees in France, New York, N. Y. Feb. 20, 1940. France	None	None	None	None	None	None
Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, New York, N. Y. Sept. 20, 1939. France	34,195.97	10,024.01	21,978.46	2,193.50	16,486.00	None
Springfield and Vicinity Polish Relief Fund Committee, Springfield, Mass. Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	1,078.19	1,000.00	21.25	56.94	None	None
Superior Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, New York, N. Y. Apr. 5, 1940. France	310.00	310.00	None	None	None	500.00
Toledo Committee for Relief of War Victims, Toledo, Ohio. Sept. 19, 1939. Poland	5,054.65	4,550.00	213.20	291.45	None	None
Tolstoy Foundation for Russian Welfare and Culture, New York, N. Y. Oct. 17, 1939. France, Poland, and England	18,550.50	10,575.64	2,997.24	4,977.62	None	None
Mrs. Walter R. Tuckerman, Bethesda, Md. Nov. 24, 1939. Great Britain	388.10	362.81	3.95	21.34	None	None
Edmund Tyszka, Hamtramck, Mich. Sept. 19, 1939. Poland	3,017.46	3,017.46	None	None	None	None
L'Union Alsacienne, Inc., New York, N. Y. Oct. 28, 1939. France	2,293.41	400.27	539.76	1,353.38	315.00	None
Unitarian Service Committee of the American Unitarian Association, Boston, Mass. May 23, 1940. France	14,291.04	7,321.01	990.50	5,979.53	None	None
United American Polish Organizations, South River, N. J., South River, N. J. Oct. 20, 1939. Poland	3,001.74	2,400.00	136.94	464.80	None	None
UnitedAmerican Spanish Aid Committee, New York, N. Y. Apr. 29, 1940. United Kingdom and France	2,134.46	938.85	1,108.54	87.07	None	None
United Bilgorayer Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y. Mar. 21, 1940. Poland	1,091.97	None	146.27	945.70	None	None
United British War Relief Association, Somerville, Mass. June 14, 1940. Great Britain and Northern Ireland	530.66	300.00	161.10	69.56	None	None
United Charity Institutions of Jerusalem, New York, N. Y. Oct. 13, 1939. Palestine	32,142.13	16,796.90	15,485.72	None	None	None
United Committee for French Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y. Oct. 26, 1939. France	95,138.61	35,517.94	6,383.34	53,237.33	4,711.49	2,666.23
United German Societies, Inc., Portland, Oreg., Portland, Oreg., Jan. 8, 1940. Germany	2,139.62	1,500.00	130.24	509.38	None	None
United Nowy Dworer Relief Committee, New York, N. Y. Jan. 3, 1940. Poland	832.96	84.70	191.96	556.30	None	None
United Opoler Relief of New York, New York, N. Y. Dec. 9, 1939. Poland	677.15	None	35.21	641.94	None	None
United Polish Central Council of Connecticut, Bridgeport, Conn. Oct. 16, 1939. Poland	8,999.77	7,019.62	231.94	1,748.21	4,845.00	None
United Polish Committees in Racine, Wis., Racine, Wis. Nov. 2, 1939. Poland	1,576.75	1,350.00	212.16	14.59	None	None
United Polish Organizations of Salem, Mass., Salem, Mass. Oct. 20, 1939. Poland	2,489.72	1,965.27	437.91	86.54	595.00	None
United Polish Societies of Bristol, Conn., Bristol, Conn. Sept. 29, 1939. Poland	1,211.19	576.80	26.75	607.64	300.00	None
United Polish Societies of Immaculate Conception Church, Southington, Conn. Oct. 13, 1939.[1] Poland	720.55	450.00	23.20	247.35	None	None

[1] The registration of this organization was revoked on Apr. 30, 1940, at the request of registrant.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of June 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
United Polish Societies of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Calif. Oct. 21, 1939. Poland	$2,651.21	$2,262.10	$330.82	$58.29	None	None
United Reading Appeal for Polish War Sufferers, Reading, Pa. Sept. 22, 1939. Poland	7,146.79	5,600.14	138.34	1,408.31	None	None
Urgent Relief for France, Washington, D. C. Dec. 26, 1939. France	18,574.03	14,327.20	526.07	3,720.76	$3,159.10	$1,666.05
Mrs. Paul Verdier Fund, San Francisco, Calif. Oct. 11, 1939. France	4,207.41	3,897.31	40.45	269.65	3,282.00	None
Vincennes, France, Committee of Vincennes, Ind., Vincennes, Ind., May 31, 1940. France	None	None	None	None	None	None
Ware Polish Relief Fund, Ware, Mass. Nov. 4, 1939.[a] Poland	1,691.44	1,184.80	96.31	410.33	1,600.00	None
Woman's Auxiliary Board of the Scots' Charitable Society, Inc., Waverley, Mass. Feb. 28, 1940. Scotland	1,316.12	1,218.62	13.67	83.83	None	None
Women's Allied War Relief Association of St. Louis, Clayton, Mo. Dec. 18, 1939. Great Britain and France	5,436.98	1,632.48	8.02	3,796.48	3,851.45	None
Registrants whose registrations were revoked prior to June 1, 1940, and who had no balance on hand as of that date	143,087.16	124,074.11	22,181.64	None	16,247.20	None
Total [b, c]	8,384,095.30	5,156,025.30	698,719.79	2,546,284.22	887,541.69	235,834.54

[a] The registration of this organization was revoked on Feb. 29, 1940, at the request of registrant.
[b] It is not possible to strike an exact balance in these published totals, since some registrants have included in their expenditures moneys available from loans or advances, which are not considered by the Department to be "funds received" and hence are not reported as such.
[c] See footnote [c], page 72, on the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

REPATRIATION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS

[Released to the press July 29]

The Acting Secretary of State announces that the United States Army transport *American Legion* has, by arrangement with the appropriate authorities of the United States Government, been commissioned to proceed into and through the combat area defined by the President in his proclamation, numbered 2410, of June 11, 1940,[4] in order to evacuate citizens of the United States who are in imminent danger to their lives as a result of combat operations incident to the present war.

[4] See the *Bulletin* of June 15, 1940 (vol. II, no. 51), pp. 641–643.

Commercial Policy

THE NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION

Message of President Roosevelt

The National Foreign Trade Council, Inc., has made public a message which, at the Council's invitation, the President sent to its Twenty-seventh National Foreign Trade Convention at San Francisco and which was read at the World Trade dinner on July 30.

The text of the President's message to the convention follows:

It is a great pleasure to offer my warm greetings to the delegates assembled for the Twenty-Seventh National Foreign Trade Convention at San Francisco. I am confident that your deliberations, which are characteristic of our democracy at work, will contribute substantially to the successful solution of your common problems—problems which are today of grave concern to the entire nation.

Producers and workers in our export industries, both agricultural and industrial; consumers of imported products; foreign traders; banks, insurance and shipping companies; all of the millions of our people who have a vital stake in the nation's foreign trade, realize the seriousness and the difficulty of the problems confronting us in this field today. You are all aware of the dislocations suffered by our foreign trade as a result of armed conflict in other parts of the world. Established trade channels have been disrupted, our exports of many important products, particularly agricultural, have been severely curtailed, our trade with virtually the entire European continent has dwindled to a small fraction of its former volume, and the weakening of the international economic structure has necessitated the imposition by many countries of even more drastic trade-control measures than existed before the war.

Nevertheless, the substantial progress made during the past six years in our efforts to maintain trade between free nations on the basis of the liberal and democratic principles which underlie our trade agreement program has not by any means been lost. In order to safeguard the progress made thus far, and to meet any external threat to our economic security, we must redouble our efforts to bring about, by every practicable means, the closest possible economic cooperation with other countries, particularly with those in the western hemisphere. It is my profound conviction that such a vigorous program of economic defense is an essential part of our national defense program.

It has been suggested or implied by a few faint-hearted defeatists in recent weeks that we should abandon our efforts to conduct our foreign trade on the basis of liberal and democratic principles. The logic of such implications, if they be true, would lead us to embark upon a course of action which would subject our producers, consumers, and foreign traders, and ultimately the entire nation, to the regimentation of a totalitarian system. For it is naive to imagine that we could adopt a totalitarian control of our foreign trade and at the same time escape totalitarian regimentation of our internal economy. I, therefore, reject any implication that we have been defeated in our efforts to maintain liberal trade principles and, to the end that our continued efforts to maintain those principles may be crowned with lasting success, I pledge you the whole-hearted cooperation of your Government.

Address by Assistant Secretary Grady: Taking Stock of Our Foreign-Trade Position [5]

[Released to the press July 31]

In taking stock of our foreign-trade position, it is important for all of us to realize that, from the national point of view, foreign trade is not an independent field of economic activity nor an end in itself but an integral part of our national economy and of our international relations. It is in this broad perspective that the commercial policy of the administration was formulated and is being carried out. Its objective is to promote above all else the welfare

[5] Delivered at the final session of the Twenty-seventh National Foreign Trade Convention, San Francisco, July 31, 1940.

of the Nation as a whole, which can be achieved in the fullest measure only under conditions of world peace. It was anticipated that such a policy, being based on the principles of reciprocity and equality of opportunity in international relations, would tend to reduce the causes of economic friction between nations and to make it possible for all nations to realize more fully their economic potentialities and would thereby facilitate the establishment of a sound and lasting peace in the international community.

Such a peace did not materialize. Our failure to adapt our commercial policy after the last world war to the change in our position from a debtor to a creditor country was in part responsible for the severity and long duration of the 1930–32 depression which affected the course of international events which followed. Our present commercial policy has been in effect for only six years and has in that short time contributed in an outstanding measure toward the restoration of sanity in international commercial relations. Nevertheless, owing to the direction which international developments had already taken by the time of its adoption, the cause of liberal trade was not advanced far enough to block the course of impending disaster. One factor making its progress less than it might have otherwise been was the strong opposition at home from those who regarded liberal trade principles as inimical to their privileges of exploitation under the excessive tariffs of 1930. Furthermore, in its path lay a tangled undergrowth of false doctrines and blind prejudices deeply rooted in more than 50 years of American high-protectionist tradition.

Nevertheless, disaster having overtaken the world, our hope now is to pull through the troubled days ahead with strength to preserve for ourselves, if not for the world, the freedom and liberty which are possible only under the institutions of a democracy. That hope depends upon our subordinating immediate and selfish interests to the national welfare, on which all our interests ultimately depend, and viewing our domestic problems in relation to world problems of which they are a part.

I am sure that many people who have not realized the importance of this before, do now. The realization has been brought home to them suddenly by recent events in Europe and by their concern now for their country's security. The first hysterical impulse following such a belated realization is frequently to demand new and drastic measures. However, before throwing over basic principles, such as those embodied in the trade-agreements program, which have been tried and tested, we should consider what the situation calls for, especially from the point of view of war conditions, the requirements of national defense, and the outlook for trade in the post-war period.

The war in Europe has had a pronounced effect on our foreign trade, as may be observed from official figures for the first five months of this year. Both our exports and imports greatly increased in this period compared to those of the corresponding periods of the two previous years. Large percentage increases in our export sales between the first five months of 1939 and 1940 were accounted for by the United Kingdom and France, 92 percent; Canada, 54 percent; and South America, 70 percent. One would not expect to find, of course, that these export increases occurred largely in respect of commodities on which concessions have been obtained abroad in peace time as the result of trade agreements. As a matter of fact, our export trade with many of the countries in Europe with which we have trade agreements has been seriously disrupted by the war, and, in the case of the United Kingdom and France, the benefits of the concessions obtained from them have in a large measure been offset by war-time trade controls which are permitted under the terms of agreements in the event of a national emergency. The type of goods which have been exported in increased amounts to the United Kingdom, France, and Canada has been determined chiefly by their war needs, and our increased sales to South America have consisted in a large part of goods which that continent previously purchased from Europe.

Nevertheless, trade agreements have been a factor of significance in our foreign-trade posi-

tion under war conditions. It is important to note in this connection that, although our imports increased also in the first five months of this year over the corresponding period of last year, they have not increased as much as have our exports, indicating on the part of the foreign purchasers of our goods a drain on their sources of dollar exchange. This has in part caused the belligerents to limit their purchases from the United States to essential items in order to conserve their dollar funds for war materials. The American trade in agricultural products, many of which have not come under the category of essentials, has especially suffered as a result of this policy. Furthermore, the using up of dollar exchange now by the foreign countries concerned may mean, in the case of the belligerents, that their ability to buy American products required by post-war reconstruction will be impaired and, in the case of other countries, that we shall not be able to hold onto the trade gains which have been made.

The drain, however, on the dollar-exchange resources of foreign countries, the consequences suffered as a result thereof by American agriculture, and its possible effects on future trade might be greater than is now the case were it not for the existence of trade agreements. The lowering of our tariffs as the result of these agreements has afforded foreign countries the opportunity of exchanging larger amounts of their goods for American products than would otherwise be possible and thus has relieved in some measure the pressure on their potential dollar-exchange reserves.

In preparing in the present crisis to defend our interests, our homes, and our liberties, we must take into account the fact that foreign trade is regarded by totalitarian governments as a source, not of national prosperity, but of political and military power and is employed as an instrument of aggression. Whereas we have sought in foreign trade a means for providing, reciprocally, for the fuller employment of labor and for raising living standards of the people in general, the dictators have used their trade-bargaining power to increase the dependence of small countries on totalitarian economy in order that such countries might, one at a time, be isolated from their friends and neighbors and more easily brought under their domination. That we may not, as the result of such methods, find ourselves without friends among our neighbors in this hemisphere and surrounded on all sides by the forces of aggression, tyranny, and persecution, we must press forward vigorously, but calmly and sanely, with our good-neighbor policy in the Americas.

The chief source of livelihood of our southern neighbors is the production of raw materials for world markets. Nearly half of their exports in 1937 was sold to Europe, but that trade is now disrupted as a result of the war. If the burden on Latin America of accumulating stocks of export surpluses is permitted to grow, it may be expected that the resistance of the American republics to economic penetration from the Old World will be undermined and weakened. This problem of Latin-American export surpluses is one of immediate importance to which, as you know, this Government is giving serious attention. Its solution is highly important to the security of this hemisphere.

The basic need, however, of the defense and prosperity of the Americas is the continued development of closer economic relations among the American republics. There is need of each opening wider its markets to the products of the other republics, of developing industries to supply those markets, and of lending financial and technical assistance for this and other purposes.

I am sure that you are aware of the marked advance which has already been made in this direction under the administration's good-neighbor policy. Of outstanding importance in this connection are the trade agreements which this Government has entered into with 11 American republics, containing mutual guaranties of fair treatment and providing reciprocally for increased market opportunities through a lowering of import barriers. Even opponents of the trade-agreements program who have shouted "wolf, wolf" the loudest have benefited from its stimulus to foreign trade and the resulting expansion of the domestic market for their products. Nevertheless, the opposition of

sectional and special interests has constituted a serious threat to the very existence of the trade program. Thanks to their short-sighted greed and also perhaps to the activities of similar privilege-seeking groups abroad, the trade-agreements program has not been advanced as far in our relations with the other American republics as might be desired, especially in view of the present need of American economic solidarity which the protection of common interests demands. In this connection attention may be called to our prohibition, under the guise of sanitary laws, against meat imports from certain areas of South America not affected by the disease against which sanitary safeguards are sought. The failure of this Government to provide warranted relief from such sanitary regulations and the indifference which would appear to be evidenced thereby toward the development of closer inter-American relations do not inspire the cooperation which is necessary to the building up of an adequate hemispheric defense.

Although the people of this country are on guard against fifth-column activities, they do not appear to be alert yet to the more subtle danger of the existence within our midst of a sixth column composed of special interests who, out of blind selfishness, would sacrifice the common good for personal gain.

What the nature of our international trade relations will be after the war, no one of course knows. We are in a position however to exert a positive influence on such relations in this hemisphere. If the divided interests of this country would realize that their welfare is basically dependent upon the welfare and strength of the Nation as a whole and would by united and vigorous efforts urge full cooperation with the other American republics, including reciprocal reductions in trade barriers and mutual assurances of fair and equitable commercial treatment, we should be able not only to lay the economic foundations of hemispheric defense but also to secure compensation in larger inter-American trade for ourselves and other American republics for possible losses in trade with other parts of the world.

The future of our trade with other parts of the world depends in part, it appears, on factors beyond our immediate control. Whatever the developments in this field may be, they are apt to bring home to the American businessman with a jolt the basic truth reflected in our trade-agreement policy; namely, that exports depend ultimately on imports.

For nearly two decades, American business, representing both agriculture and industry, has been trying to increase its sales abroad while at the same time seeking to restrict its foreign purchases. One of the factors making possible our large excess of exports over imports in the decade of the twenties was foreign loans. In the early years of the thirties, a large part of these loans were in default, and we virtually discontinued lending and investing abroad. We continued nevertheless to maintain an excess of exports over imports, and foreign countries were thus forced to balance their payments with us by large shipments of gold to this country until they have become largely drained of their gold reserves while we have accumulated a useless surplus.

If we are to receive payment from abroad on account of goods exported, services rendered, and funds invested, it appears that we must be prepared to receive a larger part of it in the form of goods for feeding, clothing, and sheltering our population.

The sooner we recognize that trade is essentially barter, an exchange of goods for goods, the better position we shall be in to safeguard our international commerce and protect American agriculture and industry whose prosperity is dependent on world markets and access to world supplies of raw materials. By what methods this exchange of goods is to be effected is, however, a matter of great concern to us. Shall it be conducted on a liberal most-favored-nation or multilateral basis, or on a preferential and restricted basis of bilateral trade-balancing? For instance, shall we, as has been possible under a most-favored-nation system of world trade, accept raw materials from southeastern Asia as payment in part for our exports to Europe, or shall we, as a result of bilateralism, be forced

o accept instead European products for which ve may have less need.

I suspect that those who advocate the adoption by this Government of barter or clearing arrangements are really at heart high-protectionists who mistake such streamlined trade controls as miracle-working devices for promoting exports without increasing imports. If our trade with southeastern Asia, for example, in which our imports far exceed our exports, were subject to such arrangements, efforts to bring about a more evenly balanced trade might conceivably result in a serious curtailment of our imports of essential raw materials. But assume for the sake of argument that we were able by such efforts to force southeastern Asia to increase its purchases of American products. This would necessitate naturally a curtailment of its imports from other countries, especially European countries, whose purchases of American products exceed for the most part their sales to us. On the basis of actual experience of various countries with bilateralistic controls, it might be expected that the loss of European markets in southeastern Asia would lead the European countries eventually to seek a more evenly balanced trade with us; in other words, to increase their sales in this market or to reduce their imports of American products.

Suppose that we should be trading after the war on a bilateralistic basis and should have open to us under a clearing arrangement a large European market for American products. Under such an arrangement, the American exporters would receive, in payment for their merchandise, credits abroad in terms of a foreign currency. In order to convert the proceeds of their export sales into dollars, they would either have to use these credits themselves for the purchase of foreign goods for sale in this country or, directly or indirectly, sell them to American importers for the same purpose or to other Americans having financial obligations to meet abroad. But since the foreign funds could not be spent in any foreign market except the one employing the foreign currency in question, the American demand for the products available in that market or obligations to be met in that particular currency might not be great enough to provide for the disposal of the blocked funds. In order that the American exporters might finally obtain dollars for their goods, import duties on certain foreign products might be substantially reduced to encourage their sale in this country or, if the American exporters were permitted to do so under the terms of the clearing agreement, they might sell their foreign credits to American importers at a discount, which would also stimulate imports but at the expense of the exporters and domestic producers. It is more likely, however, that great pressure would be brought to bear on the Government to relieve the American exporters of their blocked funds and that the Government would come to possess a frozen supply of assets abroad in addition to its buried stocks of gold in Kentucky.

Even if our foreign trade, in order to meet the demand in some quarters for further streamlining, were turned over to a Government-owned "Amtorg" corporation or any other new-model trade set-up, the necessity of accepting imports in payment for exports *could not be avoided.* This necessity is the essence of trade, but, if the exchange of exports for imports were effected through bilateralistic channels, we should not be free to buy where or what we pleased, nor to buy nor to sell in the best markets. Consequently, the benefits to be derived from such an exchange under bilateralism tend to disappear and trade, exports as well as imports, is discouraged.

Incidentally, I might point out that merely the administrative requirements and complicated procedures arising in connection with trade controls would in themselves constitute a heavy burden on foreign commerce. Many of you have probably shared with us the recent experience which throws some light upon the nature of the administrative and regulatory problems which stem from any measure of trade control. I refer to the problems which attended the setting up of the export-licensing system required under the National Defense Act which

went into effect at midnight, July 4, 1940, to control exports of military equipment and munitions and certain related manufactures and materials, which might be needed for our own defense purposes.

I can well understand the difficulties which faced those of you who had to obtain at short notice licenses to cover shipments about to be loaded aboard the steamer; perhaps you can understand the difficulty which faced the administrative officials in dealing with a sudden flood of thousands of applications at the very time that the entire set-up for examining applications and issuing licenses had to be thought out and organized. Many of these problems are, of course, solved after the initial period is passed and the system settles down to a routine operating basis, but let me remind you that each new control and each new regulation involves, first, some initial period of confusion and, secondly, additional routine and the inevitable prospect of recurrent problems of definition and interpretation, all of which is reflected in delay and expense.

Control over the exports of a limited number of products for national-defense purposes is a comparatively simple matter. You can well imagine how complicated and burdensome the administrative problems and regulations might be in the event that our trade were conducted on the basis of barter transactions, clearing agreements, or exchange control.

It is not because of fidelity to noble sentiments or of an allegiance to so-called old-fashioned doctrines that we must continue to uphold the multilateral principles of the trade-agreements program, but because practical considerations and hard-headed business sense leave no other course open. The basic proposition underlying our commercial policy is that foreign trade is a vital factor in the prosperity, strength and peace of the Nation; our policy is to foster such trade. So long as we hold the national interests above those of any economic group or section of the country, no change in that policy is possible.

We must, of course, be prepared to effect any adjustment in our trade program, or to adopt any supplementary measures, which conditions in a war-torn and chaotic world may require, and, possibly, as in other fields of our national life, to resort temporarily to measures for which we basically have no liking. A realistic approach, however, to emergency problems of international commercial relations should not obscure from view the importance of taking now whatever action is possible to preserve and strengthen the principles of liberal trade.

The trade-agreements program is at this time a factor of vital significance to the future of our economic relations with the other countries of this hempisphere and also to the New-World defense of freedom and democracy. As long as we remain a free people, the question of whether this program shall be relegated "to the heaven of lost causes" will be decided, not by Mr. Hitler, but by you, through the democratic right to vote, to make representations to your Government, and to speak freely. I can not believe that the cause of liberal trade is lost any more than that the cause of liberalism and democracy itself is lost. It is my conviction that, notwithstanding the machinations of special interests, whether represented by petty lobbyists or power dictators, democracy will finally triumph in its struggle for prosperity, equality, and freedom.

Address by Raymond H. Geist: Reorganization Changes in the Foreign Service of the United States [6]

[Released to the press July 29]

I have been asked to present at this session of the Twenty-seventh National Foreign Trade Convention a statement regarding the recent reorganization changes in the Foreign Service of the United States.

Under the President's Reorganization Plan No. II, which went into effect July 1, 1939, the Foreign Services of the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture were combined with the Foreign Service of the United States. It will be recalled that, according to this plan, all commercial attachés and agricultural attachés became Foreign Service officers and, consequently, officers of the Department of State, functioning at our missions abroad under the direction of the Secretary of State. This plan has now been in effect over a year. These changes were brought about after mature deliberation by responsible officers not only in the Department of State, but also in the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture. It was not a plan hastily devised. The advantages inherent in effecting a well-unified organization in our Foreign Service, especially in connection with those factors having directly to do with the all-important task of promoting the foreign trade of the United States, have been recognized for many years. However, such changes are not readily brought about; they pass through a process of evolution, which process is sometimes accelerated by the exigencies and imperative needs of the times. But such changes, when they are effected through the need of reaching a state of greater efficiency, represent a definite step forward.

It is well known that one of the tendencies in government generally is to create overlapping and duplication of effort, and there must be a steady alertness at all times to counteract this. We are always prone to add something new to what already exists, believing that a new or supplementary organization will take up the loose ends of the old. It is a far better practice to strengthen existing organization and bring about efficient unification. This was the primary object of the reorganization recently put into effect in the Foreign Service. By this consolidation three separate organizations, under three different departments of the Government, with three independent services and corps of officers, became one.

These changes were not made, as must be emphasized, solely for the sake of good administration. That alone would be sufficient reason for effecting unification, and much could be said from that point of view, but the primary reason has been to afford the commercial and agricultural interests of the United States the most effective and efficient Foreign Service possible. This was the chief aim in view; this aim has been achieved.

I may say briefly that at a time like this, when foreign affairs become so important to our national interests, it is highly important that no confusion exist in the organization of the machinery of government through which we conduct our foreign relations. Nearly all departments of our Government have some interests abroad and are in need of information of one sort or another from other countries. The Foreign Service, uniting the abilities, talents, and energies of trained officers, is equipped to serve our national interests on the widest scale and to satisfy these demands to the fullest extent. It is not necessary except, probably, on temporary assignment, to send specialists abroad to supplement the qualifications of officers permanently on duty. With the addition of the commercial and agricultural attachés to the staffs of diplomatic and consular offices stationed abroad, our Foreign Service is prepared to fulfill every task which circumstances and emergencies may impose upon it. We may congratulate ourselves that owing to the foresight of those officers in our Government who

[6] Delivered before the Twenty-seventh National Foreign Trade Convention, San Francisco, July 29, 1940. Mr. Geist is Chief of the Division of Commercial Affairs, Department of State.

were willing to devote their energies, wisdom, and untiring efforts to these problems, our country faces the threatening international situation with a well-unified and splendidly organized and equipped Foreign Service, second to none.

It is unnecessary at this time to go into the impelling reasons which prompted the Government to effect the consolidation of the various services abroad. The events which are now taking place on the international stage afford sufficient argument to establish unity wherever it may be attained. It is singularly fortunate that at least on the diplomatic front our organizations have been adequately prepared to meet the added tasks and responsibilities which international events impose; the Foreign Service of the United States is ready to meet these emergencies. No one will deny that the conduct of foreign relations today is a matter of primary importance to any government. Hasty efforts to set up an efficient diplomatic and consular service might indeed prove more disappointing and difficult than putting the country in a state of adequate military defense. Both require time and a great wealth of experience and knowledge. The Foreign Service of the United States has been in process of formation for at least a hundred and fifty years. During the last generation great advances have been made, and only a year ago the last step toward unity and completeness of organization has been achieved. In these times when international events have become not only the preoccupation of the Government but of every American citizen, it will be some comfort to know that we have a strong Department of State and a strong and vigorous Foreign Service. It is of vital importance for the commercial and industrial interests of this country to know that our diplomatic and consular establishments abroad are efficiently organized and adequately staffed; that the officers from the ambassadors and ministers down through the ranks are experienced and competent. But no matter how competent the officers are and how well qualified to undertake the important tasks entrusted to them, it is well known that division of responsibility and lack of unity may well frustrate the most sincere and earnest efforts. It may be that this lack of unity in previous years did not even then prevent a good job of trade promotion being done. The fine record of our commercial attachés and Foreign Service officers during the more normal years of international commercial intercourse, I believe, will sufficiently prove this. Let me quote from a memorandum prepared in the Department of State on the question of consolidation:

> "The first reason for consolidation arises from the fact that the fundamental factors involved in foreign-trade promotion have profoundly changed. After the passage of the war years there was a certain decrease in American shipments abroad, due to the reentry of competing countries in world markets, but our exports increased annually until 1929, due largely to three factors: the quality of American goods, mass production in the United States, and the enormous amount of capital funds lent abroad by this country. The problem facing the consular officers of the Department of State and the commercial attachés of the Department of Commerce was in those day of relative simplicity. They were asked to find competent distributors in good standing with no competing lines for products in which the American exporters were interested. A wealth of information of a commercial nature was accumulated; extensive lists of the importers of all kinds of products in all countries in the world were compiled; thousands of reports on distribution, competition, and standing of foreign firms were written by our officers, until today the World Trade Directory file, largely prepared by consular officers, in the Department of Commerce, contains the names of almost 700 thousand firms. Under the old technique of exporting this would be all that the exporter would need to have. With the knowledge that he could compete with his merchandise and with precise information as to the standing of a prospective distributor in a given country, he was ready to do business. In many instances the only obstacle to further

advancement of American exporting in a given market was the limit of the purchasing power of the population for imported goods.

"This picture has completely and rapidly changed in the last few years and may be expected to continue to change. In many markets, the questions whether the American exporter is on a competitive basis, whether his goods are of better quality, or whether the importer and the public in general are demanding his merchandise, are of no consequence in the face of a local quota policy barring all imports of that commodity in order to protect some incipient national industry, or in the presence of a clearing or barter agreement. On the other hand, the importer may be faced by an exchange-control policy so devised that if the American exporter is not actually precluded by it from entrance into the market he can only sell goods in that market with the realization that the proceeds of his sale may be tied up indefinitely in a central bank awaiting issuance of dollar exchange by the government authorities in sole charge of this function.

"We must realize that the essence of this situation is that the old technique of trade promotion does not meet our present needs. The problem today of furthering our foreign-trade interest is in a large measure one of keeping open the channels of trade by negotiating with the central government through the medium of the Foreign Service of the Department of State, that is, ambassadors, ministers, and Foreign Service officers with representative capacities."

I would not assume that the gentlemen who have come here as delegates to the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the National Foreign Trade Council are interested alone in the effectiveness of the Foreign Service of the United States from the point of view of trade promotion. Our interests today are broader and more vital than that. If we are threatened, the first onslaught may be against our economic security and the position of our trade in the markets of the world, against which eventualities we shall need to avail ourselves of every measure of protection. The task of defending our economic and commercial interests abroad is one of the paramount duties of the Department of State and the Foreign Service of the United States. Today this has become a major job, and according to the present outlook will become more imperative as time goes on.

In every process of recession in the course of time there sets in a countermovement. Recovery of the position of our foreign trade may be achieved only through extraordinary effort which we must be prepared to put forth when the time comes. The Foreign Service has been organized to do its part not only in promoting our foreign trade, in protecting it, but is also ready and equipped to battle ahead in the struggle for its recovery.

It will not be surprising to you to learn that during the last 12 months an unprecedented strain has been placed upon our officers in the field. Not only is this the fact with respect to nearly every office in the Service from the point of view of work and multiplicity of responsibilities and duties, but also with regard to the Service as a whole. During this period the Government has closed 5 missions in various capitals of the world and 14 consular offices. During the same period 1 new mission has been opened and 17 consular offices. Diplomatic representation was withdrawn from Tirana, Albania, on September 16, 1939; from Brussels, Luxemburg, Oslo, and The Hague on July 15, 1940. Since then the new mission at Canberra, Australia, has been opened. The Consulate General at Warsaw has never formally been closed, but it is no longer functioning. The Consulates have been closed at Strasbourg, Havre, Lille, Calais, and Cherbourg in France. The office at Danzig has been removed to Königsberg in East Prussia. Breslau in Germany was closed a few days after the outbreak of war in Europe. We have closed our offices at Hull, England, and Dundee, Scotland. In this hemisphere we have closed the Consulates at Saltillo, Mexico, and St. Pierre-Miquelon. The Consulate at Ensenada, Mexico, has been transferred to Tijuana, and that at London,

Ontario, to Sarnia. We have opened Consulates in Iceland and in Greenland. Additional consular establishments have been set up in certain places in Canada, Colombia, West Indies, British Guiana, and Brazil. These changes indicate the strain which the international crisis has placed upon diplomatic and consular activity in various parts of the world. Nevertheless, in spite of these grave events our Foreign Service establishments have continued to function at top speed; and where our officers have had to carry on sometimes in the midst of invasions they have not failed to extend every protection and aid to American interests affected by the course of the war.

The Department, however, has not interrupted the program which has now been in progress for some time of combining the various governmental establishments at the capitals into unified offices. At present there are 33 missions in the world where all the activities of the governmental agencies are under one roof, and where a single administration under the supervision of the Ambassador or Minister has been established. This scheme of uniting all governmental activities in one mission has made it possible to carry out effectively the provisions of the Reorganization Plan by which the commercial and agricultural attachés became officers of the Foreign Service of the United States. There have been established at the missions where we have combined offices sections which have been designated reporting units. These reporting units have been placed everywhere in charge of the commercial attachés, whose duties are to direct the reporting work done primarily for the Department of Commerce, carry on trade promotion on behalf of the business interests of the United States, superintend the work of answering trade inquiries, the preparation of World Trade Directory Reports, trade lists, and other related activities. Besides, in order that as much unity may be achieved as is practicable, the reporting work of all consular establishments within the jurisdiction of the mission has been likewise placed under the supervision of the commercial attachés. This plan has now been in effect since July 1, 1939; but in certain cases the reporting units were not set up immediately, and the full scheme of coordination has been delayed owing to the sudden occurrence of events brought about by the war. Nevertheless the physical amalgamation of our agencies abroad under one roof in the various capitals where the Department has been able to carry the plan through has afforded almost everywhere in the Service the immediate opportunity of setting up the reporting units I have just described. The first year of this new organization has demonstrated the soundness of the plan, particularly from the administrative point of view. We have been able under this new arrangement to maintain fully unified organizations at a time when single administration was essential. Due to world conditions a large volume of reports from the field is being interrupted through lack of transportation and by the fact that certain offices abroad are having their reporting work temporarily interfered with by events caused by the war, as in France and other countries now under military occupation. Nevertheless, the statistics of reporting work show a considerable increase during the first six months of 1940 compared to the same period in 1939.

VOLUME OF WORK INCREASE [a]

(6-months period from Jan. 1 to June 30)

Type of work	1939	1940	Percent of increase
Economic reports for reading, distribution, grading, and filing.	13, 977	17, 124	22½
Telegraphic reports for reading and distribution.	1, 371	2, 154	57
Letters from Dept. of Commerce for transmittal, etc.	5, 011	6, 144	23
Letters from firms for reply and action.	291	437	50

[a] Partial statistics of work performed in the Division of Commercial Affairs, Department of State.

The volume of trade letters transmitted from the field in reply to trade inquiries from American business interests is not included in the above figures, owing to the new system of replying to certain types of trade inquiries prepared

in the form of reports which have been designated as market surveys.

The changes which have been made in the manner of transmitting certain material from the field are as follows: replies to trade inquiries from American firms or individuals concerning an agency connection, or a market survey involving the recommendation of an agent or distributor, are embodied in the form of a report and transmitted in envelopes direct to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for transmission to the American inquirer; World Trade Directory Reports, of which the automatic annual revision has been discontinued, are transmitted direct to the Bureau, likewise all trade lists, trade disputes and complaints, and invitations to alien businessmen.

It has been, and will continue to be, the primary duty of officers of the Foreign Service to further the agricultural and commercial interests of the United States. They conduct careful studies and report on the potentialities of their districts as a market for American products or as a competitor of American products in international trade. They investigate the standing of firms and their distributing capacity and incorporate this information in World Trade Directory Reports which are sent to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce where they are available to American interests. Officers throughout the Service compile and submit upon request trade lists of commercial firms in their districts. They are constantly on the alert for concrete trade opportunities which are promptly submitted by mail or telegraph. There is, besides, a constant endeavor to create within the scope of the duties of officers stationed abroad a demand for American products in the countries where such officers are assigned. American interests are also promoted by taking appropriate steps to facilitate the promotion of such import trade into the United States as the economic interests of the United States may require. These duties are in accordance with the requirements laid down in the Foreign Service regulations.

There are, moreover, certain rules to be observed in replying to trade inquiries. I mention this because I understand that certain exporters are desirous of having more information as to the procedure followed in this respect by the commercial attachés and consuls abroad. The regulations provide that officers shall answer trade inquiries promptly and with their replies enclose trade-information sheets describing the commercial and economic aspects of their district. These answers are to be specific and complete. It happens sometimes that it is not possible to complete an investigation at once, and in such cases acknowledgments are sent to the inquirer advising that the complete reply will follow. It may be pointed out, however, that if the inquiry concerns a subject on which the officer has already rendered an adequate report, he may confine his reply to a brief synopsis of the information contained in the report and also make the statement in his reply to the effect that current and complete information may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or to the nearest district office. Firms seeking information concerning the markets for their goods in foreign countries should bear in mind that a large volume of data and commercial information has been already made available in Washington; and it is possible that all the information required is on file in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. In any case when a report has been sent in on a specific commodity, subsequent inquirers will be advised to address themselves to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

In view of the present condition of world trade in many countries today it would be a waste of time for officers to undertake to make investigations and prepare market surveys for commodities and articles which cannot be imported. Owing to trade restrictions which exist in certain countries, such as import licenses, or lack of exchange, or the application of a commercial policy which temporarily prevents the importation of American goods, or the export of certain classes of material, it would be pur-

poseless for the commercial attachés or consular officers to go farther in their replies to trade inquiries than to state the pertinent facts. It is obvious that no real purpose can be served in furnishing complete market information when conditions beyond control render the export of goods from the United States to certain countries impossible.

Let me also, in this connection, make an explanation about World Trade Directory Reports. American firms receive inquiries from foreign firms and individuals who are in no position to enter into contracts for the importation of goods or make agency arrangements. Often the names of such inquirers are not contained in local directories or known even to existing credit-rating agencies. Their places of business are not infrequently situated in outlying provincial towns outside of commercial centers to which a visit by a consular representative is impracticable and, from the point of view of expense, prohibitive. World Trade Directory Reports on such firms are unobtainable. It would be better policy for American firms to refrain from seeking to do business with firms of this standing and character and confine their efforts to houses or individuals of established reputation and on whom credit information is readily available.

Under the Economy Act of June 30, 1932, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has been obliged to make a charge, the amount to be fixed on a reasonable basis by the Secretary of Commerce, for certain services rendered to American business firms and individuals. Since the first of May 1940 a charge has been collected by the Bureau not only for World Trade Directory Reports, which charge has been fixed at $1.00, but also for trade lists compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for distribution to American business firms desiring such lists. In connection with this service a new procedure has been adopted in replying to certain types of trade inquiries. On receipt of an inquiry from an American firm or individual concerning an agency connection, or a market survey involving the recommendation of an agent or a distributor, prompt acknowledgments are made by the commercial attaché or by the consular officer receiving the inquiry. In these acknowledgments it is stated that suitable connections are being investigated and that appropriate recommendations will be transmitted through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. After the commercial attaché or consul has made the necessary investigation and a personal canvass has been made of prospective agents or distributors, a reply in the form of a report is prepared and transmitted direct to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for transmission to the original inquirer. In connection with such report a list is transmitted of the names of agents or distributors who have expressed an interest in the goods offered.

A new system has also been inaugurated with regard to the handling of trade opportunities forwarded to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by the commercial attachés and consular officers. Trade opportunities are divided into two classes: those dealing with the outright purchase of goods and those affording opportunities for agency or distributor connections. Those offering the outright purchase of goods are published, and those from firms seeking to act as agents or distributors are filed and furnished to American firms only on request. A charge is made for this service. I may also add in summing up the activity of the Foreign Service in connection with the promotion of the trade of the United States that commercial attachés and consular officers whose positions abroad have afforded them unusual opportunities for becoming familiar with trade conditions in the countries where they have been stationed will be available for trade-conference work in the United States as heretofore when they return on leaves of absence.

The Departments of State, Commerce, and Agriculture maintain the closest liaison in order to coordinate every phase of the work of the Foreign Service on behalf of the agricultural and commercial interests of the United States carrying on foreign trade. I have given a de-

scription of the present status of our problems and efforts. It is impossible to foresee what changes may be necessary in organization or method to meet the situations which the steadily shifting scene in international trade may create. It appears reasonable to expect, however, that any schemes which we may develop to further our interests abroad or any plans which may be elaborated to fortify and extend the commercial and economical prestige of the United States in international trade will have to be organized on a basis which takes into consideration the existing structure of the Foreign Service, which is composed of officers possessing wide and extensive knowledge of the problems involved in international trade.

While studying and acting upon the grave political problems facing us in the international field, we must, above all, continue to establish our foreign trade and our economic position in the world on a sound and strong basis. What we must do will be courageously and boldly determined and carried out. The next step is to consider ways and means of organizing ourselves further, and then to determine how to strengthen and perfect the instruments of government to meet these tasks.

Statement by Raymond H. Geist: Administration of the Export Control Act[7]

[Released to the press July 30]

For the benefit of those who might have questions to ask regarding the procedure to be followed in making applications for licenses to export articles and materials (other than arms, ammunition, and implements of war and tinplate scrap) designated by the President as necessary to the national defense pursuant to section 6 of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1940, and known generally as the "Export Control Act", I might opportunely make a few suggestions.

It must first of all be borne in mind that the provisions of the act went into effect on July 5, only three days after its approval, and that the Fourth of July, a national holiday, came in between. It was necessary during this period to have the text of the act made available to exporters as well as the regulations prescribed by the President and the forms of application. Though the forms and all the necessary explanatory material were rushed through the printers as fast as possible, it was not possible to get the forms into the hands of the exporters during the first few days before the Department of State was overwhelmed with requests for information. As you know, the administration of the provisions of section 6 of the act is vested in an Administrator of Export Control to which office Colonel Maxwell, an Army officer, has been appointed. The mechanical work of handling the applications and acting upon them under the direction of the Administrator of Controls is centralized in the Division of Controls in the Department of State. The machinery thus set up must of necessity be centralized in Washington, and, therefore, any wish on the part of business interests of the country to have the procedure decentralized throughout various regions of the country is not feasible.

The forms and texts and explanatory material have been sent out generally to those firms in the country who it was believed might be directly interested. Forms have also been made available at the New York Customhouse. They are immediately available now at the Department of State, Division of Controls. A few suggestions in connection with the procedure may be given:

It would be in the interest of certain firms who are regularly engaged in export business to appoint a competent person to handle these applications, so that he can familiarize himself with the procedure and the details in making out the forms of applications for licenses. This

[7] Delivered before the Twenty-seventh National Foreign Trade Convention, San Francisco, July 29, 1940. Mr. Geist is Chief of the Division of Commercial Affairs, Department of State.

will avoid the necessity of frequent long-distance calls and special trips to Washington by a representative of the company. An overwhelming majority of the questions which are asked would not be necessary if a representative of the company would make it his special task to be familiar with the text of the proclamation, the regulations, and the form of application. The forms, regulations, and instructions are clear enough; but, as in all matters, a certain amount of experience and familiarity with the procedure is valuable and contributes to the smooth and easy and prompt working of the whole process.

In this connection it may be suggested that it is not necessary for export houses to engage the services of lawyers in Washington to make out these applications for a fee. No lawyers, agents, or intermediaries are necessary.

By the end of the first week after the act had been signed, the Department had received 10 thousand letters and telegrams asking questions of various sorts, and it is easy to imagine to what degree the existing organization, which was rapidly being expanded, was overburdened and deluged beyond capacity. These inquiries are now coming in at the rate of about 800 a day.

Exporters are asking many questions by telegram, by long-distance telephone, and letter, of which the following is typical, "Does the exportation of a patent medicine which has a drop of chlorine in it require an export license?" It is much better, and exporters are urged, to make out the application on the form provided for that purpose, giving a very careful description of the article or materials to be exported, and to send the application in to the Division of Controls in the Department of State as a test case. If directions are carefully followed as indicated in (c) of the General Instructions on the form of application, where it states, "Articles and materials appearing under (7) below should be designated clearly and specifically, the type and model designation being included whenever applicable", it will be much easier for the Administrator of Export Control to act speedily on the application itself than to give information in advance without having all the details as required on the form of application.

Finally, let me say that the attention of exporters is directed especially to the second from the last paragraph on page three of the mimeographed regulations which reads:

> Except as otherwise indicated the terms used in these regulations shall not include completely fabricated articles or materials which are ready for ultimate consumption.

However, wherever there is legitimate doubt as to whether or not the article requires an export license the question should be settled by making the application on the prescribed printed form. If no license is required, the form will be returned in a few days plainly stamped "No license required". The mechanics of handling these applications, granting or refusing the licenses, will presently be working smoothly, and it is believed that as a rule applications can be handled in Washington within a week's time. In all cases, it is advisable to make the application as much in advance of contemplated manufacture or shipment as possible.

EXPORT OF AVIATION GASOLINE

[Released to the press by the White House July 31]

Col. R. L. Maxwell, Administrator of Export Control, recommends, and the President approves, the issuance of the following announcement:

> In the interests of the national defense the export of aviation gasoline is being limited to nations of the Western Hemisphere, except where such gasoline is required elsewhere for the operations of American-owned companies.

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press August 3]

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since July 27, 1940:

Orme Wilson, of New York, N. Y., Counselor of Embassy at Brussels, Belgium, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

S. Walter Washington, of Charles Town, W. Va., Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Riga, Latvia, has been assigned as Consul at Stockholm, Sweden.

W. Leonard Parker, of Syracuse, N. Y., Vice Consul at Rangoon, Burma, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Wales W. Signor, of Ypsilanti, Mich., Vice Consul at Guadalajara, Mexico, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Mérida, Mexico.

The assignment of Martin J. Hillenbrand, of Chicago, Ill., as Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Baghdad, Iraq, has been canceled. Mr. Hillenbrand has now been assigned as Vice Consul at Rangoon, Burma.

The following have been appointed Foreign Service officers, unclassified; vice consuls of career; and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States; and they have been assigned as vice consuls at the posts indicated:

Leonard J. Cromie, New Haven, Conn.; Montreal
W. William Duff, New Castle, Pa.; Habana
Richard E. Gnade, Oil City, Pa.; Vancouver
John M. McSweeney, Boston, Mass.; Montreal
Claude G. Ross, Huntington Park, Calif.; Mexico City
Robert Rossow, Jr., Culver, Ind.; Vancouver
John W. Tuthill, Cambridge, Mass.; Windsor
Andrew B. Wardlaw, Jr., Greenville, S. C.; Toronto
Frazer Wilkins, Baltimore, Md.; Halifax
Elwood Williams, 3d, New York, N. Y.; Winnipeg

U. Alexis Johnson, of Glendale, Calif., Vice Consul at Keijo, Chosen, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Mukden, Manchuria, China.

Stephen C. Worster, of Maine, Vice Consul at Mérida, Mexico, has been appointed Vice Consul at Salina Cruz, Oaxaca, Mexico, where an American Consulate will be established.

Publications

Department of State

The American Foreign Service: General information for applicants and sample entrance examination questions. Revised to June 1, 1940. Publication 1483. iv, 142 pp. 20¢.

Publications of the Department of State (A list cumulative from October 1, 1929). July 1, 1940. Publication 1484. 23 pp. Free.

Other Government Agencies

Trade of United States with Belgium in 1939. (Department of Commerce: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Divisions of Regional Information and Foreign Trade Statistics.) May 1940. 7 pp. (processed). 10¢.

Trade of United States with France in 1939. (Department of Commerce: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Divisions of Regional Information and Foreign Trade Statistics.) March 1940. 11 pp. (processed). 10¢.

Trade of United States with Germany in 1939. (Department of Commerce: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Divisions of Regional Information and Foreign Trade Statistics.) April 1940. 11 pp. (processed). 10¢.

Japan's trade in 1939, with special reference to trade with United States. (Department of Commerce: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Division of Regional Information, Far Eastern Section.) Special Circular 403. May 1940. 17 pp. (processed). 5¢.

Trade of United States with Mexico in 1939. (Department of Commerce: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Divisions of Regional Information and Foreign Trade Statistics.) April 1940. 7 pp. (processed). 10¢.

Trade of United States with Netherlands in 1939. (Department of Commerce: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Divisions of Regional Information and Foreign Trade Statistics.) May 1940. 7 pp. (processed). 10¢.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

COMMERCE

Treaties and Agreements of the United States Containing the Most-Favored-Nation Clause

The following countries are those with which there were in force on July 31, 1940, treaties and other agreements of the United States containing the most-favored-nation clause governing customs duties, regulations, and facilities and other charges affecting commerce:[8]

TREATIES IN FORCE CONTAINING UNCONDITIONAL MOST-FAVORED-NATION CLAUSE [a]

Country	Date in force	When and how terminable
China (T. S. 773)	June 20, 1929	Contains no provision regarding termination.
Danzig, Free City of. (T. S. 865)	Mar. 24, 1934	Six months after notice by either party.
El Salvador (T. S. 827)	Sept. 5, 1930	One year after notice by either party, but not before Sept. 5, 1940.
Estonia (T. S. 736)	May 22, 1926	One year after notice by either party.
Finland (T. S. 868)	Aug. 10, 1934	Six months after notice by either party.
Honduras (T. S. 764)	July 19, 1928	One year after notice by either party.
Hungary (T. S. 748)	Oct. 4, 1926	Do.
Iraq (T. S. 960)	June 19, 1940	One year after notice by either party but not before June 19, 1943.
Latvia (T. S. 765)	July 25, 1928	One year after notice by either party.
Liberia (T. S. 956)	Nov. 21, 1939	One year after notice by either party but not before Nov. 21, 1944.
Morocco (T. S. 244–2)	Jan. 28, 1837 [b]	Twelve months after notice by either party.
Muscat (In force also with Zanzibar [d]). (T. S. 247)	Sept. 30, 1835 [c]	Contains no provision regarding termination.
Norway (T. S. 852)	Sept. 13, 1932	One year after notice by either party.

[a] The numbers in parentheses in this and the following tables refer to United States Treaty Series and Executive Agreement Series.

[b] Date of ratification by the President of the United States; no date is specified in treaty for its entry into force and no ratification by Morocco was necessary.

[c] Date of exchange of ratifications; the treaty does not specify the date of its entry into force.

[d] Accepted by Zanzibar after separation from Muscat, Oct. 20, 1879.

[8] The instruments listed are reciprocal, that is, the most-favored-nation clause applies equally to each party to the contract, except in the two cases of Morocco and Muscat, in which the clause is obligatory on the other party but not on the United States. Under the most-favored-nation clause in a bilateral treaty or agreement concerning commerce, each of the parties undertakes to extend to the goods of the country of the other party treatment no less favorable than the treatment which it accords to like goods originating in any third country. The unconditional form of the most-favored-nation clause provides that any advantage, favor, privilege, or immunity which one of the parties may accord to the goods of any third country shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the like goods originating in the country of the other party. In this form only does the clause provide for complete and continuous nondiscriminatory treatment. Under the conditional form of the clause, neither party is obligated to extend immediately and unconditionally to the like products of the other party the advantages which it may accord to products of third countries in return for reciprocal concessions; it is obligated to extend such advantages only if and when the other party grants concessions "equivalent" to the concessions made by such third countries. When one part of a treaty may be terminated in a different manner from other parts, the reference is to the part containing the most-favored-nation clause. Where such a clause is contained in more than one treaty or agreement with a country, the reference is to the later in date.

Instruments are classified as treaties when they are ratified with the consent of the Senate; as Executive agreements when they are acts of the Executive without reference to the Senate.

The treaties of the United States relating to A and B mandates, with countries mandatories under the League of Nations, provide that the commerce of the United States shall receive in the mandated areas the treatment accorded to the commerce of countries members of the League of Nations. This is essentially most-favored-nation treatment. These treaties are with Belgium, for Ruanda-Urundi; France, for Syria and the Lebanon, the Cameroun, and Togoland; and Great Britain, for Palestine and Trans-Jordan, the Cameroons, Tanganyika, and Togoland. The United States has not entered into treaties relating to C-mandated territories except with Japan, which provides for the same treatment in the mandated area that is accorded in Japan under existing treaties.

TREATIES IN FORCE CONTAINING UNCONDITIONAL MOST-FAVORED-NATION CLAUSE [a]—Continued

Country	Date in force	When and how terminable
Poland (T. S. 862)	July 9, 1933	Six months after notice by either party.
Thailand (Siam). (T. S. 940)	Oct. 1, 1938	One year after notice by either party. Initial period five years.
Turkey (T. S. 813)	Apr. 22, 1930	One year after notice by either party.
Yugoslavia (T. S. 319)	Nov. 15, 1882	Do.
Zanzibar (See Muscat)		

EXECUTIVE AGREEMENTS IN FORCE CONTAINING UNCONDITIONAL MOST-FAVORED-NATION CLAUSE

Country	Date in force	When and how terminable
Albania (not printed)	July 28, 1922 [a]	Contains no provision regarding termination.
Bulgaria (E. A. S. 41)	Aug. 18, 1932	Three months' notice by either party or by legislative action of either party.
Chile [b] (E. A. S. 119)	Feb. 1, 1938 (provisionally) Jan. 5, 1940 (definitively)	Until superseded by a more comprehensive commercial agreement or by a definitive treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, or 30 days' notice by either party.
Dominican Republic. (T. S. 700)	Sept. 25, 1924	Thirty days after notice by either party, or by legislative action of either party.
Egypt (E. A. S. 5)	May 24, 1930	Ninety days after notice by either party, or by legislative action of either party.
Greece (E. A. S. 137)	Jan. 1, 1939	Until superseded by a more comprehensive commercial agreement or by a definitive treaty of commerce and navigation, or 30 days' notice by either party.
Iran (E. A. S. 19)	May 10, 1928 [c]	Thirty days after notice by either party, or by legislative action of either party.
Italy (E. A. S. 116)	Dec. 16, 1937	Thirty days' notice by either party.
Lithuania (T. S. 742)	July 10, 1926	Thirty days after notice by either party, or by legislative action of either party.
Rumania (E. A. S. 8)	Sept. 1, 1930	Thirty days after notice by either party, or by legislative action of either party.
Saudi Arabia (E. A. S. 53)	Nov. 7, 1933	Upon entry into force of a definitive treaty of commerce and navigation, or by legislative action of the United States.
Spain [d] (T. S. 758-A)	Nov. 27, 1927	Three months' notice by either party.

[a] Date of official recognition by the United States.
[b] This agreement was continued provisionally in effect by an exchange of notes signed Feb. 20 and 24, 1939 (Executive Agreement Series 144). By legislative action of the Chilean Government it was brought into definitive force as of Jan. 5, 1940.
[c] Retroactively.
[d] Extending previous regime.

EXECUTIVE AGREEMENTS IN FORCE CONTAINING UNCONDITIONAL MOST-FAVORED-NATION CLAUSE—Continued

Country	Date in force	When and how terminable
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. (E. A. S. 105 and 151)	Aug. 6, 1939	Effective for 12 months.
Venezuela	Dec. 16, 1939	Until supplanted by the entry into force of the reciprocal trade agreement signed Nov. 6, 1939.

RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED UNDER THE TRADE AGREEMENTS ACT OF 1934 [a]

Country	Date in force	When and how terminable
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union. (E. A. S. 75)	May 1, 1935	Six months' notice, or in special circumstances on shorter notice.
Brazil (E. A. S. 82)	Jan. 1, 1936	Do.
Canada (E. A. S. 149)	Jan. 1, 1939 (provisionally) June 17, 1939 (definitively)	Six months' notice, or in special circumstances on shorter notice. Initial period until Dec. 31, 1941.
Canada [b]	Jan. 1, 1940 (provisionally)	
Colombia (E. A. S. 89)	May 20, 1936	Six months' notice, or in special circumstances on shorter notice.
Costa Rica (E. A. S. 102)	Aug. 2, 1937	Six months' notice, or in special circumstances on shorter notice. Initial period three years.
Czechoslovakia [c] (E. A. S. 147)	Apr. 16, 1938 (provisionally)	Six months' notice, or in special circumstances on shorter notice. Initial period one year.
Ecuador [d] (E. A. S. 133)	Oct. 23, 1938	Six months' notice.
El Salvador (E. A. S. 101)	May 31, 1937	Six months' notice, or in special circumstances on shorter notice. Initial period three years.
Finland (E. A. S. 97)	Nov. 2, 1936	Do.
France [e] and its colonies, dependencies, and protectorates other than Morocco. (E. A. S. 146)	June 15, 1936 (provisionally)	Six months' notice, or in special circumstances on shorter notice.

[a] The trade agreement with Cuba (E. A. S. 67), effective Sept. 3, 1934, does not contain a most-favored-nation clause. It is the only agreement in force for the United States which provides for preferential treatment. A supplementary trade agreement entered into force Dec. 23, 1939 (E. A. S. 165).
[b] Supplementary trade agreement re: certain foxes, fox furs, and fox-fur articles.
[c] The rates of duty proclaimed in connection with this agreement have been terminated effective Apr. 22, 1939, by Presidential proclamation of Mar. 23, 1939. The agreement remains in effect but its operation has been suspended.
[d] Under the provisions of art. VII Ecuador imposed quantitative restrictions on certain articles as a temporary measure.
[e] This agreement supersedes the agreement on quotas of May 31, 1932, modified Jan. 21, 1935.

RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED UNDER THE TRADE AGREEMENTS ACT OF 1934—Continued

Country	Date in force	When and how terminable
Guatemala (E. A. S. 92)	June 15, 1936	Six months' notice, or in special circumstances on shorter notice. Initial period three years.
Haiti (E. A. S. 78)	June 3, 1935	Six months' notice.
Honduras (E. A. S. 86)	Mar. 2, 1936	Six months' notice, or in special circumstances on shorter notice.
Netherlands, including Netherlands Indies, Netherlands Guiana, and Netherlands West Indian Islands. (E. A. S. 100)	Feb. 1, 1936 (arts. I–XVI) May 8, 1937 (entire agreement)	Do.
Nicaragua [f] (E. A. S. 95)	Oct. 1, 1936	Six months' notice, or in special circumstances on shorter notice. Initial period three years.
Sweden (E. A. S. 79)	Aug. 5, 1935	Do.
Switzerland (E. A. S. 90)	Feb. 15, 1936 (arts. I–XVII) June 6, 1936 (entire agreement)	Six months' notice, or in special circumstances on shorter notice.
Turkey (E. A. S. 163)	May 5, 1939 (provisionally) Nov. 20, 1939 (definitively)	Two months' notice on Dec. 31, 1939, Dec. 31, 1940, or Dec. 31, 1941. Six months' notice, or in special circumstances on shorter notice.
United Kingdom (E. A. S. 164)	Jan. 1, 1939 (provisionally) Dec. 24, 1939 (definitively)	Six months' notice, or in special circumstances on shorter notice. Initial period until Dec. 31, 1941.
Venezuela [g]		

[f] On Mar. 10, 1938, reciprocal tariff concessions ceased to be effective: remainder of agreement in force.
[g] Signed Nov. 6, 1939, effective 30 days after the exchange of the proclamation by the President of the United States of America and the instrument of ratification by Venezuela.

TREATIES IN FORCE CONTAINING CONDITIONAL MOST-FAVORED-NATION CLAUSE [a]

Country	Date in force	When and how terminable
Argentina (T. S. 4)	Dec. 20, 1854 [b]	Contains no provision regarding termination.
Belgium (T. S. 28)	June 11, 1875	Twelve months after notice by either party.
Bolivia (T. S. 32)	Nov. 9, 1862	One year after notice by either party.
Borneo (T. S. 33)	July 11, 1853 [b]	Contains no provision regarding termination.

[a] In accordance with a provision of the Trade Agreements Act of 1934, which gives effect to the unconditional most-favored-nation principle, the United States extends the benefits of concessions granted in trade agreements to all countries which do not discriminate against the trade of the United States, regardless of the nature or existence of obligations to extend most-favored-nation treatment to them.
[b] Date of exchange of ratifications.

TREATIES IN FORCE CONTAINING CONDITIONAL MOST-FAVORED-NATION CLAUSE—Continued

Country	Date in force	When and how terminable
Colombia (T. S. 54)	June 10, 1848 [b]	Twelve months after notice by either party.
Costa Rica (T. S. 62)	May 26, 1852 [b]	Contains no provision regarding termination of covering most-favored-nation clause; 12 months after notice by either party, *vis-à-vis* other equality-of-treatment provisions.
Denmark [c] (T. S. 65)	Apr. 26, 1826 [d]	One year after notice by either party.
Ethiopia (T. S. 647)	Sept. 19, 1914	One year after notice by either party, but not before Sept. 19, 1948.
Great Britain [e] (In force also with Ireland) (T. S. 110)	July 3, 1815 [d]	Twelve months after notice by either party.
Ireland (See Great Britain)		
Paraguay (T. S. 272)	Mar. 7, 1860	Twelve months after notice by either party.

[b] Date of exchange of ratifications.
[c] Abrogated by notice, Apr. 15, 1856; renewed by convention of which ratifications were exchanged Jan. 12, 1858.
[d] The date given is that of signature. Though subject to ratification, the treaty provides that it shall be in force from its signature.
[e] Extended by conventions of Oct. 20, 1818 (T. S. 112) and Aug. 6, 1827 (T. S. 117).

EXECUTIVE AGREEMENT IN FORCE CONTAINING CONDITIONAL MOST-FAVORED-NATION CLAUSE [a]

Country	Date in force	When and how terminable
Portugal (T. S. 514½)	June 28, 1910	Contains no provision regarding termination.

[a] In accordance with a provision of the Trade Agreements Act of 1934, which gives effect to the unconditional most-favored-nation principle, the United States extends the benefits of concessions granted in trade agreements to all countries which do not discriminate against the trade of the United States, regardless of the nature or existence of obligations to extend most-favored-nation treatment to them.

NAVAL MISSIONS

United States Naval and Aviation Missions to Peru

In response to the request of the Government of the Republic of Peru agreements were signed on July 31, 1940, providing for the renewal by the United States of a naval mission and for the furnishing of an aviation mission to cooperate with the Ministry of Marine and Aviation of the Republic of Peru. The two missions will

function in an advisory capacity to the Peruvian Navy and Naval Aviation Force respectively.

The naval mission will be composed of four officers and certain enlisted men headed by a captain, while the aviation mission will be made up of two officers from the United States Marine Corps, a colonel and a major. The term of each contract is for four years. Other provisions follow the general lines of previous agreements between the Government of the United States and the governments of certain other American republics.

Legislation

Draft of proposed provision pertaining to supplies for the relief of refugees: Communication from the President of the United States transmitting a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to the appropriation for the purchase, transportation, and distribution of agricultural, medical, and other supplies for the relief of refugee men, women, and children contained in section 40 (B) of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941 [making available $125,000 to the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, for expenses incident to the establishment and maintenance of standards for the care of children obtaining refuge in the United States from the European war]. (H. Doc. 889, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 2 pp. 5¢.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1940

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BULLETIN

AUGUST 10, 1940

Vol. III: No. 59—Publication 1493

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General

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press August 6]

The strong belief of the representatives of the 21 American nations at the recent Habana Meeting was that the military and other sinister activities on the part of some nations in other large areas of the world present real possibilities of danger to the American republics. It was universally recognized that a threat to any important part of the Americas means a threat to each and all of the American nations. It was, therefore, agreed that full and adequate preparations for continental defense could not be taken too soon if the threatened danger from abroad was to be checked and terminated. It was also the unanimous view at Habana that the prompt strengthening of unity and solidarity for the purpose of continental defense and for its implementation by concrete programs supported by the 21 nations was indispensable to the safety, security, peace, and welfare of this hemisphere.

There was general agreement that if the peaceful nations of Europe had thus promptly organized themselves for self-defense on the most effective cooperative basis, the chances are that their situation and that of Europe would be vastly different today. Instead, many of those countries complacently relied upon utterances of peaceful purpose and upon their own neutrality to safeguard them against the mighty forces of invasion, conquest, and destruction. Some of them have been overrun and destroyed by the ruthless invader. Their fate should be a tragic lesson to us.

The vast forces of lawlessness, conquest, and destruction are still moving across the earth like a savage and dangerous animal at large. By their very nature, those forces will not stop unless and until they recognize that there exists unbreakable resistance.

At Habana we forged new instrumentalities of continental defense. These will be of vast importance to our Nation and to every American nation. But there are other and immense tasks still before us.

I would greatly prefer to say that we are safe in this country and in this hemisphere from outside danger. But I am firmly convinced that what is taking place today in many areas of the earth is a relentless attempt to transform the civilized world as we have known it into a world in which lawlessness, violence, and force will reign supreme, as they did a thousand years ago. The people of this country cannot recognize too soon this fact and its overwhelming significance for our national safety and for the maintenance of our national institutions.

The one and only sure way for our Nation to avoid being drawn into serious trouble or actual war by the wild and destructive forces now abroad elsewhere in the world and to command respect for its rights and interests abroad is for our people to become thoroughly conscious of the possibilities of danger, to make up their minds that we must continue to arm, and to arm to such an extent that the forces of conquest and ruin will not dare make an attack on us or on any part of this hemisphere. To this end, each citizen must be ready and willing for real sacrifice of time and of substance and for hard personal service. In the face of terrific problems and conditions, and until the present serious threats and dangers have disappeared, we cannot pursue complacently the course of our customary normal life.

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I feel constrained thus to offer my views in the light of what is already a dangerously widespread movement for world conquest and for the destruction of most of the worthwhile things which civilization has given the human race.

LICENSES UNDER THE EXPORT-CONTROL ACT

[Released to the press August 9]

During the period July 5–31, 1940, inclusive, the Division of Controls received 6,242 applications for license to export articles or materials listed in the President's proclamation of July 2, 1940,[1] establishing export restrictions under the authority of section 6 of the act of Congress approved the same day. Of this number, 5,397 applications were disposed of on or before July 31, and 845 remained pending at the end of the month. Of the applications disposed of, 4,361 were granted, 236 were rejected on the ground that the articles or materials in question were essential to the national defense, 104 were returned with the request that further data be submitted, and 696 were returned with the statement that no license was required for the contemplated exportation.

American Republics

DINNERS IN HONOR OF DELEGATIONS TO THE HABANA MEETING OF THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Brazilian Delegation

[Released to the press August 6]

The following guests attended the dinner given on August 6, 1940, by the Acting Secretary of State, the Honorable Sumner Welles, at his home, Oxon Hill, Md., in honor of the Brazilian delegation to the Habana Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs:

His Excellency Carlos Martins, Ambassador of Brazil
His Excellency Dr. Mauricio Nabuco, Chairman of the Brazilian Delegation and Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Brazil
The Honorable Dr. Antonio Camillo de Oliviera, Member of Brazilian Delegation
Dr. Abelardo Bueno do Prado, Member of Brazilian Delegation
The Honorable Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture
The Honorable Key Pittman, United States Senate
The Honorable Sol Bloom, House of Representatives
The Honorable Charles A. Eaton, House of Representatives
The Honorable James A. Shanley, House of Representatives
The Honorable Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator
Mr. Drew Pearson

Argentine and Uruguayan Delegations

[Released to the press August 7]

The following guests attended the dinner given at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, August 7, 1940, by the Acting Secretary of State, the Honorable Sumner Welles, in honor of the Argentine and Uruguayan delegations to the Habana Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs:

His Excellency Señor Don Felipe A. Espil, Ambassador of Argentina
His Excellency Dr. Leopoldo Melo, Chairman of the Argentine Delegation to the Habana Conference
The Honorable J. Richling, Minister of Uruguay
His Excellency Dr. Pedro Manini Rios, Chairman of the Uruguayan Delegation to the Habana Conference
The Honorable Dr. José A. Mora Otero, Member of the Uruguayan Delegation to the Habana Conference
The Honorable Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy
The Honorable Tom Connally, United States Senate
The Honorable Elbert D. Thomas, United States Senate
The Honorable Guy M. Gillette, United States Senate
The Honorable Luther Johnson, House of Representatives
The Honorable Ed. V. Izac, House of Representatives
The Honorable Foster Stearns, House of Representatives
General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff
Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations
The Honorable Henry F. Grady, Assistant Secretary of State
The Honorable Breckinridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State
Mr. Felix Belair, Jr.
Mr. Constantine Brown
Mr. Ernest Lindley
Mr. Philip W. Bonsal, Department of State
Mr. H. Charles Spruks, Department of State

[1] See the *Bulletin* of July 6, 1940 (vol. III, no. 54), pp. 12–13.

Commercial Policy

AGREEMENT WITH THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Released to the press August 7]

The Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, made the following statement regarding the commercial agreement with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

It may be noted that notes were exchanged August 6, 1940, between this Government and the Soviet Government extending until August 6, 1941, the commercial agreement which in its present form was first concluded between the two countries on August 4, 1937. The present agreement is similar to those in effect during the previous three years in all respects except that there has been added a proviso to the note referring to the minimum amount of purchases ($40,000,000) to be made in the United States by the Soviet economic organizations. This proviso takes into account the possibility that various export restrictions imposed by the United States in the course of its national-defense program may make it impossible for these organizations to carry out their intentions.

It is a source of deep gratification that we are able by means of this agreement to continue our commercial relations with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the present basis, and it is to be hoped that during the coming year they will develop in a manner advantageous to both parties.

[Released to the press August 6]

The commercial agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which was proclaimed and became effective on August 6, 1937, and which was renewed for successive periods of one year on August 5, 1938, and August 2, 1939, was continued in force for another year, that is until August 6, 1941, by an exchange of identic notes at Moscow on August 6, 1940, between the American Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, Mr. Walter C. Thurston, and the People's Commissar for Foreign Trade of the Soviet Union, Mr. A. I. Mikoyan.

As in the previous three agreements, the Soviet Government has informed the American Government that the Soviet economic organizations intend to purchase during the next 12 months American goods to the value of at least $40,000,000. The agreement takes into account the possibility that various export restrictions imposed by the United States in carrying out its national-defense program may make it impossible for these organizations to carry out their intentions.

The Government of the United States undertakes in the agreement to continue to accord to the commerce of the Soviet Union unconditional most-favored-nation treatment, with a reservation in respect of coal, deemed necessary because of the nature of the coal-tax provisions of the Revenue Act of 1932. Under this agreement, therefore, the Soviet Union will continue to receive the benefits of concessions granted by the United States in trade agreements with countries other than Cuba entered into under the authority of the Trade Agreements Act.

The Soviet Government has renewed in a note accompanying the agreement its commitment to export to the United States in the next 12 months not more than 400,000 tons of Soviet coal which was approximately the quantity of Soviet coal exported to the United States in the calendar year 1936. While there were imports of coal during each of the first three agreement years, such imports did not in any such year amount to as much as one half the 400,000-ton limitation. Since October 1939 there have been no imports of Soviet coal.

The following table gives the value in dollars of United States exports to and imports from the Soviet Union in the agreement years:

Agreement year (Aug.-July)	U. S. domestic exports to U. S. S. R. (thousands of U. S. dollars)	U. S. imports for consumption from U. S. S. R. (thousands of U. S. dollars)
1935–36	33,286	21,200
1936–37	31,018	23,240
1937–38	64,224	22,874
1938–39	50,255	24,761
1939–40 [a] (first 11 months)	67,779	23,916

[a] Preliminary.

The text of the identic notes exchanged at Moscow between the American Chargé, Mr. Walter C. Thurston, and the People's Commissar for Foreign Trade of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr. A. I. Mikoyan, is as follows:

MOSCOW, *August 6, 1940.*

EXCELLENCY:

In accordance with the conversations which have taken place, I have the honor to confirm on behalf of my Government the agreement which has been reached between the Governments of our respective countries that the agreement regarding commercial relations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics recorded in the exchange of notes of August 4, 1937, between the Ambassador of the United States of America and the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which came into force on August 6, 1937 on the date of proclamation thereof by the President of the United States of America and approval thereof by the Council of People's Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and which was renewed on August 5, 1938, and August 2, 1939, shall continue in force until August 6, 1941. The present agreement should be proclaimed by the President of the United States of America and approved by the Council of People's Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Accept [etc.] WALTER C. THURSTON

The following text is that of the agreement of August 4, 1937:[2]

With reference to recent conversations which have taken place in regard to commerce between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, I have the honor to confirm and to make of record by this note the following agreement which has been reached between the Governments of our respective countries:

One. The United States of America will grant to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics unconditional and unrestricted most-favored-nation treatment in all matters concerning customs duties and charges of every kind and in the method of levying duties, and, further, in all matters concerning the rules, formalities and charges imposed in connection with the clearing of goods through the customs, and with respect to all laws or regulations affecting the sale or use of imported goods within the country.

Accordingly, natural or manufactured products having their origin in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall in no case be subject, in regard to the matters referred to above, to any duties, taxes or charges other or higher, or to any rules or formalities other or more burdensome, than those to which the like products having their origin in any third country are or may hereafter be subject.

Similarly, natural or manufactured products exported from the territory of the United States of America and consigned to the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall in no case be subject with respect to exportation and in regard to the above-mentioned matters, to any duties, taxes, or charges other or higher, or to any rules or formalities other or more burdensome, than those to which the like products when consigned to the territory of any third country are or may hereafter be subject.

Any advantage, favor, privilege or immunity which has been or may hereafter be granted by the United States of America in regard to the above-mentioned matters, to a natural or manufactured product originating in any third country or consigned to the territory of any third country shall be accorded immediately and without compensation to the like product originating in or consigned to the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

It is understood that so long as and in so far as existing law of the United States of America may otherwise require, the foregoing provisions, in so far as they would otherwise relate to duties, taxes or charges on coal, coke manufactured therefrom, or coal or coke briquettes, shall not apply to such products imported into the United States of America. If the law of the United States of America shall not permit the complete operation of the foregoing provisions with respect to the above-mentioned products, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics reserves the right within fifteen days after January 1, 1938, to terminate this agreement in its entirety on thirty days' written notice.

It is understood, furthermore, that the advantages now accorded or which may hereafter be accorded by

[2] Executive Agreement Series No. 105.

the United States of America, its territories or possessions, the Philippine Islands, or the Panama Canal Zone to one another or to the Republic of Cuba shall be excepted from the operation of this agreement.

Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to prevent the adoption of measures prohibiting or restricting the exportation or importation of gold or silver, or to prevent the adoption of such measures as the Government of the United States of America may see fit with respect to the control of the export or sale for export of arms, ammunition, or implements of war, and, in exceptional cases, all other military supplies. It is understood that any action which may be taken by the President of the United States of America under the authority of Section 2 (b) of the Neutrality Act of 1937 in regard to the passage of title to goods shall not be considered as contravening any of the provisions of this agreement relating to the exportation of natural or manufactured products from the territory of the United States of America.

Subject to the requirement that no arbitrary discrimination shall be effected by the United States of America against importations from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and in favor of those from any third country, the foregoing provisions shall not extend to prohibitions or restrictions (1) imposed on moral or humanitarian grounds, (2) designed to protect human, animal, or plant life, (3) relating to prison-made goods, or (4) relating to the enforcement of police or revenue laws.

Two. On its part the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will take steps to increase substantially the amount of purchases in the United States of America for export to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States of America.

Three. This agreement shall come into force on the day of proclamation thereof by the President of the United States of America and of approval thereof by the Soviet of People's Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which proclamation and approval shall take place on the same day. It shall continue in effect for twelve months. Both parties agree that not less than thirty days prior to the expiration of the aforesaid period of twelve months they shall start negotiations regarding the extension of the period during which the present agreement shall continue in force.

The following communications, exchanged between the American Chargé and the People's Commissar for Foreign Trade, concern the amount of purchases which the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics intends to make in the United States during the next 12 months in connection with the commercial agreement entered into between the United States and the Soviet Union on August 6, 1940:

MOSCOW, *August 6, 1940.*

EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to refer to our recent conversations in regard to the commerce between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and to ask you to let me know the value of articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States of America, which the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics intends to purchase in the United States of America during the next twelve months for export to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Except [etc.] WALTER C. THURSTON

[Translation]

MOSCOW, *August 6, 1940.*

MR. CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES:

In reply to your inquiry regarding the intended purchases by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the United States of America in the course of the next twelve months, I have the honor to inform you that the economic organizations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics intend to buy in the United States of America in the course of the next twelve months American goods to the value of at least $40,000,000.

If, however, restrictions imposed on exports by the Government of the United States should render it difficult for Soviet economic organizations to satisfy their needs in the United States, it may be impossible for these organizations to carry out their intentions. The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is therefore not in a position at the present time to guarantee the above-mentioned value of its purchases in the United States.

Accept [etc.] WALTER C. THURSTON

[Released to the press August 10]

The commercial agreement between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, signed on August 6, 1940, was proclaimed by the President on August 7. On the same day, the agreement was approved by the Council of People's Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Foreign Service

PRESS INTERVIEW BY THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM

Statement of the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Welles

[Released to the press August 9]

I have now received from the American Embassy in London a transcript of the notes of the press interview given by Ambassador Cudahy in London on Tuesday, August 6, last.

From the transcript it would appear that Ambassador Cudahy received at an informal gathering some American correspondents and representatives of the British press who had requested interviews with him.

As I previously stated, the Ambassador's interview was given without prior authorization from, or without prior notification to, the Department of State.

I am sure that no one will question the sincerity of the Ambassador's sympathetic interest in the future well-being of the Belgian people, an interest which is shared by the people of the United States. Nevertheless, the interview given was in violation of standing instructions of the Department of State, and certain of the views expressed by the Ambassador are not to be construed as representing the views of this Government.

The incident illustrates once again the importance which must be attributed by American representatives abroad to the Department's instructions to refrain at this critical time from making public statements other than those made in accordance with the instructions of the Department of State.

By direction of the President, Ambassador Cudahy has been requested to return to the United States immediately for consultation.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press August 10]

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since August 3, 1940:

Leland B. Morris, of Philadelphia, Pa., Consul General at Vienna, Germany, has been designated Counselor of Embassy and Consul General at Berlin, Germany, and will serve in dual capacity.

The assignment of James J. Murphy, Jr., of Pennsylvania, as Consul General at Rotterdam, Netherlands, has been canceled. Mr. Murphy has now been assigned as Consul General at Hamburg, Germany.

Hugh S. Fullerton, of Springfield, Ohio, First Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Paris, France, has been assigned as Consul at Marseille, France.

Samuel H. Wiley, of Salisbury, N. C., Consul at Havre, France, has been assigned as Consul at Lisbon, Portugal.

George J. Haering, of Huntington Station, N. Y., has been assigned as Consul at Vigo, Spain.

The assignment of Joseph F. Burt, of Fairfield, Ill., as Consul at Prague, Bohemia, has been canceled. Mr. Burt has now been assigned as Consul at Valparaiso, Chile.

Thomas C. Wasson, of Newark, N. J., Consul at Vigo, Spain, has been assigned as Consul at Dakar, French West Africa, where an American Consulate will be established.

Jacob D. Beam, of Princeton, N. J., Third Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Maurice Pasquet, of New York, N. Y., Vice Consul at Dairen, Manchuria, has been assigned as Vice Consul at St. Pierre-Miquelon, where an American Consulate will be reopened.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

OPIUM

International Opium Convention (1925)

Switzerland

With reference to the circular letter from the League of Nations dated October 25, 1939,[3] communicating for information the text of a letter addressed to the states parties to the International Opium Convention of February 14, 1925, concerning the acceptance by certain states, including Switzerland, of a new resolution of the Health Committee applicable to the preparations based on Indian-hemp extract or tincture, the Secretary General of the League transmitted to the Secretary of State with a circular letter dated May 27, 1940, the following letter from the Swiss Federal Political Department dated November 18, 1939:

In a circular letter dated October 25th last, the Secretariat of the League of Nations informed the Federal Political Department that, several countries, including Switzerland, having accepted the Health Committee's resolution of May 1939 concerning the application of Article 10 of the Convention of February 14th, 1925, to preparations based on Indian hemp extract or tincture, the provisions of that agreement had become immediately applicable to the preparations referred to by the said resolution in relations between States. This communication was immediately transmitted to the Federal Public Health Service.

In agreement with this Service and referring to its note of August 7th, 1939, the Political Department has the honour to draw the Secretariat's attention to the fact that, as Indian hemp extract and tincture are not yet subject to the supervision instituted under the Swiss legislation on narcotics now undergoing revision, the acceptance by the competent Federal authorities of the Health Committee's resolution cannot take effect within Switzerland until the new Federal law comes into force.

Requesting the Secretariat to bring the foregoing to the attention of the Governments concerned, the Department has the honour, etc.

BERNE, *November 18th, 1939.*

To the Secretariat of the
League of Nations, Geneva.

[3] See the *Bulletin* of December 9, 1939 (vol. I, no. 24), pp. 680–681.

COMMERCE

Agreement With the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

An announcement regarding the commercial agreement between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, signed August 6, 1940, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Commercial Policy".

INTERNATIONAL LAW

International Institute for the Unification of Private Law

The American Ambassador to Italy transmitted to the Secretary of State with a despatch dated May 16, 1940, a copy of the new Fundamental Statute of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law. The Institute which is now established in Rome was formerly a part of the League of Nations with headquarters in Geneva.

According to information furnished by the Italian Foreign Office the statute, which is dated

March 15, 1940, entered into force on April 21, 1940. The following countries have adhered to the statute: Belgium, Bolivia, Colombia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Uruguay.

Legislation

Two Supplemental Estimates of Appropriations for State Department, 1941: Communication from the President of the United States transmitting two supplemental estimates of appropriations for the Department of State, for the fiscal year 1941, amounting to $305,500. (H. Doc. 892, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 2 pp. 5¢.

Publications

Department of State

Reciprocal Recognition of Load Line Regulations for Vessels Engaged in International Voyages on the Great Lakes: Arrangement between the United States of America and Canada.—Effected by exchanges of notes signed April 29, 1938, August 24, 1938, October 22, 1938, September 2, 1939, October 18, 1939, January 10, 1940, and March 4, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 172. Publication 1482. 9 pp. 5¢.

Achievements of the Second Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics: Statement of the Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at the close of the Meeting, Habana, July 30, 1940. Conference Series 47. Publication 1488. 8 pp. 5¢.

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BULLETIN

AUGUST 17, 1940

Vol. III: No. 60—Publication 1497

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The Foreign Service

REPRESENTATION OF FOREIGN INTERESTS BY AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICES

[Released to the press August 16]

Since the outbreak of hostilities, American diplomatic and consular offices have assumed, or have been authorized to assume, the representation of foreign interests as indicated in the following list:[1]

(1) *American Embassy at Berlin* (covering Germany and German-occupied Poland, Bohemia, and Moravia):
- (*a*) Great Britain, including overseas possessions and mandated territories
- (*b*) Australia
- (*c*) New Zealand
- (*d*) Canada
- (*e*) France
- (*f*) Belgium
- (*g*) Luxemburg
- (*h*) Union of South Africa[2]

(2) *American consular offices in Belgium:*
- (*a*) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
- (*b*) Union of South Africa
- (*c*) France
- (*d*) Australia
- (*e*) Canada
- (*f*) Luxemburg
- (*g*) Netherlands[3]
- (*h*) New Zealand

(3) *American consular offices in the Netherlands:*
- (*a*) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
- (*b*) Australia
- (*c*) Union of South Africa
- (*d*) France
- (*e*) Belgium
- (*f*) Egypt[4]
- (*g*) Canada

(4) *American Legation at Copenhagen:*
- (*a*) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
- (*b*) Australia
- (*c*) Canada
- (*d*) Union of South Africa
- (*e*) France
- (*f*) Belgium
- (*g*) New Zealand

(5) *American consular offices in Norway:*
- (*a*) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
- (*b*) Australia
- (*c*) Canada
- (*d*) Union of South Africa
- (*e*) France
- (*f*) Belgium
- (*g*) New Zealand

(6) *American Consulate at Luxemburg:*
- (*a*) Belgium
- (*b*) France

[1] For a previous list see the *Bulletin* of May 18, 1940 (vol. II, no. 47), pp. 543–544.

[2] Turned over by the Swedish Legation on Aug. 1, 1940, at 4 p. m.

[3] To be turned over to the Swedish representative as soon as arrangements can be perfected.

[4] To be turned over to the Iranian representatives as soon as arrangements can be perfected.

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(7) *American Embassy at Paris* (for occupied France):
- (*a*) Australia
- (*b*) Belgium
- (*c*) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
- (*d*) Canada
- (*e*) Luxemburg
- (*f*) New Zealand
- (*g*) Union of South Africa

(8) *American Embassy at Vichy* (for unoccupied France and Monaco):
- (*a*) Australia
- (*b*) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
- (*c*) Canada
- (*d*) New Zealand

(9) *American Embassy at Rome:*
- (*a*) Australia
- (*b*) Belgium
- (*c*) Great Britain, including overseas possessions (also for Albania and Italian East Africa)
- (*d*) Canada
- (*e*) Egypt
- (*f*) France (not for Sardinia, Libya, or the Islands of the Aegean)
- (*g*) New Zealand
- (*h*) Norway
- (*i*) Union of South Africa

(10) *American Consulate at Lagos:*
- (*a*) Italy

(11) *American Consulate General at Casablanca:*
- (*a*) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
- (*b*) Canada
- (*c*) New Zealand

(12) *American Consulate General at Algiers:*
- (*a*) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
- (*b*) Canada
- (*c*) New Zealand

(13) *American Consulate at Tunis:*
- (*a*) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
- (*b*) Canada
- (*c*) New Zealand

(14) *American Consulate at Martinique:*
- (*a*) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
- (*b*) Canada
- (*c*) New Zealand

(15) *American Consulate at Papeete, Tahiti:*
- (*a*) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
- (*b*) Canada
- (*c*) New Zealand

(16) *American Consulate at Saigon:*
- (*a*) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
- (*b*) Canada
- (*c*) New Zealand

(17) *American Consulate at Dakar* (when opened for business):
- (*a*) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
- (*b*) Canada
- (*c*) New Zealand

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press August 17]

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since August 10, 1940:

Career Officers

John Carter Vincent, of Macon, Ga., Consul at Geneva, Switzerland, has been assigned as Consul at Shanghai, China.

Walter A. Foote, of Hamlin, Tex., Consul at Batavia, Java, Netherlands Indies, has been assigned as Consul General at Batavia, Java, Netherlands Indies.

Renwick S. McNiece, of Salt Lake City, Utah, Consul at Valparaiso, Chile, has been assigned as Consul at Maracaibo, Venezuela.

Leonard G. Dawson, of Staunton, Va., Consul at Lille, France, has been assigned as Consul at Ponta Delgada, São Miguel (St. Michael), Azores.

James G. Carter, of Brunswick, Ga., Consul at Calais, France, has been assigned as Consul at Funchal, Madeira.

John Goodyear, of Springfield Center, N. Y., Vice Consul at Guatemala, Guatemala, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Panamá, Panama.

Adrian B. Colquitt, of Savannah, Ga., Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Panamá, Panama, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Cayenne, French Guiana, where an American Consulate will be established.

Roger L. Heacock, of Baldwin Park, Calif., Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been assigned as Vice Consul at São Paulo, Brazil.

Ivan B. White, of Salem, Oreg., Vice Consul at Yokohama, Japan, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

NONCAREER OFFICERS

Francis M. Withey, of Michigan, Vice Consul at Florence, Italy, has been appointed Vice Consul at Palermo, Italy.

T. Monroe Fisher, of Strasburg, Va., Vice Consul at Leghorn, Italy, has been appointed Vice Consul at Florence, Italy.

Foster H. Kreis, of Minnesota, Vice Consul at Funchal, Madeira, has been appointed Vice Consul at Horta, Azores, where an American Consulate will be established.

The appointment of Donn Paul Medalie, of Illinois, as Vice Consul at Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, has been canceled. Mr. Medalie has now been appointed Vice Consul at Manila, Philippine Islands.

American Republics

EXCHANGE OF TELEGRAMS BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND DR. LEOPOLDO MELO OF ARGENTINA

[Released to the press August 13]

The following telegrams were exchanged between the Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, and Dr. Leopoldo Melo, Chairman of the Argentine Delegation to the Habana Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, upon Dr. Melo's departure from New York on board the S. S. *Argentina*:

"Please accept my cordial greetings and this parting expression of my hope that the common endeavors of the Habana meeting may serve to strengthen still further the friendly relations between our peoples.

LEOPOLDO MELO"

"I am sincerely appreciative of your cordial message and regret that, prior to your departure, I was unable once more personally to express to you the pleasure which I derived from our association at Habana as well as my gratitude for your constant and sympathetic cooperation.

CORDELL HULL"

CONVENTION WITH DOMINICAN REPUBLIC CONCERNING CUSTOMS REVENUE

An announcement regarding the negotiations in Ciudad Trujillo for revision of the Convention with the Dominican Republic concerning collection and application of customs revenue, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Treaty Information".

Europe

REPATRIATION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS

[Released to the press August 16]

The Acting Secretary of State on July 25, 1940, announced that the Army transport *American Legion* was being sent to the port of Petsamo, Finland, in order to evacuate as many American citizens as possible who were stranded in the Baltic and Scandinavian areas and who could not return in any other safe way.

The *American Legion* was directed to sail August 16 on her return voyage. This ship is filled to capacity with a total of 897 passengers from the following countries: Finland, 138; Estonia, 22; Latvia, 18; Lithuania, 102;

Sweden, 250; Norway, 182; Denmark, 84; Germany, 88; and the Netherlands, 13. The Crown Princess Martha of Norway and her three children are among the passengers.

Canada

SUSPENSION OF TONNAGE DUTIES

On August 8, 1940, the President signed Proclamation No. 2419, which provides that "the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and imposts within the United States are suspended and discontinued so far as respects the vessels of Canada and the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in said vessels into the United States from Canada or from any other foreign country; the suspension to take effect from the date of this proclamation, and to continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States and their cargoes shall be continued, and no longer. . . ."

The text of this proclamation appears in full in the *Federal Register* for August 13, 1940, vol. 5, no. 157, page 2813.

Australia

AIRPLANE ACCIDENT IN AUSTRALIA

[Released to the press August 14]

The following telegram was sent by the Acting Secretary of State, the Honorable Sumner Welles, to the Prime Minister of Australia, the Honorable R. G. Menzies, K.C., P.C., regarding the plane crash near Canberra which took the lives of 10 persons, including the Australian Army Chief of Staff, the Minister of Air, the Minister of Defense, and the Vice President of the Executive Council:

"AUGUST 13, 1940.

"I am shocked and deeply distressed to learn of the tragic airplane accident as the result of which the Commonwealth of Australia has suffered so great a loss.

"On behalf of my Government and in the name of the people of the United States, I desire to express my profound sympathy.

SUMNER WELLES"

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

AGRICULTURE

Convention With Great Britain for the Protection of Migratory Birds (Treaty Series No. 628) and Convention With Mexico for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Game Mammals (Treaty Series No. 912)

On August 9, 1940, the President issued Proclamation No. 2420,[5] amending certain of the regulations approved by Proclamation No. 2345 of August 11, 1939 (4 F. R. 3621), as amended by Proclamation No. 2367 of September 28, 1939 (4 F. R. 4107), permitting and governing the hunting, taking, capture, killing, possession, sale, purchase, shipment, transportation, carriage, exportation, and importation of migratory birds and parts, nests, and eggs thereof, included in the terms of the Convention between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of migratory birds concluded August 16, 1916, and the Convention

[5] Proclamation No. 2420 is printed in the *Federal Register* of August 13, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 157), pp. 2813–2816.

between the United States and the United Mexican States for the protection of migratory birds and game mammals concluded February 7, 1936.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE

Convention With the Dominican Republic Concerning Collection and Application of Customs Revenue (Treaty Series No. 726)

Negotiations have been proceeding at Washington for several years with a view toward the revision or modification of the Convention between the United States and the Dominican Republic of December 27, 1924, to Replace the Convention of February 8, 1907, Providing for the Assistance of the United States in the Collection and Application of the Customs Revenue of the Dominican Republic. It has been decided to continue these negotiations at Ciudad Trujillo.

For this purpose, Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, former Ambassador to Germany, has been designated as the special representative of the Secretary of State with rank of Ambassador, and he is sailing from New York to Ciudad Trujillo August 15 on the S. S. *Borinquen* of the Puerto Rican Line.

Mr. Wilson will be accompanied by Mr. Harold D. Finley, Assistant Chief of the Division of the American Republics, Department of State.

FISHERIES

Protocol Amending the Agreement for the Regulation of Whaling of June 8, 1937 (Treaty Series No. 944)

Ireland

By a note dated July 30, 1940, the British Ambassador at Washington informed the Secretary of State that the instrument of ratification by Ireland of the Protocol Amending the Agreement for the Regulation of Whaling of June 8, 1937, which was signed on June 24, 1938, was deposited with the British Government on June 20, 1940.[6]

[6] See the *Bulletin* of August 12, 1939 (vol. I, no. 7), p. 115.

Commercial Policy

AGREEMENT WITH THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

On page 107 of the *Bulletin* for August 10, 1940 (vol. III, no. 59), the signature of the translated note of August 6, 1940, addressed to the American Chargé d'Affaires by the People's Commissar for Foreign Trade of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, should read A. Mikoyan and not Walter C. Thurston.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Military Aviation Mission: Agreement Between the United States of America and Chile.—Signed April 23, 1940; effective April 23, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 169. Publication 1473. 8 pp. 5¢.

Certificates of Airworthiness for Export: Arrangement Between the United States of America and New Zealand.—Effected by exchange of notes signed January 30 and February 28, 1940; effective March 1, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 167. Publication 1479. 17 pp. 5¢.

Exemptions From Exchange Control Measures; Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada.—Effected by exchange of notes signed June 18, 1940; effective June 18, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 174. Publication 1487. 3 pp. 5¢.

Legislation

Communication from the President of the United States transmitting a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to the appropriation for the State Department for cooperation with the American republics, contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, approved June 27, 1940 [making the appropriation available for compensation and traveling expenses of educational, professional, and artistic leaders in connection with the program of cooperation]. (H. Doc. 915, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 2 pp. 5¢.

Regulations

The following Government regulations may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin:*

Regulations Governing the Registration and Fingerprinting of Aliens in Accordance With the Alien Registration Act, 1940. (Department of Justice: Immigration and Naturalization Service.) [General Order No. C–21, August 8, 1940.] *Federal Register*, vol. 5, no. 158, August 14, 1940, pp. 2836–2841 (The National Archives of the United States).

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BULLETIN

AUGUST 24, 1940

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General

ADDRESS BY THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE, THE HONORABLE WILLIAM C. BULLITT[1]

[Released to the press August 18]

FELLOW CITIZENS OF MY COUNTRY; MEN AND WOMEN; AMERICANS:

There are times, rare and infrequent, when a man feels he has a right to ask his fellow citizens to hear him. Here tonight, in my own city, in this Square where our Republic was created, I feel I have that right.

For nearly four years I have served as Ambassador of our Republic to the French Republic. That Republic, like our own, followed the gleam of liberty, equality, and fraternity for all men and all races. That Republic, like our own, strove for peace.

I have seen the French Republic destroyed.

As your emissary, as the representative of American democracy, I have witnessed the acts which destroyed the French democracy. I know of my own knowledge what blows were struck, what devices of intrigue and treachery and force were employed. I know who are the enemies of freedom because I have seen them at their work. I know how dangerous they are and by what means they are dangerous.

Because I have seen these things and know them of my own knowledge, I know that dangers beset free institutions everywhere, and I know what those dangers are. The strategy of destruction by which the free nation of France was overthrown is the strategy of destruction by which the enemies of freedom hope to overthrow liberty in this, the greatest of the nations that freedom has created. Because I have seen these things with my own eyes, heard them with my own ears, and felt them in my own body, I ask you, my fellow, free Americans, to hear what I feel it my duty to say.

America is in danger.

It is my conviction, drawn from my own experience and from the information in the hands of our Government in Washington, that the United States is in as great peril today as was France a year ago. And I believe that unless we act now, decisively, to meet the threat we shall be too late.

The dictators are convinced that all democracies will always be too late. You remember Hitler's statement:

"Each country will imagine that it alone will escape. I shall not even need to destroy them one by one. Selfishness and lack of foresight will prevent each one fighting until it is too late."

Control of government by public opinion is the essence of democracy. And it has always been our belief that free speech and a free press and free education would enable us to form and express our opinions sufficiently swiftly not only to permit but to compel our Government to act quickly and effectively. But the problems of world affairs have become so complex, in this day of volcanic change, that the average citizen has the greatest difficulty in understanding them and judging what is best for his country before it is too late.

[1] Delivered at the invitation of the American Philosophical Society in Independence Square, Philadelphia, Aug. 18, 1940.

The dictators have developed a strategy of attack that is based on this difficulty. To prepare the way for military attack on a democracy they employ every possible variety of agent and propaganda to befuddle the public so that the democracy will not prepare in time. They succeeded in befuddling public opinion in France and England to such an extent that they were able to conquer France in a few days and are now striving to conquer an England which awakened late.

They are not yet in a position to attack America by military means; but their campaign of befuddlement, their preparatory assault, is following the same lines in America that it followed in France. Do not imagine that the French citizen was less intelligent or cared less about his country than the American citizen. The honest French patriot did his best, but he just could not see through the smokescreens of bribery, propaganda, lies, and threats which the dictators spread in his country. For every Frenchman who acted as the conscious agent of a foreign dictator, there were a thousand who, with good intentions and high patriotism, unwittingly played the dictators' game.

How many Americans today are playing the dictators' game without knowing it?

In France, as in the United States today, there were many honest pacifists. There were many because after 1918 every Frenchman became in one sense a pacifist. The French wanted no more war. And when the German propagandists told the French that they could buy peace with Germany by making one concession after another, the French believed them.

The French, who were much stronger at the time than were the Germans, let the Germans reconstruct an army, a navy, and an air force, let them reoccupy the Rhineland and the Saar, then Austria, then the Sudeten areas of Czechoslovakia, then the whole of Czechoslovakia. After that the Germans said that the price of peace was Danzig and Poland's outlet to the sea. By that time the French had learned that the lie, the solemn pledge given and broken, had become Germany's normal weapon in international affairs. Yet today there are Americans who argue that we should believe the dictators when they say that they have no intention of extending their conquests to the Western Hemisphere and certainly not to the United States. France believed. Where now is France?

There are also Americans who argue that if Hitler should conquer Great Britain he would be content to stop there and that the United States would be able to cooperate happily with the Hitler Empire of Europe. To believe this is to misunderstand the entire nature of the Nazi system. It is not organized to develop an empire in peace. It is organized as a dynamic military machine. The ruthless hold of the Nazi leaders on the German people is based on the gearing of all energies for the sacrifices necessary to wage war. The continued sacrifices by the great mass of the people which the Nazi system demands cannot be obtained except by maintaining a supercharged war temperature. The German Nation has been made a predatory army of assault. Its organization is military. Its military operations have enormous momentum. It cannot stop in its tracks. It can only be stopped.

Were Germany to try to resume the ways of peace, the military discipline which is the very foundation of the Nazi hierarchy would crumble. In order to continue in power that hierarchy must continue to lead Germany on new predatory adventures. The Third Reich cannot change its objectives and methods without changing its entire organization and leadership.

The Americans who believe that the Nazis will not have to be stopped but will stop of their own accord are indulging in the fatal vice of wishful thinking. They want to believe this. Therefore they believe it. There is no other basis than their wish for their conclusion that the Nazis suddenly will become peace-loving men.

The men and women who tell you that the dictators will not attack the Western Hemisphere may be honest, wishful thinkers or

hey may be agents of the dictators; but in ither case, by lulling you into a false feeling of security and retarding your preparations for defense, they are keeping the way clear for an assault on America by the dictators. They are enemies, consciously or unconsciously, of our country and our liberties.

In France there were high-placed and influential German agents who circulated in what was called society and argued, because Hitler had said he loved France, that Germany would never so much wish to invade France as to attack the Maginot Line, which was estimated to be such a tremendous obstacle. Today, we hear Americans of the same stripe arguing that the dictators will never so wish to invade the Americas as to cross the Atlantic, which is regarded as such a tremendous obstacle. They ask us to ignore the fact that the Atlantic is an obstacle only so long as the European exits to the Atlantic are controlled by a nation which is genuinely friendly to us. We can remember, however, that in the past when those exits have been in the hands of a power unfriendly to us, the Atlantic has become a broad highway for the invasion of the Americas. By way of the Atlantic our own land was invaded twice: during our Revolution and the War of 1812—and that with sailing ships. By way of the Atlantic, Mexico was invaded during our Civil War.

The truth is that the destruction of the British Navy would be the turning of our Atlantic Maginot Line. Without the British Navy, the Atlantic would give us no more protection than the Maginot Line gave France after the German troops had marched through Belgium. The soothing words "Maginot Line" were the refrain of a lullaby of death for France. The soothing words "Atlantic Ocean" are being used now by the propagandists of the dictators in the hope that they may become a lullaby of death for the United States.

The French knew that they were outnumbered two to one by the Germans and that all Germans—men, women, and children—had been mobilized for war. They knew that Great Britain was unprepared for war and that little help could come to France from England. When they thought hard, therefore, they knew that every French man, woman, and child ought to be working for the national defense. The French had, of course, universal military training for the army. Even the French priests were trained to fight, and they fought at the front like other good soldiers and would not have been respected if they had not. But when the question arose of mobilizing the whole nation for national defense by compulsory national service, even as a temporary measure to save the liberties of France, the French found it more comfortable to listen to the voices, some sincere, some bought by the dictators, which told them that their individual liberties were sacred and must not be sacrificed for a moment even to save the liberties of the nation; that it was more important for the individual to work only 40 hours a week than for his country to have enough airplanes; that the voluntary acceptance of national service as a temporary measure would be an imitation of the dictatorships. Thus, in the name of the preservation of individual liberty, the national liberty of France was condemned in advance to destruction.

Recently, in this country, we have heard men and women arguing that we ourselves would be imitating the dictatorships if we should create through conscription an army adequate to defend our country. They too are playing the dictators' game.

Then there were many in France, some honest, some agents of the dictators, who argued that since airplane design was changing rapidly, France should have good models but should not manufacture planes in great quantity until after the outbreak of war. They were prominent and powerful. As a result, at one time French plane production was allowed to sink to 37 a month while Germany was producing a thousand a month!

Have we been wiser during the past years? Have we built the planes or trained the aviators to man them? Have we prepared the tanks or the men to drive them? Have we trained and equipped even infantry for our national de-

fense? Are there not among us many who think and talk as did the Frenchmen who opposed adequate preparations? Recently I heard a Senator who is as good an American as any of us state that while he would favor conscription the moment we should be attacked, he would oppose conscription until after we should have been attacked. The ruined homes of France, the women and children starving on the roads, cry out to him and to every one of us that wars are won or lost by the preparations made or not made before they begin; that untrained soldiers are not opponents but merely victims for trained men with tanks and planes. The dictators, who are confident that all democracies will always be too late, count not only on their agents to befuddle American opinion but also on honorable men like that Senator.

What stands today between the Americas and the unleashed dictatorships? The British fleet and the courage of the British people. How long will the British fleet be able to hold the exits from Europe to the Atlantic? I cannot answer that question nor can any man.

You have heard the appeal of General Pershing for aid to the British fleet. You have heard the appeal of Admiral Standley. You have heard the appeal of William Allen White and his associates. If you let those appeals go unanswered and the British fleet goes under, do you realize what that would mean to you, to all of the people of this country? Great Britain and Ireland, along with the whole Continent of Europe, would be organized into one economic unit directed from Berlin; a unit which would be far stronger in productive capacity than the United States, which would have five times our capacity to produce warships; a unit whose trade would be controlled by one trading trust directed from Berlin. No country of North or South America would be able to trade with Europe except on such terms as might be pleasing to the dictators. Those conditions for many of the countries of South America would be the acceptance of a greater or less measure of Nazi control.

For us, since we would not accept Nazi control, they would mean the cutting off of our markets for cotton, tobacco, and other export products. That would be so fatal to the economy of certain sections of our country that we should face the gravest economic crisis in our history; a crisis which it would be the task of Nazi and Communist agents to exploit.

In the Pacific would be the Japanese Navy, cooperating with the dictators, which would be able to cut us off from our supplies of rubber and tin and would compel us to leave a large part of our fleet in the Pacific to defend Hawaii and the West Coast. In the Atlantic would be combined fleets of the dictators which would be so close to our own fleet in strength that they would be able to cut us off from all commerce not only with Europe but also with Africa and would endanger even our communications with the southern portion of this hemisphere.

Are you sure that under those circumstances the powerful Nazi and Communist movements which already exist in various countries of South America would not be able to seize power and would not invite the European dictators to organize air forces on their territories and that those air forces would not move northward with dive bombers to the Panama Canal and then move against this country? Are you sure that our existing fleet and air force would be able to defend even the northern route to the United States by way of Greenland, Newfoundland, and Canada?

It is as clear as anything on this earth that the United States will not go to war, but it is equally clear that war is coming toward the Americas.

The agents of the dictators are already here preparing the way for their armies. They are preparing the way in the same manner in which they prepared the way in France.

In France much of the most terrible and traitorous work was done by the Fascists and Communists working together. Many honest French democrats and liberals had been snared by Communist propaganda and argued that, because the Communists called themselves a political party and pretended at the time to be in favor of democracy, it would be undemo-

cratic to deny to the Communists the rights of any other political party. The honest French patriots and democrats who protected the Communists did not discover until too late that the Communists were acting as spies and agents of the dictators, that the Communist Party was merely camouflaged as a political party and was in reality a conspiracy to commit patricide at the direction of a foreign dictator. They discovered too late that the Communists were traitors who were claiming the protection of the state which they intended to destroy only in order the better to prepare for its destruction.

When the German invasion began to sweep into Belgium and France, there were Communist and Nazi agents of Germany in each town and village who produced panic among the civilian populations by spreading fantastic tales of murdering by the German troops of men, women, and children. By this means 10 million civilians were harried in fear from their homes and clogged all the roads, so that the French, British, and Belgian Armies could not maneuver, so that transport of supplies became almost impossible and a magnificent fighting force became a clotted mass of men and matériel, a perfect target for bombing and machine-gunning from the air.

At the most critical moment of the fighting in Belgium, other German agents, this time Communist railway men, stopped all traffic on the Belgian railways so that there was no transport by train for the French, British, and Belgian Armies.

Throughout France, especially in Paris, there were hundreds of Communist and Nazi agents of the dictators with extremely short-wave portable radio-transmitting sets in their hiding places. They kept the Germans fully informed of the movements of the French Army and of the intentions of the French Government. Since they could change their hiding places daily, the French were never able to track down more than one tenth of these spies.

The French had been more hospitable than are even we Americans to refugees from Germany. More than one half the spies captured doing actual military spy work against the French Army were refugees from Germany.

Do you believe that there are no Nazi and Communist agents of this sort in America?

On the tenth day of last May, the people of France were as confident as are the people of the United States today that their country could not be conquered. Three days later, on the thirteenth day of May, the Germans had smashed through the center of the French Army and France was doomed.

The way had been prepared by spies, agents, and propagandists, but it was the strength of the German Army and the skill of its leaders that enabled Germany to strike the fatal blow. The blow was struck just where the French did not expect it. The attack was made by a new method that the French had never imagined. Waves of bombing planes preceded waves of tanks with perfect coordination maintained by radio. The tanks cut through the French lines, then wheeled and lopped off piece after piece of the French Army.

The French soldier fought as courageously and magnificently as any soldier has ever fought. Division after division, cut off from supplies of all sorts, fought on until there were no more shells for the cannons or cartridges for the guns, then charged with the bayonet. The courage of the French was magnificent but of no avail against the tanks and planes of the Germans. And, make no mistake, the German infantrymen were as brave as the French.

The entire western world had been lulled by stories of the inferiority of German equipment. I have seen, myself, hundreds of thousands of German soldiers with all their motorized and mechanized equipment. I have never seen one piece of that equipment broken down.

The German military machine today is without question the most powerful that has ever been created. It has been used with consummate skill. And you may be sure that, if the Nazis have an opportunity to turn it against us, it will be as strong or stronger than it is today and will be used in the most unexpected manner.

I cannot tell you where and when the attack will come, any more than the French General Staff could have told you that the German attack would be made at Sedan on the thirteenth of May; but I am certain that if Great Britain is defeated the attack will come and that all the strength of this Nation will be needed—mobilized, organized, equipped, and ready—if we are to parry it and save the independence of our country.

Why are we sleeping, Americans? When are we going to wake up? When are we going to tell our Government that we want to defend our homes and our children and our liberties, whatever the cost in money or blood? When are we going to give the lie to those who say that the people of the United States no longer care about their liberties, that they look on the United States just as a trough into which to get their snouts and not as the greatest adventure in human freedom that this earth has known?

When are we going to let the world know that in spite of all the efforts of all the propagandists who call their propaganda "debunking" and try to teach us to fear even truth, we still know that when anyone tries to debunk the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount, he prepares for himself hell in this world and in the next?

When are we going to let legislators in Washington know that we don't want any more politicians who are afraid of the next election and scared to ask us to make the sacrifices that we know are necessary to preserve our liberties and our Declaration of Independence and our Constitution? When are we going to tell them that we want to know what are our duties, not what are our privileges? When are we going to say to them that we don't want to hear any longer about what we can get from our country but we do want to hear what we can give to our country. When are we going to stand before God and say that we know a human being is worthy of freedom only when he serves the ideal in which he believes?

Do we want to see Hitler in Independence Hall making fun of the Liberty Bell? No!

Then here, in this Square, where Washington walked with Jefferson, where our independence was declared, where our Constitution was framed, I ask you and all other Americans who hear my voice tonight to join in the fight to keep our country free.

Write and telegraph to your Senators and Representatives. Write to your newspapers. Demand the privilege of being called into the service of the Nation. Tell them that we want conscription. Tell them that we back up General Pershing.

If you belong to great patriotic organizations, make them act. If you want to make your will felt but do not know how to make it felt, write to me and I shall try personally to put you in touch with the men and women who know how you can help most effectively in your own home towns and villages.

Our defense against the enemies who are already within our country has still to be organized. Nearly all our defense against the enemies that are still outside our country has still to be organized. If we won't act, our Government can't. It is up to us.

The fighting line of the war for the enslavement of the human spirit is nearing our shores. For every American "there is no discharge in that war." An American is a free man or he is nothing. Our fate and the fate of our children depends on what each one of us does—now.

American Republics

HABANA MEETING OF THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Final Act and Convention

The following texts of the Act and Convention of the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics at Habana are being printed in order that they may be generally available without further delay, although the certified copies have not yet been received. It is believed that they are correct.

Final Act

The Governments of the American Republics, in order that their Ministers of Foreign Affairs or their Personal Representatives might meet for purposes of consultation in accordance with agreements approved at prior Inter-American Conferences, duly accredited the Delegates hereinbelow expressed (following the order of precedence determined by lot) who met in the City of Habana during the period comprised between the twenty-first and the thirtieth of July, one thousand nine hundred and forty, in answer to the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Cuba:

Honduras

His Excellency Silverio Lainez, Personal Representative of His Excellency The Minister of Foreign Affairs

Haiti

His Excellency Leon Laleau, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

Costa Rica

His Excellency Luis Anderson Morúa, Personal Representative of His Excellency The Secretary of Foreign Affairs

Mexico

His Excellency Eduardo Suárez, Personal Representative of His Excellency The Secretary of Foreign Affairs

Argentina

His Excellency Leopoldo Melo, Personal Representative of His Excellency The Minister of Foreign Affairs

Uruguay

His Excellency Pedro Manini Rios, Personal Representative of His Excellency The Minister of Foreign Affairs

Ecuador

His Excellency Julio Tobar Donoso, Minister of Foreign Affairs

Bolivia

His Excellency Enrique Finot, Personal Representative of His Excellency The Minister of Foreign Affairs

Chile

His Excellency Oscar Schnake, Personal Representative of His Excellency The Minister of Foreign Affairs

Brazil

His Excellency Mauricio Nabuco, Personal Representative of His Excellency The Minister of Foreign Affairs

Cuba

His Excellency Miguel Angel Campa, Secretary of State

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PARAGUAY

His Excellency Tomás A. Salomoni, Minister of Foreign Affairs

PANAMA

His Excellency Narciso Garay, Secretary of Foreign Relations and Communications

COLOMBIA

His Excellency Luis López de Mesa, Minister of Foreign Affairs

VENEZUELA

His Excellency Diógenes Escalante, Personal Representative of His Excellency The Minister of Foreign Affairs

EL SALVADOR

His Excellency Héctor Escobar Serrano, Personal Representative of His Excellency The Minister of Foreign Affairs

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

His Excellency Arturo Despradel, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

PERU

His Excellency Lino Cornejo, Personal Representative of His Excellency The Minister of Foreign Affairs

NICARAGUA

His Excellency Mariano Argüello, Minister of Foreign Affairs

GUATEMALA

His Excellency Carlos Salazar, Secretary of Foreign Affairs

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

His Excellency Cordell Hull, Secretary of State

The Meeting held its inaugural session on the twenty-first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and forty, at four o'clock in the afternoon, in the Hall of Sessions of the House of Representatives, in the National Capitol, in the presence of His Excellency Dr. Federico Laredo Brú, President of the Republic of Cuba, under the provisional presidency of His Excellency Miguel Angel Campa, Secretary of State, with Dr. César Salaya y de la Fuente, acting as Secretary General.

The Regulations for the Meeting were approved by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union at a session held the twenty-ninth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty, and the Agenda at a session held by the same body on the fifth day of the current month.[2]

The aforesaid Regulations and Agenda were ratified by the Meeting in the preliminary session held the twenty-second of July, one thousand nine hundred and forty, at ten o'clock in the morning.

At the Plenary Session held the same day at four o'clock in the afternoon, Dr. Miguel Angel Campa, Secretary of State of the Republic of Cuba, was elected Permanent President of the Meeting.

In compliance with the provisions of Articles VII and VIII of the Regulations, the following Committees were created: Credentials, Coordination, Neutrality, Preservation of Peace in the Western Hemisphere and Economic Cooperation. For the constitution of the latter three Committees the division in three parts or chapters of the Agenda of the Meeting was taken into consideration.

At the same Preliminary Session at which the Regulations were ratified, the members of the above mentioned five Committees were appointed, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS:

Their Excellencies:

Narciso Garay (Panama)
Tomás A. Salomoni (Paraguay)
Carlos Salazar (Guatemala)
Héctor Escobar Serrano (El Salvador)
Silverio Laínez (Honduras)

COMMITTEE ON COORDINATION:

Their Excellencies:

Leopoldo Melo (Argentina)
Mauricio Nabuco (Brazil)
Cordell Hull (United States of America)
León Laleau (Haiti)

[2] See the *Bulletin* of June 29, 1940 (vol. II, no. 53), pp. 705–706, and July 6, 1940 (vol. III, no. 54), p. 11.

COMMITTEE ON NEUTRALITY:

Their Excellencies:

LEOPOLDO MELO (Argentina)
LUIS ANDERSON MORÚA (Costa Rica)
OSCAR SCHNAKE (Chile)
PEDRO MANINI RIOS (Uruguay)
ENRIQUE FINOT (Bolivia)
CARLOS SALAZAR (Guatemala)
SILVERIO LAÍNEZ (Honduras)

COMMITTEE ON PRESERVATION OF PEACE IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE:

Their Excellencies:

CORDELL HULL (United States of America)
DIÓGENES ESCALANTE (Venezuela)
MAURICIO NABUCO (Brazil)
JULIO TOBAR DONOSO (Ecuador)
ARTURO DESPRADEL (Dominican Republic)
TOMÁS A. SALOMONI (Paraguay)
NARCISO GARAY (Panama)

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION:

Their Excellencies:

EDUARDO SUÁREZ (México)
LUIS LÓPEZ DE MESA (Colombia)
LINO CORNJEO (Perú)
MARIANO ARGÜELO (Nicaragua)
LEON LALEAU (Haiti)
HÉCTOR ESCOBAR SERRANO (El Salvador)
MIGUEL ANGEL CAMPA (Cuba)

At the same Preliminary Session already mentioned, it was unanimously resolved that the Committee referred to in Article VI was to be made up by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics or their Personal Representatives.

It was likewise resolved that the Delegations that presented projects corresponding to matters pertaining to any of the three last mentioned Committees, had the right to belong to the corresponding Committee, as ex officio members.

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics approved the following votes, motions, declarations, recommendations and resolutions:

I

INTER-AMERICAN NEUTRALITY COMMITTEE

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

One: To urge the Inter-American Neutrality Committee to draft a preliminary project of convention dealing with the juridical effects of the Security Zone and the measures of international cooperation which the American States are ready to adopt to obtain respect for the said Zone.

Two: To entrust the Inter-American Neutrality Committee, which functions at Rio de Janeiro, with the drafting of a project of inter-American convention which will cover completely all the principles and rules generally recognized in international law in matters of neutrality, and especially those contained in the Resolutions of Panama,[3] in the individual legislation of the different American States, and in the recommendations already presented by the same Committee.

Three: When the aforementioned project has been drafted, it shall be deposited in the Pan American Union, in order to be submitted for the signature, adhesion and ratification of the respective Governments of the American Republics.

Four: Pending the drafting, acceptance and ratification of the project, it is recommended that the American States adopt in their respective legislations concerning neutrality, the principles and rules contained in the Declarations of Panama and in the recommendations already drafted, or which may hereafter be drafted by the Inter-American Neutrality Committee, it being suggested that the incorporation of the said resolutions and recommendations in the respective legislations be made, in so far as practicable, in a codified and joint form.

Five: To direct that the aforementioned Inter-American Neutrality Committee submit, whenever it may deem advisable, its recommendations direct to the Governments of the American Republics, provided, however, that it

[3] For text of the Final Act of the Meeting of Foreign Ministers at Panamá in 1939, see the *Bulletin* of October 7, 1939 (vol. I, no. 15), pp. 321–334.

shall report also concerning them to the Pan American Union.

Six: To recommend that the Pan American Union circulate, among the Governments of the American States the minutes of the Inter-American Neutrality Committee of Rio de Janeiro, and that the minutes be published by the Pan American Union, when the said Committee deems it opportune.

Seven: That the Inter-American Neutrality Committee may function with the attendance of a minimum of five members, and that, whatever be the number of members present at the meetings, resolutions shall be adopted with the favorable vote of at least four members.

Eight: That even though the Committee is permanent in nature, it is authorized to hold periodical meetings and to adjourn for a specified time, without prejudice to the calling of extraordinary sessions by the President, when some urgent and important question is to be considered.

Nine: To extend a vote of applause and congratulations, for its meritorious work, to the Inter-American Neutrality Committee of Rio de Janeiro, and to its members, Their Excellencies Afranio de Mello Franco, L. A. Podestá Costa, Mariano Fontecilla, A. Aguilar Machado, Charles G. Fenwick, Roberto Córdoba, Gustavo Herrera, Manuel Francisco Jiménez and S. Martínez Mercado.

II

Norms Concerning Diplomatic and Consular Functions

Whereas:

1. One of the bases of the spiritual unity of the Americas has its roots in the firm adherence by the peoples of the Continent to the principles of international law.

2. The American Republics on February 20th, 1928 signed, at Habana, a Convention on Diplomatic Officers which contains the principles generally accepted by all nations.

3. The said Convention establishes, among others, the following principles:

a) Foreign diplomatic officers shall not participate in the domestic or foreign politics of the State in which they exercise their functions.

b) They must exercise their functions without coming into conflict with the laws of the country to which they are accredited.

c) They should not claim immunities which are not essential to the fulfillment of their official duties.

(d) No State shall accredit its diplomatic officers to other States without previous agreement with the latter.

e) States may decline to review a diplomatic officer from another, or, having already accepted him, may request his recall without being obliged to state the reasons for such a decision.

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

To urge the Governments of the American Republics to prevent, within the provisions of international law, political activities of foreign diplomatic or consular agents, within the territory to which they are accredited, which may endanger the peace and the democratic tradition of America.

III

Coordination of Police and Judicial Measures for the Defense of Society and Institutions of Each American State

Whereas:

1. The First Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics held at Panama, approved on October 3, 1939 a recommendation on the coordination of police and judicial measures for the maintenance of neutrality, article 1 of which states as follows:

"That action be taken, as soon as possible, through an exchange of views between the Foreign Offices, or through an inter-American conference, for the formulation between themselves of coordinated rules and procedure of a useful, opportune and effective manner, that will facilitate the action of the police and judicial authorities of the respective countries in preventing or repressing unlawful activities that individ-

uals, whether they be nationals or aliens, may attempt in favor of a foreign belligerent State." [4]

2. Experience has shown that it is not only desirable to formulate such rules and procedure with reference to neutrality, but it has also demonstrated the need to organize in the most effective manner possible the defense of society and of the institutions of each State not only against common crimes, but likewise with respect to certain unlawful activities which may affect them;

3. Such defense must be undertaken by the authorities of each State, but its efficacy depends to a large extent upon a common orientation, as uniform as possible, as well as upon an adequate and constant cooperation between such authorities;

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

One: The Governing Board of the Pan American Union shall convoke the States which are members of the Union to an international conference at such place and date as it may determine to draft the international conventions and recommendations which it deems necessary to assure through the action of the proper authorities in each State, and through the coordination of such action with that of other States in the Continent, the most complete and effective defense against acts of an unlawful character, as well as against any other unlawful activities which may affect the institutions of American States.

Two: In the said conference, each State shall be represented by a jurist with plenipotentiary powers accompanied, if deemed advisable, by experts on matters pertaining to the police authorities.

Three: Before the conference is convoked, the Pan American Union shall undertake the preparatory work by means of an inquiry among the Governments of the Continent with regard to the existing legislative or administrative provisions, as well as with respect to their opinions on the various topics which it is deemed advisable to consider.

[4] See the *Bulletin* of October 7, 1939 (vol. I, no. 15), p. 330.

IV

Inter-American League of National Red Cross Societies

Whereas:

It is America's unavoidable duty, for reasons of human solidarity, to contribute to the alleviation of the suffering and misery of victims of war,

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Recommends:

That the Fourth Pan American Red Cross Conference, which will meet at Santiago, Chile next December, consider the desirability of organizing, along the general lines of the League of National Red Cross Societies, an Inter-American League of National Red Cross Societies, which shall coordinate the action of the said Red Cross Societies of the American countries and the cooperation of the Inter-American League and its Executive Committee with the League and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

V

Precautionary Measures With Reference to the Issuance of Passports

Whereas:

1. A passport is essentially an identification document which accredits in foreign countries the holder thereof as a national of the country which issues it;

2. Such document has an eminently international character, inasmuch as its possessor uses it solely as a document of identification outside the territory of his country of origin or of adoption;

3. The States of the American Continent must exercise the utmost care in issuing passports for the use of their respective nationals, in order that they may find greater facilities in traveling through the countries of America;

4. It is their duty to prevent the use of counterfeit passports,

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

One. To recommend to the Governments of the American Republics the adoption of the precautionary measures in the issuance of passports which each deems appropriate.

Two. To recommend to the countries of America the adoption of uniform punitive measures against the use of counterfeit or altered passports or passports of more than one country.

VI

Activities Directed From Abroad Against Domestic Institutions

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

One. That having in mind the equal concern and equal responsibility of the American Republics for the preservation of the peace and security of the hemisphere, each one of the Governments of the American Republics shall adopt within its territory all necessary measures in accordance with its constitutional powers to prevent and suppress any activities directed, assisted or abetted by foreign governments, or foreign groups or individuals, which tend to subvert the domestic institutions, or to foment disorder in their internal political life, or to modify by pressure, propaganda, threats, or in any other manner, the free and sovereign right of their peoples to be governed by their existing democratic systems.

In the event that the peace of any of the American Republics is menaced by such activities, the respective Governments agree that they will immediately consult together, if the State directly interested wishes to request it, taking into account the provisions of this resolution and the special circumstances which may affect the peace or the tranquillity of the American Republics.

The American Republics being juridically equal as sovereign and independent States, each shall act in its individual capacity in any steps undertaken in this connection.

Two. In order to make such consultation more efficacious, the Governments of the American Republics further declare that the fullest interchange of information between them is essential with regard to the aforementioned activities within their respective jurisdictions.

Three. The Governments of the American Republics agree that any government which obtains information purporting to show that activities of the aforementioned character are taking place, or are threatening to take place, within the territory of one or more of the American Republics, shall at once communicate in the strictest confidence to the Foreign Minister of such nation or nations the information so obtained.

Four. The Governments of the American Republics declare that, under existing world conditions, the fullest interchange between them of all information of the character described, is in the common interest of them all, and will assist in the preservation of the peace and integrity of the Americas.

VII

Diffusion of Doctrines Tending To Place in Jeopardy the Common Inter-American Democratic Ideal or To Threaten the Security and Neutrality of the American Republics

Whereas:

1. At the First Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs held at Panama the American Republics once more affirmed their adherence to the democratic ideal that prevails in this Continent, considering that this ideal might find itself endangered by virtue of the action of foreign ideologies inspired by diametrically opposed principles;

2. That the General Declaration of Neutrality of the American Republics, signed at Panama on October 3, 1939,[5] recognized as one of the principles of neutrality, admitted by the American States, that they "shall prevent in accordance with their internal legislation, the inhabitants of their territories from engaging

[5] See the *Bulletin* of October 7, 1939 (vol. I, no. 15), pp. 326–328.

in activities capable of affecting the neutral status of the American Republics";

3. The Convention on the Rights and Duties of States in the event of Civil Strife was signed at the Sixth International Conference of American States at Habana in 1928, which has been ratified by the majority of the American States;

4. The exclusion of foreigners from the enjoyment and exercise of strictly political rights is a general rule of internal public law incorporated in the constitutions and laws of States;

5. The Sánchez de Bustamante Code of Private International Law, accepted and put into force through the Convention concluded and signed at the Sixth Inter-American Conference on February 20, 1928, establishes an identical rule excepting, of course, special provisions contained in the internal legislation of the American States;

6. The aforesaid exclusion from the enjoyment of political rights implies the tacit prohibition for foreigners to engage in political activities within the territory of the State in which they reside;

7. The present European conflict has revealed the existence of foreign political organizations in certain neutral States with the deliberate purpose of making attempts against public order, the system of government and the very personality of such States;

8. Such foreign political organizations would constitute in the American States a denial of the latter's democratic institutions, a menace to their right of self-preservation and a threat of violation of their regime of neutrality, and

9. In order to protect the security and neutrality of the American Republics in so far as they might be affected by illicit activities on the part of individuals or associations, either national or foreign, tending to foment civil strife or internal disturbances and to propagate subversive ideologies, it is advisable to coordinate the measures which may be adopted either in common or individually to combat these dangers.

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

One. To reiterate the recommendation made at the First Consultative Meeting held at Panama to the effect that the Governments of the American Republics "take the necessary measures to eradicate from the Americas the spread of doctrines that tend to place in jeopardy the common inter-American democratic ideal",[6] and also that they take the measures which may be advisable to prevent any activities susceptible of jeopardizing American neutrality.

Two. To recommend to the Governments of the American Republics the following rules with respect to civil strife, internal disturbances, or the spread of subversive ideologies:

a. To use the necessary means to prevent the inhabitants of their territory, nationals or aliens, from participating in, collecting supplies, crossing the boundary or sailing from their territory for the purpose of starting or promoting civil strife, internal disturbances, or spreading subversive ideologies in another American country;

b. To disarm and intern every rebel force crossing their boundaries. There shall be observed, in so far as they are applicable, the rules of internment drafted by the Inter-American Neutrality Committee at Rio de Janeiro;

c. To forbid the traffic in arms and war matériel, except when intended for the Government, unless the belligerency of the rebels has been recognized, in which latter case the rules of neutrality shall be applied, and

d. To prevent that within their jurisdiction there be equipped, armed or adapted for warlike purposes any vessel intended to operate in favor of the rebellion.

Three. To reiterate the recommendation of the First Consultative Meeting, held at Panama, to the effect that action be taken, as soon as possible for the adoption of the rules and procedure that may be judged useful to facilitate the action of the police and judicial author-

[6] See the *Bulletin* of October 7, 1939 (vol. I, no. 15), p. 331.

ities of the respective countries in repressing unlawful activities that individuals, either nationals or foreigners, may attempt at any time in favor of a foreign State.

Four. To recommend to the Governments of the American States that they adopt the following legislative or administrative norms, without prejudice to the respect due to their individual and sovereign right to regulate the juridical status of foreigners:

a. Effective prohibition of every political activity by foreign individuals, associations, groups or political parties, no matter what form they use to disguise or cloak such activity;

b. Rigorous supervision of the entry of foreigners into national territory, particularly in the case of nationals of non-American States;

c. Effective police supervision of the activities of foreign non-American groups established in the American States;

d. Creation of an emergency penal system for the offenses set forth in this article.

Five. To encourage the reciprocal communication, directly or through the Pan American Union, of information and data concerning the entry, rejection and expulsion of foreigners and the adoption of the preventive and repressive measures provided for in the previous article;

Sixth. Any of the American Republics directly affected by the activities referred to in this resolution may initiate the procedure of consultation.

VIII

Project on Extension of Territorial Waters

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

That the project presented by the Delegation of Uruguay, concerning the extension of territorial waters, together with the modifications introduced by the present Consultative Meeting be transmitted for study to the Committee of Experts for the Codification of International Law; and that there also be requested the opinion of the Inter-American Neutrality Committee at Rio de Janeiro regarding the same project.

IX

Project on Refugees

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

That the projects presented to the Meeting by the Delegations of Argentina, Uruguay and Mexico (Projects Nos. 35, 36 and 42) concerning refugees and assistance to minors proceeding from evacuated areas be referred for consideration to the Pan American Union.

X

Transoceanic Railway Between Arica and Santos by way of Bolivia

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

To recognize the importance and usefulness for continental defense of the Arica (Chile)–Santos (Brazil) transoceanic railway, through Bolivia, and to recommend to the American nations, especially to those directly interested in the project, the advisability of proceeding as soon as possible with the financing of the section still to be constructed.

XI

Codification of International Law

Whereas:

1.–The Eighth International Conference of American States approved several resolutions with the purpose of coordinating, intensifying and accelerating the work of codification of international law in America;

2.–The said Conference also adopted other resolutions on the coordination and improvement of the inter-American peace instruments;

3.–According to historical tradition and the most profound convictions of the American peoples it is urgent at this time, when the bases of law and of pacific relations among peoples are

the object of serious attacks, that the nations of America once again reaffirm their effective support of the principles of international law and of the pacific settlement of international controversies and prove their firm intention to work for the maintenance and preservation of those principles,

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

One.–To recommend to the Governments of the American Republics that they adopt the necessary measures to carry out the resolutions approved by the Eighth International Conference of American States relative to the codification of international law and the improvement and coordination of the inter-American peace instruments.

Two.–To urge the various organizations in charge of the study of matters to which the above mentioned resolutions refer, to submit, as soon as possible, their recommendations and observations so that the Governing Board of the Pan American Union may convoke the meeting of the International Conference of American Jurists within the next two years.

Three.–To request the Pan American Union to communicate the present resolution to all Governments members of the Union, together with a report on the present status of the work provided for in the above mentioned resolutions of the Eighth Conference.

XII

Promotion of Continental Solidarity

Whereas:

The sentiment of solidarity between the American Republics constitutes a genuine force for continental defense, to which all of them should lend unreservedly their maximum cooperation, removing any obstacle that might jeopardize this principle of American public law, in order that no State of this Continent may find itself deterred from offering its fullest and most decided cooperation, both in the political and economic fields, to the fulfillment of that ideal,

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The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

To recommend to the American States that in any case in which internal legislation or contractual acts in force constitute a hindrance to the fullest cooperation which a State should lend to the principle of continental solidarity, it initiate, through legal means, the revision of such acts, in so far as this may be possible.

XIII

Hostile Acts in Territorial Waters and in the Security Zone

Whereas:

1.–At the First Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs held at Panama for the purpose of preserving peace, the neutrality of the American Republics was established, during the war begun in Europe; the irrevocable purpose was asserted of complying strictly with those duties within the principles of international law and the clauses of the conventions codifying them, and due respect was demanded for the situation created by those norms;

2.–Within this purpose of maintaining security on this Continent, a maritime zone, adjacent to the territorial area of each nation was established, excluding such zone from hostile acts from the land, sea, or air;

3.–In the hostilities, belligerency has transgressed the principles of international law, has disregarded the duties imposed by neutrality, and has also brought about hostile acts, not only in the zone excluded by the XV Resolution of Panama, but also contrary to sovereignty in the maritime zone of some of the Republics;

4. Without prejudice to the juridical procedure and settlement which should be given in each case to the claims raised because of these transgressions, it is necessary and opportune that the voice of the Republics of America condemn them and state the irrevocable purpose of practicing and demanding respect to the fullest extent for the norms regulating the existence of the international community,

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of the Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Declares:

One.–That it condemns hostilities within territorial waters, as contrary to the right of sovereignty of the nation having jurisdiction over them and to the tenets of international law.

Two.–That it considers such hostilities within the Security Zone to be prejudicial to the votes and joint resolutions of the Republics of America for the preservation of peace on this Continent.

XIV

The Peaceful Solution of Conflicts

Whereas:

In behalf of the closest possible unity of the Continent, it is imperative that differences existing between some of the American nations be settled,

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

To recommend to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union that it organize, in the American capital deemed most suitable for the purpose, a Committee composed of representatives of five countries, which shall have the duty of keeping constant vigilance to insure that States between which any dispute exists or may arise, of any nature whatsoever, may solve it as quickly as possible, and of suggesting, without detriment to the methods adopted by the parties or to the procedures which they may agree upon, the measures and steps which may be conducive to a settlement.

The Committee shall submit a report to each Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and to each International Conference of American States regarding the status of such conflicts and the steps which may have been taken to bring about a solution.

XV

Reciprocal Assistance and Cooperation for the Defense of the Nations of the Americas

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Declares:

That any attempt on the part of a non-American State against the integrity or inviolability of the territory, the sovereignty or the political independence of an American State shall be considered as an act of aggression against the States which sign this declaration.

In case acts of aggression are committed or should there be reason to believe that an act of aggression is being prepared by a non-American nation against the integrity or inviolability of the territory, the sovereign or the political independence of an American nation, the nations signatory to the present declartion will consult among themselves in order to agree upon the measure it may be advisable to take.

All the signatory nations, or two or more of them, according to circumstances, shall proceed to negotiate the necessary complementary agreements so as to organize cooperation for defense and the assistance that they shall lend each other in the event of aggressions such as those referred to in this declaration.

XVI

Maintenance of Peace and Union Among the American Republics

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Declares:

One. That the Governments of the American Republics are irrevocably determined to maintain and strengthen their union, in order that America may fulfill its high mission on behalf of civilization;

Two. That they will, therefore, omit no effort to prevent any controversy which might impair their solidarity;

Three. That they will also make every effort to settle in a friendly manner and as soon as possible the differences which exist between them, in order that their reciprocal confidence and their cooperation for continental defense against any foreign aggression may be further strengthened;

Four. That they reaffirm their strong desire to avoid the use of force in this Continent as a means of solving differences between nations and, therefore, to resort exclusively to juridical and pacific methods;

Five. That they consider it essential to extend the sphere of action of these methods, so that in all cases they may be decisively effective for the preservation of peace;

Six. That they will, likewise, make every effort to the end that these principles and aspirations may be adopted in the relations between the nations of America and those of other continents;

Seven. That during the present period of hostilities they will strive for the maintenance of law and justice, in accordance with the Declarations of Panama;

Eight. That they vehemently desire that peace be established on bases which will be lasting and inspired by the common welfare of all peoples;

Nine. That they are disposed to maintain international relations on juridical bases resting on the solid foundation of moral forces, in order to reestablish definitely the bonds of human community; and

Ten. That, faithful to their ideals, they will coordinate their own interests with the duties of universal cooperation.

XVII

Procedure on Consultation

Whereas:

1. It is incumbent upon the present Meeting, as provided in paragraph 3 of Chapter II of the Agenda, to examine the functioning of the system of consultation among the Governments of the American Republics established by the resolutions of the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace and of the Eighth International Conference of American States, for the purpose of suggesting measures susceptible of perfecting it;

2. The high motives which led the American Republics to put the aforementioned system into effect, will continue to make advisable the convoking of other Meetings such as those of Panama and of Habana, whenever the lofty interests of the Continent so require;

3. Future Meetings, as in the case of the present one, will have to be convoked under the pressure of events and under emergency conditions which will make it difficult and inadvisable to determine in advance the most appropriate time and country for the Meeting;

4. Prior to the First and the Second Consultative Meetings, the experience and knowledge of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union was resorted to, and in convoking future Meetings, it would be advisable to take advantage of the collaboration of that body,

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

One. The Government which desires to initiate consultation in any of the cases contemplated in the conventions, declarations and resolutions of the Inter-American Conferences, and to propose a Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Relations or of their representatives, shall address the Governing Board of the Pan American Union indicating the questions with which it desires the consultation to deal, as well as the approximate date on which the Meeting should be held.

Two. The Governing Board shall immediately transmit the request, together with a list of the subjects suggested, to the other Governments, members of the Union, and invite the observations and suggestions which the respective Governments may desire to present.

Three. On the basis of the answers received, the Governing Board of the Pan American

Union will determine the date for the Meeting, prepare the appropriate Agenda, and adopt, in accordance with the respective Governments, all other measures advisable for the preparation of the Meeting.

Four. The Governing Board of the Pan American Union shall proceed to draft regulations for Consultative Meetings which shall be submitted to all the American Governments for their approval.

Five. The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics will be held at Rio de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil.

Six. After the next Meeting, the designation of the country where each Consultative Meeting shall be held, shall be made by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union in accordance with the procedure set forth in the present resolution.

XVIII

Relations Between the Governments of Chile and Spain

at the Consultative Meeting at Panama in 1939, eign Affairs of the American Republics,

Pursuant to the Declaration of Continental Solidarity proclaimed at the Eighth Pan American Conference held at Lima and ratified at the Consultative Meeting at Panama in 1939,

Declares:

That it has followed with concern the conflict which has arisen between Chile and Spain, and that, notwithstanding its cordial sentiments toward Spain, it expresses its lively sympathy and fraternal solidarity with the attitude assumed by the Government of Chile in defense of principles fundamental for the free peoples of America, and that it expresses its hope that the relations between the two States will be reestablished as soon as possible.

XIX

The Question of Belize

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

To express the keen desire and wishes of the American countries in favor of a just, peaceful, and prompt solution of the question of Belize between Guatemala and Great Britain.

XX

Act of Habana Concerning the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas

Whereas:

1. The status of regions in this Continent belonging to European powers is a subject of deep concern to all of the Governments of the American Republics;

2. As a result of the present European war there may be attempts at conquest, which has been repudiated in the international relations of the American Republics, thus placing in danger the essence and pattern of the institutions of America;

3. The doctrine of inter-American solidarity agreed upon at the meetings at Lima and at Panama requires the adoption of a policy of vigilance and defense so that systems or regimes in conflict with their institutions shall not upset the peaceful life of the American Republics, the normal functioning of their institutions, or the rule of law and order;

4. The course of military events in Europe and the changes resulting from them may create the grave danger that European territorial possessions in America may be converted into strategic centers of aggression against nations of the American Continent;

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Declares:

That when islands or regions in the Americas now under the possession of non-American nations are in danger of becoming the subject of barter of territory or change of sovereignty, the American nations, taking into account the imperative need of continental security and the desires of the inhabitants of the said islands or regions, may set up a regime of provisional

administration under the following conditions:

(a) That as soon as the reasons requiring this measure shall cease to exist, and in the event that it would not be prejudicial to the safety of the American Republics, such territories shall, in accordance with the principle reaffirmed by this declaration that peoples of this Continent have the right freely to determine their own destinies, be organized as autonomous states if it shall appear that they are able to constitute and maintain themselves in such condition, or be restored to their previous status, whichever of these alternatives shall appear the more practicable and just;

(b) That the regions to which this declaration refers shall be placed temporarily under the provisional administration of the American Republics and this administration shall be exercised with the two-fold purpose of contributing to the security and defense of the Continent, and to the economic, political and social progress of such regions and,

Resolves:

To create an emergency committee, composed of one representative of each of the American Republics, which committee shall be deemed constituted as soon as two-thirds of its members shall have been appointed. Such appointments shall be made by the American Republics as soon as possible.

The committee shall meet on the request of any signatory of this resolution.

If it becomes necessary as an imperative emergency measure before the coming into effect of the convention approved by this Consultative Meeting, to apply its provisions in order to safeguard the peace of the Continent, taking into account also the desires of the inhabitants of any of the above mentioned regions, the committee shall assume the administration of the region attacked or threatened, acting in accordance with the provisions of the said convention. As soon as the convention comes into effect, the authority and functions exercised by the committee shall be transferred to the Inter-American Commission for Territorial Administration.

Should the need for emergency action be so urgent that action by the committee cannot be awaited, any of the American Republics, individually or jointly with others, shall have the right to act in the manner which its own defense or that of the Continent requires. Should this situation arise, the American Republic or Republics taking action shall place the matter before the committee immediately, in order that it may consider the action taken and adopt appropriate measures.

None of the provisions contained in the present Act refers to territories or possessions which are the subject of dispute or claims between European powers and one or more of the Republics of the Americas.

XXI

Inter-American Sanitary Cooperation

Whereas:

1. According to reports received by the Meeting the principal epidemic diseases, such as bubonic plague, yellow fever and malignant malaria, which were an international menace and could be spread through international commerce, have been effectively controlled to such an extent that for all practical purposes the danger of their international propagation is believed to have been eliminated;

2. Diseases and epidemics are intensified in cases of alterations in the normal life of peoples, reaching alarming degrees whenever wars between nations are unleashed; and

3. The satisfactory results obtained have been due to effective cooperation between various countries, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and the Rockefeller Foundation, pursuant to the sanitary treaty known as the Pan American Sanitary Code, which has been ratified by all the Governments,

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

To express its satisfaction for the efficient results obtained to date and to recommend that

cooperation with relation to sanitary activities continue and, as far as possible, be extended with a view to further improving sanitary, social and economic conditions, recognized as essentially interdependent and beneficial nationally as well as internationally.

XXII

Project Regarding Cooperation Between Pan American Institutions

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

That the project presented by the Dominican Delegation regarding cooperation between official Pan American institutions in defense of the continental principles of peace and democracy be transmitted for consideration to the Pan American Union.

XXIII

Pan American Highway

Whereas:

1. It has been the invariable desire of all the American Republics, expressed since the First Inter-American Conference, to make effective and practical their solidarity by means of the construction of a network of highways to unite all of their capital cities, and the satisfaction of this desire, as a result of world circumstances, has become a vital and urgent need;

2. In carrying out these aims, the American Republics signed at Buenos Aires, on December 23, 1936, at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, a convention to advance the financing, the technical studies, and the construction of the highway referred to;[7]

3. The recommendations contained in Resolution III, approved at the First Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, held at Panama in 1939, included the following:

"10. To make every effort in order to complete their respective sections of the Pan American Highway and to recommend to the countries which have ratified the Buenos Aires convention that they designate as soon as possible one or more experts to expedite the fulfillment of the recommendations of the Third Pan American Highway Congress." [8]

4. The Pan American Highway, by promoting close relations and commerce between nations, would benefit equally all the inhabitants of the Americas; and

5. The distribution of the cost of constructing the Highway among the nations which it crosses on the sole basis of the territorial extension of each country, in addition to not being equitable, makes impossible or delays indefinitely its construction;

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

One. To invite the American nations which as yet have not ratified the Convention of Buenos Aires relating to the Pan American Highway, to do so as soon as possible.

Two. To recommend to the Financial Commission created by that Convention that, in drafting the plans for financing the construction of the Highway, it study the desirability of taking into account, in distributing the total cost among the nations linked by it, the following factors: the economic capacity of the individual nations; their population; their revenues; the length of the Highway in the territory of each of them; and the benefits which each nation will derive from the Highway. The said Commission should also take into account the right of those nations which have constructed all or part of their respective sections to have the estimated value of the work completed by them accepted as all or part of the contribution which would be allocated to the particular country as its share in the total cost of the Pan American Highway.

Three. To recommend to the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee that it collaborate fully with the Pan American Highway Financial Commission with a view

[7] Treaty Series No. 927.

[8] See the *Bulletin* of October 7, 1939 (vol. I, no. 15), p. 326.

to the prompt and efficacious accomplishment of its task.

XXIV

Insurance and Reinsurance

Whereas:

1. The Delegation of the Dominican Republic has presented to this Second Meeting a draft resolution recommending to the American nations that they encourage by appropriate legislation the development of insurance, and especially of reinsurance facilities; and

2. Because of its complex technical character, a detailed study of the various aspects of this recommendation is required, which this Meeting is not in a position to undertake in view of the shortness of the time at its disposal.

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

To transmit to the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, at Washington, the project of the Dominican Republic to the end that it proceed to make a study of it and to report its conclusions to the Governments of the American Republics.

XXV

Economic and Financial Cooperation

Whereas:

1. At the First Consultative Meeting held at Panama it was resolved to declare that in view of existing circumstances, it had become more desirable and necessary than ever to establish a close and sincere cooperation between the American Republics in order that they might protect their economic and financial structure, maintain their fiscal equilibrium, safeguard the stability of their currencies, promote and expand their industries, intensify their agriculture, and develop their commerce;

2. In order to attain the objectives of the preceding paragraph, it was agreed to create an Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, in Washington;

3. The war now in progress has increased the disruption in the channels of international commerce and the curtailment of markets for certain products of the Americas;

4. The existence of surpluses of commodities, the exportation of which is essential to the economic life of the countries of the Americas, is economically, socially, financially, and in other respects a matter of great importance to the masses of the population, and especially to those groups participating in the production and distribution of wealth in each country, and, finally, to the Governments of the entire Continent;

5. It must be anticipated that these difficulties will exist as long as the war continues and that some of them, as well as other new ones, will exist after the war ends; and

6. It is of great importance that the economic development of the American countries be directed towards a diversification of their production and, at the same time, towards an increase in their consumption capacity,

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

One. To declare:

(a) That the American nations continue to adhere to the liberal principles of international trade, conducted with peaceful motives and based upon equality of treatment and fair and equitable practices;

(b) That it is the purpose of the American nations to apply these principles in their relations with each other as fully as present circumstances permit;

(c) That the American nations should be prepared to resume the conduct of trade with the entire world in accordance with these principles as soon as the non-American nations are prepared to do likewise;

(d) That, in the meantime, the American nations shall do everything in their power to strengthen their own economic position; to improve further the trade and other economic relations between and among themselves; and to devise and apply appropriate means of effective action to cope with the difficulties, disadvantages and dangers arising

from the present disturbed and dislocated world conditions; and

(e) That the American nations consider it necessary to maintain or improve the normal economic situation established between them in order to assure the preservation or improvement of the position enjoyed in their respective markets.

Two. To strengthen and expand the activities of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee as the instrument for continuing consultation among the American Republics with respect to economic and trade matters and arrangements, having in mind especially the immediate situations which must be met as a result of the curtailment and changed character of important foreign markets. For the purpose of dealing with special problems, there may be organized subcommittees, composed of representatives of the interested countries, which should meet at such places as may be deemed most appropriate for their effective functioning.

Three. Specifically, to instruct the said Committee that it proceed forthwith:

(a) To cooperate with each country of this Continent in the study of possible measures for the increase of the domestic consumption of its own exportable surpluses of those commodities which are of primary importance to the maintenance of the economic life of such countries;

(b) To propose to the American nations immediate measures and arrangements of mutual benefit tending to increase trade among them without injury to the interests of their respective producers, for the purpose of providing increased markets for such products and of expanding their consumption;

(c) To create instruments of inter-American cooperation for the temporary storing, financing and handling of any such commodities and for their orderly and systematic marketing, having in mind the normal conditions of production and distribution thereof;

(d) To develop commodity arrangements with a view to assuring equitable terms of trade for both producers and consumers of the commodities concerned;

(e) To recommend methods for improving the standard of living of the peoples of the Americas, including public health and nutrition measures;

(f) To establish appropriate organizations for the distribution of a part of the surplus of any such commodity, as a humanitarian and social relief measure;

(g) To consider, while these plans and measures are being developed, the desirability of a broader system of inter-American cooperative organization in trade and industrial matters, and to propose credit measures and other measures of assistance which may be immediately necessary in the fields of economics, finance, money, and foreign exchange.

Four. To reaffirm Resolution XIII of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, and to recommend that, in order to promote the economic development of the American nations under the terms of said resolution, each nation, upon its own initiative and in consonance with the program of the Inter-American Development Commission, establish appropriate enterprises with government or private capital provided by two or more American Republics. Such enterprises may deal directly with the Inter-American Bank or other official or private credit institutions, it being recommended that the said Bank give its sympathetic consideration to the possibility of granting them financial aid.

XXVI

Vote of Thanks

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

One. To express its gratitude to His Excellency, The President of the Republic of Cuba, Dr. Federico Laredo Brú, and to his illustrious Government for all the attentions and courtesies extended to all the delegations attending the Meeting.

Two. To record its profound appreciation of the efficacious and admirable work performed by His Excellency, Dr. Miguel Angel Campa, President of the Meeting and Secretary of State of Cuba, and of the skillful and courteous manner in which he has conducted the deliberations of the Meeting.

Three. To congratulate the Secretary General, Dr. César Salaya y de la Fuente, and the personnel of the Secretariat, for their admirable contribution to the work of the Meeting, and the many courtesies extended to the members of the several Delegations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics or their Personal Representatives, sign and seal the present Final Act.

DONE in the City of Habana, this thirtieth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and forty, in texts in the English, Spanish, Portuguese and French languages, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Pan American Union. The Secretary General of the Meeting shall transmit the original of the present Final Act to the Pan American Union through the intermediary of the Department of State of Cuba.

RESERVATIONS.

RESERVATION OF THE ARGENTINE DELEGATION:

1.—As to the Declaration with reference to the relations between the Governments of Chile and Spain (XVIII):

"The Delegation of Mexico adheres to the declaration which has been approved only because it expresses its lively sympathy and fraternal solidarity with the attitude which the Government of the Sister Republic of Chile has assumed in defense of principles fundamental for the free peoples of America".

RESERVATION OF THE ARGENTINE DELEGATION:

2.—As to the Act of Habana:

"The Delegate of the Argentine Republic in signing this Act places on record that it does not refer to or include the Malvinas Islands, because the latter do not constitute a colony or possession of any European nation, since they are a part of the Argentine territory and are included within its dominion and sovereignty, as was stated at the Panama meeting, which statement he considers reiterated hereby in its entirety, and also with reference to other southern Argentine regions as he has stated in the deliberations of this Commission. He likewise states that the signing of this Act and Resolution does not affect and leaves intact his Government's powers established in the constitutional norms which obtain in Argentina, with respect to the procedure applicable in order that this Act and Resolution may acquire validity, force and effectiveness".

RESERVATION OF THE URUGUAYAN DELEGATION:

3.—As to the Act of Habana (XX):

"The Delegation of the Republic of Uruguay states that the purpose of this Act is to anticipate the carrying out of the Convention approved on this subject, in case it is necessary to apply the Convention before the number of ratifications requisite for its taking effect has been obtained.

"It wishes, therefore, to place on record a reservation respecting the attitude of its Government, under the latter's express instructions, in case it should deem necessary, prior to the application of the Act, to examine the question of whether under the Uruguayan

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constitutional regime, prior legislative ratification is required".

RESERVATION OF THE BOLIVIAN DELEGATION:

4.—As to the Resolution concerning the Inter-American Committee of Rio de Janeiro (I):

"The Bolivian delegation desires that the peculiar situation of its country be borne in mind, mediterranean state lacking coasts, whose right to free transit has been recognized in the Convention of Habana, of 1928, on Maritime Neutrality and by bilateral treaties entered into with frontier nations.

"The application of the principles suggested by the Inter-American Committee on Neutrality, in so far as respects internment, would signify a disregard of the rights of Bolivia on this subject, which has surely not been in the minds of the authors of the project, and would lead to the danger that, in the event of war, the internment of the members of the armed forces of its country, who were forced to cross into neutral territory would take place."

RESERVATION OF THE CHILEAN DELEGATION:*

5.—"The Delegation of Chile, convinced of the need of giving practical application to continental solidarity, approves the agreements with the understanding that Chile will only assume obligations and responsibilities when the aforementioned agreements are ratified by its constitutional bodies."

RESERVATION OF THE CHILEAN DELEGATION:

6.—As to the Resolution on Economic and Financial Cooperation (XXV):

"The Delegation of Chile, as it did at the First Consultative Meeting of Panama, qualifies its vote in respect of 'liberal principles of international trade' to which reference is made in paragraphs a, b and c of Section 1, for the reasons stated before the Committee which dealt with this project. It requests that record of this qualification be made in the appropriate document."

RESERVATION OF THE COLOMBIAN DELEGATION:

7.—As to the Act of Habana (XX) and the Declaration concerning Reciprocal Assistance and Cooperation for the Defense of the American Nations (XV):

"I vote affirmatively with the statement that I shall sign the Act of Habana and the Declaration concerning Reciprocal Assistance and Cooperation for the Defense of the Nations of the Americas, subject to approval by my Government and to the constitutional norms of my country."

RESERVATION OF THE VENEZUELAN DELEGATION:

8.—As to the Act of Habana (XX):

"The Venezuelan Delegation signs with the understanding that the Act of Habana relative to colonial possessions is subject to ratification by the Public Power of the Nation in accordance with its constitutional provisions."

RESERVATION OF THE PERUVIAN DELEGATION:

9.—As to the Resolution on Pacific Solution of Conflicts:

"Peru accepts the proposal of the Haitian Delegation with the reservation that the Committee shall function only at the request of the interested parties."

[Here follow signatures.]

ADDITIONAL RESERVATION OF THE CHILEAN DELEGATION:

As to the Act of Habana (XX):

"The Chilean Delegation, at the time of signing the present Final Act, makes reservation in addition to the reservation set forth in yesterday's Private Plenary Session, of the rights of Chile in Antarctica."

* For additional reservation by Chile, see *infra*.

CONVENTION

The Governments represented at the Second Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics,

Considering:

One. That the American Republics have formulated at the Second Consultative Meeting the Act of Habana with regard to the destiny of colonies of non-American countries located in this hemisphere as well as with respect to the provisional administration of such colonies;

Two. That as a result of the events which are taking place in the European continent situations may develop in the territories of the possessions which some of the belligerent nations have in the Americas which may extinguish or materially impair the sovereignty which they exercise over them, or leave their government without a leader, thus creating a state of danger to the peace of the continent and a state of affairs in which the rule of law, order, and respect for life, liberty and the property of inhabitants may disappear;

Three. That the American Republics consider that force cannot constitute the basis of rights, and they condemn all violence whether under the form of conquest, of stipulations which may have been imposed by the belligerents in the clauses of a treaty, or by any other process;

Four. That any transfer, or attempted transfer, of the sovereignty, jurisdiction, possession or any interest in or control over any such region to another non-American State, would be regarded by the American Republics as against American sentiments and principles and the rights of American States to maintain their security and political independence;

Five. That no such transfer or attempt to transfer or acquire any interest or right in any such region, directly or indirectly, would be recognized or accepted by the American Republics no matter what form was employed to attain such purposes;

Six. That by virtue of a principle of American international law, recognized by various conferences, the acquisition of territories by force cannot be permitted;

Seven. That the American Republics, through their respective government agencies, reserve the right to judge whether any transfer or attempted transfer of sovereignty, jurisdiction, cession or incorporation of geographic regions in the Americas, possessed by European countries up to September 1, 1939, has the effect of impairing their political independence even though no formal transfer or change in the status of such region or regions shall have taken place;

Eight. That in the cases foreseen, as well as any others which might leave the government of such regions without a leader, it is, therefore, necessary to establish a provisional administrative regime for such regions until such time as their definitive regime is established by the free determination of their people;

Nine. That the American Republics, as an international community which acts strongly and integrally, using as a basis political and juridical principles which they have applied for more than a century, have the unquestionable right, in order to preserve their unity and security, to take such regions under their administration and to deliberate as to their destinies, in accordance with their respective degrees of political and economic development;

Ten. That the provisional and transitory character of the measures agreed to does not imply an oversight or abrogation of the principle of non-intervention which regulates inter-American life, a principle proclaimed by the American Institute, recognized by the meeting of jurists held at Rio de Janeiro and fully reaffirmed at the Seventh International American Conference held at Montevideo;

Eleven. That this community has therefore international juridical capacity to act in this manner;

Twelve. That in this case, the most appropriate regime is that of a provisional administration; and that this system entails no danger because the American Republics do not entertain any purpose whatsoever of territorial aggrandizement;

Thirteen. That the establishment of a special provisional regime in the present convention and in the Act of Habana concerning the provisional administration of European colonies and possessions in the Americas does not eliminate or modify the system of consultation agreed upon at Buenos Aires, confirmed at Lima, and practiced at Panama and Habana.

Fourteen. Being desirous of protecting their peace and safety and of promoting the interests of any of the regions herein referred to which may fall within the purview of the foregoing recitations, have resolved to conclude the following convention:

I

If a non-American State shall directly or indirectly attempt to replace another non-American State in the sovereignty or control which it exercised over any territory located in the Americas, thus threatening the peace of the continent, such territory shall automatically come under the provisions of this convention and shall be submitted to a provisional administrative regime.

II

The administration shall be exercised, as may be considered advisable in each case, by one or more American States, with their previous approval.

III

When the administration shall have been established for any region it shall be exercised in the interest of the security of the Americas, and for the benefit of the region under administration, with a view to its welfare and progress, until such time as the region is in a position to govern itself or is restored to its former status, whenever the latter is compatible with the security of the American Republics.

IV

The administration of the region shall be exercised under conditions which shall guarantee freedom of conscience and of worship, subject to the regulations which public order and good habits may demand.

V

The administration shall enforce the local laws coordinating them with the purposes of this convention, but it may furthermore adopt such measures as may be necessary to meet situations in which such laws do not exist.

VI

In all that concerns commerce and industry, the American nations shall enjoy the same situation and benefits, and the administrator is forbidden to establish a privileged position for itself or its nationals or for certain states. Open economic relations shall be maintained with all countries on a reciprocity basis.

VII

Natives of the region shall participate, as citizens, in public administration and in the courts of justice without further qualification than their capacity so to do.

VIII

To the extent that it may be practicable, rights of every sort shall be governed by local law and custom, and vested rights shall be protected in accordance with such law.

IX

Forced labor shall be abolished in the regions where it exists.

X

The administration shall provide facilities for education of all kinds with the two-fold

purpose of developing the wealth of the region and improving the living conditions of the population, especially as regards public and individual hygiene and preparation for the exercise of political autonomy as soon as possible.

XI

The natives of a region under administration shall have their own Organic Act which the administration shall establish, consulting the people in whatever manner is possible.

XII

The administration shall submit an annual report to the inter-American organization entrusted with the control of the regions under administration, of the manner in which it has fulfilled its functions, attaching thereto copies of its accounts and of the measures adopted in the region during the year.

XIII

The organization referred to in the preceding article shall be competent to take cognizance of the petitions submitted by inhabitants of the region through the medium of the administration, with reference to the exercise of the provisional administration. The administration shall transmit, with this petition, such observations as it may deem proper.

XIV

The first administration shall be granted for a period of three years. At the end of this period, if necessary, it shall be renewed for successive periods not longer than ten years.

XV

The expenses incurred in the exercise of the administration shall be defrayed with the revenues of the region under administration but in case they are insufficient the deficit shall be met by the State or States which act as administrators.

XVI

A commission to be known as the "Inter-American Commission for Territorial Administration" is hereby established, to be composed of a representative from each one of the States which ratifies this convention; it shall be the international organization to which this convention refers. Once this convention has become effective, any country which ratifies it may convoke the first meeting proposing the city in which it is to be held. The Commission shall elect its chairman, complete its organization and fix its definitive seat. Two-thirds of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum and two-thirds of the members present may adopt decisions.

XVII

The Commission is authorized to establish a provisional administration in the regions to which the present convention refers; allow such administration to be exercised by the number of States which it may determine in each case, and supervise its exercise under the terms of the preceding articles.

XVIII

None of the provisions contained in the present convention refers to territories or possessions which are the subject of dispute or claims between European powers and one or more of the Republics of the Americas.

XIX

The present convention is open for signature by the American Republics at the city of Habana and shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in conformity with their constitutional procedures. The Secretary of State of the Republic of Cuba shall transmit at the earliest possible date authentic certified copies to the governments for the aforementioned purpose of ratification. The instrument of ratification shall be deposited in the archives of

the Pan American Union in Washington, which shall notify the signatory governments of said deposit. Such notification shall be considered as an exchange of ratifications.

XX

The present convention shall enter into force when two-thirds of the American Republics have deposited their respective instruments of ratification.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, having deposited their full powers found to be in due and proper form, sign this convention on behalf of their respective Governments and affix thereto their seals on the dates appearing opposite their signatures.

RESERVATIONS

RESERVATION OF THE CHILEAN DELEGATION

1.—The Chilean Delegation, convinced of the necessity of effecting practically the continental solidarity, approves the resolution, making clear that Chile shall only acquire commitments and responsibilities when the said resolutions shall have been ratified by its constitutional organisms.

RESERVATION OF THE ARGENTINE DELEGATION

2.—The Delegate of the Argentine Republic in signing this Act places on record that it does not refer to or include the Malvinas Islands, because the latter do not constitute a colony or possession of any European nation, since they are a part of the Argentine territory and are included within its dominion and sovereignty, as was stated at the Panama meeting, which statement he considers reiterated hereby in iits entirety, and also with reference to other southern Argentine regions as he has stated in the deliberations of this Commission. He likewise states that the signing of this Act and Resolution does not affect and leaves intact his Government's powers established in the constitutional norms which obtain in Argentina, with respect to the procedure applicable in order that this Act and Resolution may acquire validity, force, and effectiveness.

RESERVATION OF THE COLOMBIAN DELEGATION

3.—I vote in the affirmative with the suggestion that I shall sign the Convention, subject to the approval by my Government and the constitutional standards of my country.

RESERVATION OF THE VENEZUELA DELEGATION

4.—The Venezuelan Delegation signs with the understanding that the Convention concerning the colonial possessions remains subject to the public powers of the nation, in accordance with its constitutional provisions.

ADDITIONAL RESERVATION OF THE CHILEAN DELEGATION

5.—The Chilean Delegation, at the time of signing this Convention, in addition to the reservation set forth at yesterday's Meeting, makes reservation of Chile's rights in Antarctica.

[Here follow signatures.]

EXCHANGE PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS

[Released to the press August 19]

Professor and student exchanges have now been arranged with five of the American republics under the Buenos Aires Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations.[9] In addition to two American students who are already in Chile,[10] fellowships have been awarded to students of the United States by the Governments of Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Panama, and Venezuela. The Government of Venezuela has agreed to receive an exchange professor from the United States, and negotiations are in progress concerning similar decisions made by several other countries. Four graduate students from Chile have been selected by the United States Government for a year's study in educational institutions in this country. At the present time a panel of graduate students from Paraguay is under consideration by the United States. It is anticipated that before the commencement of the academic year in September, presentation of similar panels will be made by several of the other governments.

The Government of Costa Rica has selected Miss Edith Alida Bronson, of Evanston, Illinois, as an exchange student in that Republic Miss Bronson was chosen from a panel of five students submitted to the Government of Costa Rica by the United States on March 31, 1940. For research in Costa Rica, Miss Bronson, secretary of the Department of Romance Languages of Northwestern University, proposes to study the dramatic literatures of the South and Central American countries with special attention to Costa Rica.

Another student selected was unable to accept, and the Costa Rican Government has been asked for an alternative name.

The Dominican Republic has announced the selection as exchange students of Mr. Charles Christian Hauch, of Chicago, Illinois, and Mr. Joseph John Montllor, of New York, New York. Mr. Hauch is at present working for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Chicago, from which he received his Master's degree in 1936. His field of activity has been political science and international relations. He plans to continue his study on the history of the Dominican Republic since 1844. Mr. Montllor is a graduate student at Columbia University. He plans to devote his attention during his stay in the Dominican Republic to a study of the history of diplomatic relations between that republic and the United States, using Dominican sources.

The Government of Panama has announced the selection of one American graduate student to pursue advanced work in that Republic. Mr. James S. Triolo, Jr., of Alameda, California, has been chosen for this exchange service. Mr. Triolo holds the degree of Master of Arts from Stanford University and has spent some time as a teacher of the social sciences, English, and Spanish in the secondary schools of California. He proposes to continue his study of diplomatic relations between the United States and Panama during the period of time that he serves as an exchange student in that Republic.

The Government of Venezuela has chosen Dr. George William Luttermoser of Detroit, Michigan, as exchange student. Dr. Luttermoser holds the degree of Doctor of Science from the School of Hygiene of The Johns Hopkins University and has spent several summers at the biological station of the University of Michi-

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[9] Treaty Series No. 928.

[10] See the *Bulletin* of March 9, 1940 (vol. II, no. 37), pp. 279–281.

gan. He plans to devote his attention during his year in Venezuela to studying the nature of the immunity developed against the blood-fluke disease. Dr. Luttermoser is now serving as parasitologist with the Bureau of Animal Husbandry of the United States Department of Agriculture.

As exchange professor from the United States, the Government of Venezuela has selected Dr. Charles C. Griffin, assistant professor of history at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York. Dr. Griffin holds degrees from Harvard and Columbia Universities. He has served as research assistant of the Library of Congress and since 1934 as a member of the faculty of Vassar College. His principal interest in historical research has been the period of emancipation of the Spanish-American nations. In 1937 he published a study entitled *The United States and the Disruption of the Spanish Empire, 1810–1822.* Dr. Griffin plans to leave for Venezuela in September to take up his teaching and research activities in that Republic.

The Chilean students selected by the United States for a year of study in this country are Señor Jorge del Canto Schram, of Santiago; Señora María Marchant de González Vera, of Santiago; Señor Carlos E. Salazar Justiniano, of Santiago; and Señor Leopoldo Seguel Fuentes, of Yungay (Ñuble). Señor del Canto expects to continue his studies in economic geography and international commerce, which he pursued during the past academic year at the University of California. Señora de González Vera, who has specialized in English and education, plans to do further graduate work in these fields. Señor Salazar will continue his studies in the field of engineering at the University of Indiana, while Señor Seguel will do graduate work in mathematics at Oregon State College.

Under the terms of the Buenos Aires Convention, it is possible, if one country manifests its intention of not sending students to the United States, to award those fellowships to another participating country. Two additional graduate fellowships were therefore granted to Chile, making a total of four.

The Buenos Aires Convention was signed by each of the 21 American republics at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace held in Buenos Aires in 1936. The exchange program is directed toward the development of a more realistic understanding between the peoples of the Western Hemisphere. Emphasizing the essential reciprocity of cultural relations, the exchanges are designed to make available to the people of the other American republics a more accurate knowledge of the progress of science, the humanities, the technology, and the artistic achievements of the United States. In receiving the visiting professors, teachers, and graduate students from those nations the program affords a similar diffusion in this country of the intellectual attainments of their people.

The expenses involved in the exchange program are shared by the participating governments. The nominating government will pay the round-trip travel costs of students, together with other incidental expenses. The receiving government will pay tuition, subsidiary expenses, and board and lodging at the institutions in which the visiting students are enrolled.

The Department of State has been assisted in choosing the panels of students and professors by a Committee on Exchange Fellowships and Professorships. This committee, in collaboration with the Department and with the United States Office of Education of the Federal Security Agency, drew up the standards and application forms for fellowships and professorships under the Convention. The minimum requirements were designed to assure the two-fold purpose of making available to the qualified student in this country opportunity to pursue advanced study in the other American republics and to afford opportunity for applications from all sections of the United States.

OFFICE FOR COORDINATION OF COMMERCIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

ORDER ESTABLISHING THE OFFICE FOR COORDINATION OF COMMERCIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Pursuant to authority vested in it by section 2 of the Act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 649), the Council of National Defense, with the approval of the President, hereby establishes as a subordinate body to the Council an office to be known as the Office for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics, at the head of which there shall be a Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics (hereinafter referred to as the Coordinator). The Coordinator shall serve as such without compensation but shall be entitled to actual and necessary transportation, subsistence and other expense incidental to the performance of his duties.

The Coordinator shall:

(1) establish and maintain liaison between the Advisory Commission, the several departments and establishments of the Government and with such other agencies, public or private, as the Coordinator may deem necessary or desirable to insure proper coordination of, and economy and efficiency in, the activities of the Government with respect to Hemisphere defense, with particular reference to the commercial and cultural aspects of the problem, and shall also be available to assist in the coordination and carrying out of the purposes of Public Resolution No. 83—76th Congress (H. J. Res. 367);

(2) be a member and chairman of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Inter-American affairs, which shall include the President of the Export-Import Bank, one designate from each of the following Departments: State, Agriculture, Treasury, and Commerce, and such representatives from other agencies and departments as may be needed from time to time, the Committee to consider and correlate proposals of the Government with respect to Hemisphere defense, commercial and cultural relations and to make recommendations to the appropriate Government departments and agencies;

(3) be responsible directly to the President, to whom he shall submit reports and recommendations with respect to the activities of his office;

(4) review existing laws, coordinate research by the several Federal agencies, and recommend to the Inter-Departmental Committee such new legislation as may be deemed essential to the effective realization of the basic objectives of the Government's program;

(5) be charged with the formulation and the execution of a program in cooperation with the State Department which, by effective use of Governmental and private facilities in such fields as the arts and sciences, education and travel, the radio, the press, and the cinema, will further national defense and strengthen the bonds between the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

Nelson A. Rockefeller is hereby appointed Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics.

HENRY L. STIMSON,
Secretary of War.

FRANK KNOX,
Secretary of the Navy.

HAROLD L. ICKES,
Secretary of the Interior.

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

ROBERT H. HINCKLEY,
Acting Secretary of Commerce.

C. V. MCLAUGHLIN,
Acting Secretary of Labor.

Approved:

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,
The White House,
August 16, 1940.

DEATH OF LEON TROTSKY

[Released to the press August 24]

In response to an inquiry from the American Consul at Mexico City, the Department has informed him that it perceives no reason for bringing Mr. Trotsky's body to the United States and that to do so would be inappropriate.

Europe

NOTE TO GERMANY ON THE COURSE OF THE "AMERICAN LEGION"

[Released to the press August 18]

The American Chargé in Berlin, Mr. Alexander W. Kirk, was instructed on the afternoon of August 17 to deliver to the German Foreign Office a communication, the text of which follows:

"The Government of the United States desires first to point out that the course on which it was proposed that the *American Legion* should sail from Petsamo to New York was indicated to the German Government through the American Embassy at Berlin on August ninth, together with a statement of the distinguishing characteristics of the ship for her ready identification and a statement that she was scheduled to sail from Petsamo on August 16, in sufficient time for the German Government to notify the appropriate German authorities so as to assure the vessel against attack by the German fighting forces. The United States Government was informed on August thirteenth that the German Foreign Office had stated that the appropriate German authorities had been informed of the date of departure, course and description of the *American Legion*, the understanding being that the vessel would depart on August 16 and, if she should depart at a later date, then the Foreign Office would again have to be notified three days before the actual departure since otherwise it would not be possible to give informatory instructions to the appropriate German authorities. The German Foreign Office called attention to its previous communications to the American Embassy on the subject of the *American Legion*, in which the Foreign Office had stated that instructions to the German combatant forces with respect to possible action against neutral ships were, in accordance with international rules, and the German Prize Law Codes, limited to merchant ships. The Foreign Office had further stated that it was, therefore, out of the question that German forces should stop neutral vessels of war or take any other measures against them and that in view of those facts there was no occasion, in the opinion of the German Government, to give any special assurances with regard to a neutral war vessel. The German Government was, however, prepared to notify the German forces for their information in order to avoid confusion with enemy warships that an American war vessel (namely, the *American Legion*) would travel on a specified course at a specified time.

"Subsequently, and not until the late afternoon of August 14, as reported to the American Government that same day, the Foreign Office stated that the German Air Force had pointed out that the proposed course of the *American Legion*, passing between N. Rona and Cape Wrath, would bring the vessel into the field of dangerous air operations, and that the German authorities, therefore, recommended a more northern route. Upon inquiry of the Foreign Office as to how much advance notice of the change of course of the vessel would be required by the Foreign Office in order that it might effect complete notification of all German combat units the vessel might encounter, the answer was made that if such notice were received by noon, Berlin time, August 15 there would be time to effect proper notification and

the vessel could leave Petsamo August 16 as scheduled.

"Under instructions of the United States Government, on August 14, the attention of the Foreign Office was invited to the assurances which it had given that the appropriate German authorities had been duly informed of the date of departure, course and description of the *American Legion*, and it was asked to stand by its original acceptance of the course of the *American Legion*. In reply, Dr. Ritter of the Foreign Office stated that if the American Government insisted on the ship following the proposed course, then the German Government had nothing to do but accept the decision, pointing out again the great danger involved. Dr. Ritter also stated that the Foreign Office had merely agreed to notify the appropriate German authorities for their information of the course and description of the vessel, and that it had never guaranteed the safe conduct of the vessel for assurances of safe conduct could only be given in the cases of merchant vessels and not in the cases of naval vessels, in which category the *American Legion* falls. The United States Government considers in that connection, that Dr. Ritter's statement was hardly in line with the previous communication of the Foreign Office, referred to above, when the Foreign Office stated that there was no occasion, in the opinion of the German Government, to give any special assurances with regard to a neutral war vessel since it was out of the question that German forces should stop neutral vessels of war or take any other measures against them, and that the German forces would be notified in order to avoid confusion of the *American Legion* with enemy warships.

"Following the United States Government's learning of Dr. Ritter's conversation, and of the American Chargé d'Affaires' communication of the Foreign Office's note in confirmation of the conversation, the subject of the course to be followed by the *American Legion* had the serious and protracted consideration of the United States Government. However, it was determined that no other practical course existed for the vessel to follow than that proposed, the vessel to sail on August 16 as scheduled and already notified to all the belligerent governments. As instructed by his Government, the American Chargé d'Affaires informed the German Foreign Office on August 15 accordingly, and stated that the Government of the United States consequently reverted to its original communication to the German Government on the subject and took note of the fact that the German Government had brought the voyage of the vessel to the attention of its appropriate agencies.

"The United States Government is of the opinion, therefore, that the German Government received sufficient advance notice of the sailing of the *American Legion* from Petsamo on the date scheduled and the course to be followed, to take every precaution against attack on the vessel by the German combat forces. The German Government acknowledged the receipt of this notification prior to the vessel's departure and stated that the appropriate German authorities had been informed of the date of departure, course, and description of the vessel. The German Government did not give assurance of safe conduct for the vessel but explained that there was no occasion to give any such assurance with regard to the vessel as it was out of the question that German forces should stop the vessel or take any other measures against her. All the other belligerent governments have given assurance of safe conduct for the vessel for her sailing on the date scheduled and on the course indicated.

"The German Government now points out that it did not receive final notification of the ship's departure from Petsamo on August 16 until noon of that day and that the American Embassy at Berlin had been informed that August 15 was the latest date for such notification of the intended route. However, the stipulation of the German Foreign Office that it be notified by noon, Berlin time, August 15, with respect to the vessel's course was in reply to the Embassy's inquiry as to how much advance notice of the change of course of the vessel would be required by the Foreign Office. Since no change was made in the course of the vessel,

further advance notice became entirely unnecessary.

"Stated briefly, the German Government has on several occasions during the conversations about the voyage of the *American Legion* stated that the vessel in question as a public vessel of the United States, actually being a transport of the United States Army, needed no safe conduct from the German Government because safe conducts were reserved only for merchant vessels. The German Government having repeatedly made that statement and having stated also that they would notify their armed forces of the route on which it was informed the vessel would proceed and of the date of her departure from Petsamo and of the description of the vessel, and having assured the Government of the United States that it had actually notified its armed forces of the route, date of sailing and description of the *American Legion*, and in continuing reliance upon the original statements of the German Government, the American Chargé d'Affaires is instructed to inform the German Government that under the circumstances above related the Government of the United States expects that the vessel will not suffer molestation by any action undertaken by the German armed forces."

Canada

PERMANENT JOINT BOARD ON DEFENSE, UNITED STATES AND CANADA

[Released to the press by the White House August 18]

The following joint statement was issued by President Roosevelt and the Prime Minister of Canada, W. L. Mackenzie King:

"The Prime Minister and the President have discussed the mutual problems of defense in relation to the safety of Canada and the United States.

"It has been agreed that a Permanent Joint Board on Defense shall be set up at once by the two countries.

"This Permanent Joint Board on Defense shall commence immediate studies relating to sea, land, and air problems including personnel and matériel.

"It will consider in the broad sense the defense of the north half of the Western Hemisphere.

"The Permanent Joint Board on Defense will consist of four or five members from each country, most of them from the services. It will meet shortly."

[Released to the press by the White House August 22]

On August 22, 1940, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada appointed the following members to serve on the Joint Permanent Board on Defense, United States and Canada, which will hold its first meeting in Ottawa on August 26, 1940:

For the United States:

Hon. Fiorello H. La Guardia, President, United States Conference of Mayors

Lt. Gen. Stanley D. Embick, Commanding the Fourth Corps Area; Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.

Capt. Harry W. Hill, United States Navy, War Plans Division, Office of Chief of Naval Operations

Comdr. Forrest P. Sherman, United States Navy

Lt. Col. Joseph T. McNarney, United States Army Air Corps

Mr. John D. Hickerson, Assistant Chief, Division of European Affairs, Department of State, to be Secretary of the American section of the Joint Board

For Canada:

Mr. O. M. Biggar, K.C.

Brigadier K. Stuart, D.S.O., M.C., Deputy Chief, General Staff

Captain L. W. Murray, R.C.N., Deputy Chief, Naval Staff

Air Commander A. A. L. Cuffe, Air member, Air Staff, Royal Canadian Air Force

Mr. Hugh L. Kennleyside, Counselor, Department of External Affairs, to be Secretary of the Canadian section of the Joint Board

Traffic in Arms, Tin-Plate Scrap, etc.

MONTHLY STATISTICS

[Released to the press August 21]

NOTE: The figures relating to arms, the licenses for the export of which were revoked before they were used, have been subtracted from the figures appearing in the cumulative column of the table below in regard to arms-export licenses issued. These latter figures are therefore net figures. They are not yet final and definitive since licenses may be amended or revoked at any time before being used. They are, however, accurate as of the date of this press release.

The statistics of actual exports in these releases are believed to be substantially complete. It is possible, however, that some shipments are not included. If this proves to be the fact, statistics in regard to such shipments will be included in the cumulative figures in later releases.

ARMS-EXPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for export by the Secretary of State during the year 1940 up to and including the month of July.

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 31, 1940
Albania	IV (1)		$57.00
Angola	I (4)		24.00
	V (1)		3,200.00
	(2)	$125.00	630.00
Total		125.00	3,854.00
Argentina	I (2)	884.00	24,095.50
	(4)		5,415.00
	(5)		2,300.00
	III (2)		5,141.84
	IV (1)		$57.00
	(2)		6,481.00
	V (1)	6,000.00	40,025.00
	(2)	16,430.00	171,662.71
	(3)		40,937.50
	VII (1)	19.84	29.84
	(2)		87,961.51
Total		26,883.84	391,811.90
Australia	I (1)	52.59	499.12
	(4)	76.01	534.09
	III (1)		1,509,520.00
	(2)		13,680.00
	IV (1)		271.55
	(2)		509.00
	V (1)	17,300.00	25,648.00
	(2)	12,991.15	857,737.25
	(3)	675,000.00	2,084,705.00
	VII (1)	15,200.00	33,474.86
Total		720,619.75	4,526,578.87
Bahrein Islands	IV (1)		136.00
Belgian Congo	I (4)		17.29
	IV (2)		1.87
Total			19.16
Belgium	I (1)		217.00
	(2)		103,200.00
	(4)		28,779.00
	III (1)		2,292,000.00
	IV (2)		69.00
	V (1)		20,745.00
	(2)		243,957.00
	(3)		419,400.00
Total			3,108,367.00
Bermuda	I (4)		16.00
	IV (1)	84.70	84.70
	(2)	35.00	35.00
	V (1)		8,000.00
Total		119.70	8,135.70

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued: July 1940	Value of export licenses issued: 7 months ending July 31, 1940
Bolivia	I (4)	$542.00	$1,703.00
	IV (2)		1,285.00
	V (1)		6,500.00
	(2)		64.60
	(3)		45,384.00
	VII (1)		1,953.68
	(2)		1.50
Total		542.00	56,891.78
Brazil	I (1)	158.00	987.00
	(2)		5,438.00
	(4)	388.00	5,958.00
	III (1)		978,200.00
	IV (1)	12,500.00	19,312.75
	(2)	1,806.00	21,642.14
	V (1)	206,500.00	551,653.00
	(2)	958.80	103,463.86
	(3)	39,000.00	278,009.50
Total		261,310.80	1,964,664.25
British Guiana	IV (2)		6.82
	V (1)		2,500.00
	(3)	2,500.00	2,500.00
	VII (1)	791.16	1,108.84
Total		3,291.16	6,115.66
British Honduras	I (4)	12.00	12.00
	IV (2)	80.00	80.00
	VII (1)		129.20
	(2)		108.30
Total		92.00	329.50
British North Borneo	I (4)		2.43
Burma	I (2)	400.00	400.00
	(4)	60.52	133.54
	IV (1)		755.25
	(2)	92.78	136.00
Total		553.30	1,424.79
Canada	I (1)	611,969.93	642,209.89
	(2)	65,293.50	104,498.97
	(3)	40,668.00	40,668.00
	(4)	184,381.51	318,193.86
	(5)	154.00	90,154.00
	III (1)	2,815,194.00	18,578,194.00
	(2)	350.00	4,141.00
	IV (1)	3,532.16	13,053.56
	(2)	505.03	51,058.84
	V (1)	18,650.00	786,026.57
	(2)	7,187,488.12	8,676,931.90
	(3)	9,194,066.76	10,850,248.61
	VI (2)	8.00	36,008.00
	VII (1)	28,628.44	115,659.85
	(2)	3,488.00	44,239.75
Total		20,154,377.45	40,351,286.80
Chile	I (2)		$2,970.00
	(4)	$9,192.00	9,530.00
	(5)		5,450.00
	(6)	3,630.00	3,630.00
	IV (1)	4,985.00	52,350.00
	(2)		5,484.26
	V (1)		3,500.00
	(2)	41.00	3,423.50
	(3)		30,535.00
	VII (1)		15.00
	(2)		12,607.15
Total		17,848.00	129,494.91
China	I (2)		352,440.00
	III (1)		2,529,106.22
	(2)	40,672.16	137,950.10
	IV (1)		178.60
	(2)		5.00
	V (1)	62,200.00	156,800.00
	(2)	123,249.19	2,355,180.63
	(3)		2,196,955.35
	VII (1)		1,018,225.56
	(2)		361,000.00
Total		226,121.35	9,107,841.46
Colombia	I (1)	30.00	30.00
	(4)	112.00	157.00
	IV (1)	306.00	2,017.90
	(2)	256.00	667.76
	V (1)		333,750.00
	(2)	1,320.00	2,812.00
	(3)	3,500.00	47,495.00
	VII (1)		1,027.31
	(2)		1,965.00
Total		5,524.00	389,921.97
Costa Rica	I (4)		4.00
	IV (1)		137.30
	(2)	120.00	136.25
	V (1)		25,000.00
	(2)		2,967.62
	(3)		13,104.70
	VII (1)		1,646.26
Total		120.00	42,996.13
Cuba	I (2)		70.00
	(4)	130,655.00	131,144.00
	IV (1)	870.00	3,315.50
	(2)	1,492.00	9,223.00
	V (1)		1,700.00
	(2)	1,800.00	4,500.00
	(3)		2,000.00
	VII (1)	44.00	3,005.80
	(2)		751.00
Total		134,861.00	155,709.30
Curaçao	I (1)	585.00	585.00
	(4)	77.39	77.39

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued: July 1940	Value of export licenses issued: 7 months ending July 31, 1940
Curaçao—Continued.	IV (1)	$654.50	$654.50
	(2)	208.64	214.64
	V (1)		307,425.00
	(2)		1,798.76
	(3)		57,950.00
	VII (2)		17.50
Total		1,525.53	368,722.79
Denmark	V (3)		2,040.00
Dominican Republic	IV (1)	510.00	867.00
	(2)	328.00	843.00
	V (2)		600.00
	VII (1)		1,501.80
Total		838.00	3,811.80
Ecuador	I (1)		169.72
	(4)		201.00
	IV (1)	33.00	156.00
	(2)		18,483.00
	V (2)	1,022.00	1,022.00
	VII (1)		226.00
	(2)		900.00
Total		1,055.00	21,157.72
Egypt	I (2)		837.50
	(3)		3,310.00
	(4)		1,680.21
	IV (1)		388.00
	(2)		752.31
	V (1)		16,993.00
	(2)		60.00
Total			24,021.02
El Salvador	I (1)	125,000.00	125,052.00
	(4)	20.00	1,111.00
	III (1)		18,200.00
	IV (1)		76.00
	(2)	24.00	6,460.00
	V (2)		375.00
	VII (2)		8,350.00
Total		125,044.00	159,624.00
Finland	I (2)		19,660.00
	(3)		538,569.60
	(4)		3,806,493.89
	IV (1)		951.50
	V (2)	4,449.00	26,783.25
	VII (2)	45,900.00	565,900.00
Total		50,349.00	4,958,358.24
France	I (1)		201,488.00
	(2)		4,887,420.71
	(3)		1,700,195.00
	(4)		7,321,998.50
	(5)		499,000.00
	III (1)		33,086,853.00
	(2)		10,337.00
France—Continued.	IV (1)		$30.00
	(2)		376,315.00
	V (1)		730,000.00
	(2)		13,010,790.51
	(3)		1,493,167.00
	VII (1)		2.00
	(2)		56,593.00
Total			*63,374,189.72
French Indochina	I (1)		78.50
	(4)		51.00
	IV (1)		3,836.00
	(2)		11.00
	V (1)	$125,000.00	125,000.00
	(2)	6,875.60	6,875.60
	(3)	21,554.00	21,554.00
Total		153,429.60	157,406.10
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	I (1)		5,530,370.00
	(2)	1,934,787.50	17,410,203.44
	(3)	501,552.00	3,598,126.52
	(4)	458,284.12	27,487,506.02
	(5)	270,875.50	484,177.10
	III (1)	103,697,065.00	175,463,678.85
	(2)	66,733.80	102,733.80
	IV (1)	4,184.00	1,079,850.36
	(2)	718,259.34	2,717,834.40
	V (1)	53,075.00	61,075.00
	(2)	4,084,771.27	5,262,728.81
	(3)	19,886,579.92	20,863,246.12
	VII (1)	60,380.00	8,900,168.94
	(2)	82,424.80	2,123,039.80
Total		131,818,972.25	271,084,739.16
Greece	I (3)		150.00
	(4)		50.00
	(5)		90,900.00
	IV (1)		21.00
Total			91,121.00
Greenland	I (1)		1,015.48
	(2)		578.30
	(3)		6,674.65
	(4)		1,731.57
Total			10,000.00
Guatemala	IV (1)		186.00
	(2)		1,340.00
	VII (1)		226.80
	(2)	2,100.00	5,164.00
Total		2,100.00	6,916.08

* The apparent discrepancy between the values reported for the arms, ammunition, and implements of war authorized to be exported to France during the period Jan. 1–July 31, 1940, and the corresponding figures for periods covered in previous press releases, is due to the large number of licenses authorizing the exportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to France which were canceled during June and July at the request of the licensees.

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued: July 1940	Value of export licenses issued: 7 months ending July 31, 1940
Haiti	IV (1)		$1,365.05
	(2)		23.00
	V (1)		7,000.00
	VII (1)		24.30
Total			8,412.35
Honduras	I (4)		432.00
	IV (1)		388.00
	(2)		1,528.00
	V (2)		4,238.00
	VII (2)		131.00
Total			6,717.00
Hong Kong	I (1)		2,017.75
	(4)		1,123.10
	IV (1)		7,363.00
	(2)		67.75
	V (2)	$1,500.00	22,832.00
	(3)	8,250.00	24,750.00
	VI (2)		120.00
Total		9,750.00	58,273.60
Iceland	IV (1)		1,920.00
	(2)	280.00	374.00
	V (1)		7,890.00
	(2)		763.00
	VII (2)		65.00
Total		280.00	11,012.00
India	I (1)	994.90	3,437.39
	(4)	1,081.81	7,326.87
	IV (1)	277.94	3,818.58
	(2)		780.55
	V (1)		67,500.00
	(2)		1,496.40
	(3)		1,000.00
	VI (2)		882.00
Total		2,354.65	86,241.79
Iran	I (2)	37,500.00	37,500.00
	III (1)	760,000.00	760,000.00
	V (1)		112,000.00
Total		797,500.00	909,500.00
Iraq	III (2)		27,165.00
Ireland	V (1)	118,680.00	235,503.00
	(2)		3,270.60
	(3)		21,221.00
Total		118,680.00	259,994.60
Italy	V (2)		13,610.00
Jamaica	IV (1)		123.00
	(2)		41.45
Total			164.45

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued: July 1940	Value of export licenses issued: 7 months ending July 31, 1940
Kenya	I (1)		$107.00
	(4)	$226.94	461.94
	IV (1)		198.00
	(2)		191.00
Total		226.94	957.94
Leeward Islands	VII (2)		162.45
Macau	I (2)		555.00
Mauritius	I (4)		137.00
Mexico	I (1)	25.35	134.20
	(5)		112.50
	IV (1)	3,678.00	14,526.00
	(2)	264.00	476.00
	V (1)	43,350.00	406,132.40
	(2)	252.40	7,355.40
	(3)		37,255.00
	VI (2)		112.50
	VII (1)		8,040.25
	(2)	8,150.00	40,912.00
Total		55,719.75	515,056.25
Mozambique	I (1)		116.00
	(4)		154.61
	V (1)		282,000.00
	(2)		17,144.00
	(3)		55,710.00
Total			355,124.61
Netherlands	I (2)		12,866.00
	(4)		47.50
	(5)		155.00
	V (2)		17,942.19
	(3)		63,300.00
Total			94,310.69
Netherlands Indies	I (2)		72,050.00
	(4)		658.74
	(5)		920,200.00
	III (1)	4,144,000.00	5,616,250.10
	(2)	9,081.90	9,081.90
	IV (1)	11,936.95	62,631.85
	(2)	5,978.03	6,689.03
	V (1)	204,950.00	622,056.12
	(2)	59,567.00	214,265.00
	(3)	19,000.00	232,510.79
	VII (1)		338.80
Total		4,454,513.88	7,756,732.33
New Caledonia	I (4)		923.82
Newfoundland	I (1)		118.50
	(4)	205.00	300.24
	IV (1)	20.62	1,934.12
	(2)	44.42	240.32
Total		270.04	2,593.18

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued: July 1940	Value of export licenses issued: 7 months ending July 31, 1940
New Guinea, Territory of	IV (2)		$17.25
	V (2)		1,250.00
Total			1,267.25
New Zealand	I (4)	$266,750.00	266,750.00
	III (1)		1,916,870.00
	IV (1)		202.00
	V (2)	1,910.45	161,527.45
	(3)		130,230.00
	VII (1)	4,920.00	11,045.00
Total		273,580.45	2,486,624.45
Nicaragua	I (1)	62,500.00	62,500.00
	(2)	9,000.00	9,000.00
	V (2)		480.00
	(3)		870.00
	VII (1)		1,292.00
Total		71,500.00	74,142.00
Nigeria	I (2)	278.50	278.50
	(4)		21.00
	IV (1)	30.25	30.25
	(2)	89.04	89.04
Total		397.79	418.79
Northern Rhodesia	IV (1)		25.50
Norway	I (1)		70.00
	(2)		450.00
	(4)		36,545.00
	III (1)		712,000.00
	(2)		280.00
	IV (1)		222.00
	(2)		121.00
	V (1)		2,200.00
	(2)		39,604.00
	(3)		1,515.00
Total			793,007.00
Palestine	V (3)		400.00
Panama	I (1)		12,500.00
	(2)		3,900.00
	(4)		6,600.00
	IV (1)	12.75	8,804.75
	(2)		1,207.00
	V (1)	25,000.00	27,866.00
	(2)		74.00
	(3)		580.00
	VII (1)	4.86	2,262.46
Total		25,017.61	63,794.21
Paraguay	I (4)	101.80	384.80
	IV (2)	4,226.45	12,150.45
Total		4,328.25	12,535.25
Peru	IV (1)	$189.90	$7,550.90
	(2)		240.00
	V (1)		393,138.50
	(2)		5,761.00
	(3)		62,209.00
	VII (1)		1,000.00
	(2)		1,130.50
Total		189.90	471,029.90
Portugal	I (1)		51.80
	(4)		44.00
	III (1)	103,446.00	103,446.00
	IV (1)	30.00	30.00
	(2)	342.00	422.00
	V (1)		4,300.00
	(2)	14,520.00	75,219.94
	(3)	33,000.00	66,125.00
	VII (1)		841.76
	(2)	54,000.00	54,000.00
Total		205,338.00	304,480.50
Rumania	V (2)		2,500.00
Saudi Arabia	I (1)	260.00	260.00
	V (2)		760.00
Total		260.00	1,020.00
Southern Rhodesia	I (1)	315.60	495.60
	(2)		227.50
	(4)	128.10	461.10
	IV (1)	26.00	108.00
	(2)	60.52	60.52
	V (2)	160,226.00	160,226.00
Total		160,756.22	161,578.72
Straits Settlements	I (1)		9.12
Surinam	I (2)		11,644.50
	(4)		1.64
	IV (2)		2.47
Total			11,648.61
Sweden	I (2)		108,000.00
	(4)		128,047.00
	III (2)		4,000.00
	IV (2)		503,265.00
	V (2)		486,011.20
	(3)		3,334,380.00
Total			4,563,703.20
Switzerland	IV (1)		20.00
Thailand	I (1)	11,050.00	27,800.00
	III (1)	258,054.00	707,334.00
	(2)		1,543.84
	IV (1)	1,068.00	15,929.89

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued: July 1940	Value of export licenses issued: 7 months ending July 31, 1940
Thailand—Continued.	V (1)	$91,900.00	$97,200.00
	(2)	50,649.90	66,603.74
	(3)		156,000.00
Total		412,721.90	1,072,411.47
Trinidad	IV (1)		153.00
	V (2)		294.00
	(3)		18,625.00
	VII (1)		852.00
Total			19,924.00
Turkey	III (2)		5,610.00
	IV (1)		33.00
	(2)		6.20
	V (2)		115,760.00
Total			121,409.20
Union of South Africa	I (1)		308.00
	(4)		620.93
	III (1)		173,600.00
	IV (1)	961.00	190,718.70
	(2)	36,250.00	36,316.00
	V (1)	1,311,869.00	2,936,030.00
	(2)	8,400.00	55,191.83
	(3)	64,000.00	329,760.00
	VII (1)		156.00
	(2)		40,228.00
Total		1,421,480.00	3,762,929.46
Uruguay	I (4)		260.00
	IV (1)		1,522.00
	(2)	509.30	6,887.30
	V (1)	45,000.00	53,600.00
	(2)		100.40
	VII (2)	660.00	660.00
Total		46,169.30	63,029.70
Venezuela	I (1)	50.00	141.20
	(2)	53.00	278.00
	(4)		42.55
	III (1)		163,970.00
	IV (1)	21.60	4,835.60
	(2)		191.45
	V (1)	1,800.00	94,860.00
	(2)	8,350.00	55,601.00
	(3)	3,000.00	95,270.00
	VII (1)	1,515.73	9,012.00
	(2)		19,277.40
Total		14,790.33	443,479.20
Windward Islands	VII (2)		27.07
Yugoslavia	V (2)		9,411.75
	(3)		30,780.00
Total			40,191.75
Grand total		161,781,527.74	425,086,997.37

During the month of July, 491 arms-export licenses were issued, making a total of 2,715 such licenses issued during the current year.

Arms Exported

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war exported during the year 1940 up to and including the month of July under export licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports: July 1940	Value of actual exports: 7 months ending July 30, 1940
Angola	I (4)		$24.00
	V (1)		3,200.00
	(2)		495.00
Total			3,719.00
Argentina	I (2)		23,211.50
	(4)		240.00
	(5)		2,418.00
	IV (1)		4,252.00
	(2)	$3,761.00	6,504.00
	V (1)	10,200.00	34,000.00
	(2)	238.00	53,230.48
	(3)	35,160.00	290,713.50
	VII (1)	19.84	29.84
	(2)	60,820.00	60,861.51
Total		110,198.84	475,460.83
Australia	I (1)		816.53
	(4)	39.14	458.08
	III (1)		7,806,135.00
	IV (1)		136.55
	(2)		509.00
	V (1)		13,296.00
	(2)	136,152.00	406,199.00
	(3)		468,621.00
	VII (1)		18,274.86
Total		136,191.14	8,714,446.02
Bahrein Islands	IV (1)		136.00
Belgian Congo	I (4)		17.29
	IV (2)		1.87
Total			19.16
Belgium	I (1)		217.00
	(2)		49,450.00
	(4)		28,809.79
	III (1)		1,146,000.00
	IV (2)		69.00
	V (1)		20,745.00
	(2)		5,807.00
	(3)		119,997.00
Total			1,371,094.79

Country of destination	Category		Value of actual exports	
			July 1940	7 months ending July 30, 1940
Bermuda	I	(1)		$48.00
		(4)		16.00
	V	(1)	$4,000.00	8,000.00
Total			4,000.00	8,064.00
Bolivia	I	(4)	155.00	1,316.00
	IV	(2)		1,285.00
	V	(1)		19,000.00
		(2)		1,041.69
		(3)		58,741.00
	VII	(1)	180.12	1,708.12
		(2)		1.50
Total			335.12	83,093.31
Brazil	I	(1)		829.00
		(2)		5,438.00
		(4)	194.00	8,375.00
	III	(1)		349,750.00
	IV	(1)	12,500.00	18,462.75
		(2)		20,072.00
	V	(1)	117,196.00	412,172.00
		(2)	32,976.40	104,234.83
		(3)	4,122.00	139,217.75
	VII	(2)		2.00
Total			166,988.40	1,058,553.33
British Guiana	IV	(2)		6.82
	VII	(1)		317.68
Total				324.50
British Honduras	IV	(1)		15.00
		(2)		18.00
	VII	(1)		129.20
		(2)		108.30
Total				270.50
Burma	I	(1)		90.00
		(2)	400.00	400.00
		(4)	60.52	229.54
	IV	(1)		472.00
		(2)		49.22
Total			460.52	1,240.76
Canada	I	(1)	7,794.24	28,610.98
		(2)	67,496.00	67,506.00
		(3)	38,569.00	38,569.00
		(4)	8,566.61	105,223.53
		(5)		94,500.00
	III	(1)	1,227,487.00	4,150,953.00
		(2)	350.00	248,581.31
	IV	(1)	3,350.37	9,360.59
		(2)	72,134.33	73,105.77
	V	(1)	56,700.00	494,034.57
		(2)	470,106.41	608,880.47
		(3)	2,583,106.04	3,118,573.94
	VI	(2)	6.00	36,006.00
	VII	(1)	25,153.72	102,687.30
		(2)	3,977.00	84,314.35
Total			4,564,796.72	9,260,906.81

Country of destination	Category		Value of actual exports	
			July 1940	7 months ending July 30, 1940
Chile	I	(2)	$2,970.00	$2,970.00
		(4)		386.00
		(5)		5,300.00
		(6)	3,630.00	3,630.00
	IV	(1)	4,985.00	53,841.00
		(2)	29.00	5,351.00
	V	(1)		3,500.00
		(2)		110.00
		(3)		22,946.00
	VII	(2)		12,607.15
Total			11,614.00	110,641.15
China	I	(1)		1,344.00
		(2)		468,005.00
		(3)		850.00
		(4)		23,753.00
	III	(1)		1,148,654.57
		(2)	2,162.00	13,536.00
	IV	(1)		268.60
		(2)		5,649.00
	V	(1)		114,600.00
		(2)	372,367.50	1,308,013.50
		(3)	12,700.00	175,518.00
	VII	(1)		334,724.00
		(2)		342,000.00
Total			387,229.50	3,936,915.67
Colombia	I	(4)		65.00
	IV	(1)	46.00	1,675.20
		(2)		1,793.76
	V	(1)		233,350.00
		(2)	320.00	6,190.00
		(3)	10,660.00	29,890.00
	VII	(1)		1,027.00
		(2)		1,965.00
Total			11,026.00	275,955.96
Costa Rica	I	(4)		4.00
	IV	(1)		137.30
		(2)		16.25
	V	(1)	25,000.00	25,000.00
		(2)		22,057.00
		(3)		27,376.00
	VII	(1)		2,235.26
		(2)		51.00
Total			25,000.00	76,876.81
Cuba	I	(4)	72.00	573.00
	III	(1)		43,350.00
	IV	(1)	2,038.00	2,055.50
		(2)	614.00	10,181.00
	V	(1)		1,700.00
		(2)	1,800.00	8,355.00
		(3)		12,876.00
	VII	(1)		4,620.20
		(2)		751.00
Total			4,524.00	84,461.70
Curaçao	I	(1)	585.00	585.00
		(4)	77.39	77.39
	IV	(1)	654.50	654.50

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports: July 1940	Value of actual exports: 7 months ending July 30, 1940
Curaçao—Continued.	IV (2)	$208.64	$214.64
	V (1)		103,975.00
	(2)		768.00
	(3)	12,500.00	45,250.00
	VII (2)		17.50
Total		14,025.53	151,542.03
Dominican Republic	IV (1)	510.00	854.00
	(2)		515.00
	V (2)		600.00
	VII (1)	883.00	1,501.80
Total		1,393.00	3,470.80
Ecuador	I (1)	44.72	169.72
	(4)		226.00
	IV (1)		191.00
	(2)	3,660.00	16,418.00
	VII (2)		900.00
Total		3,704.72	17,904.72
Egypt	I (3)		2,680.00
	(4)		26.21
	IV (1)		3,519.00
	(2)		989.31
	V (2)		60.00
Total			7,274.52
El Salvador	I (1)		52.00
	(4)	608.00	757.00
	III (1)		18,200.00
	IV (1)		76.00
	(2)	3,677.40	3,677.40
	V (2)		375.00
	VII (2)		8,350.00
Total		4,285.40	31,487.40
Finland	I (2)		184,310.00
	(3)		436,694.00
	(4)		1,364,078.89
	III (1)		2,321,496.00
	IV (1)		951.50
	V (2)	26,820.00	120,681.00
	(3)	115,440.00	1,200,063.00
	VII (2)		369,864.00
Total		142,260.00	5,998,138.39
France	I (1)		201,228.00
	(2)		4,841,072.71
	(3)		506,047.00
	(4)		7,463,300.50
	(5)		499,000.00
	III (1)		53,886,407.00
	(2)		20,845.00
	IV (2)		368,315.00
	V (1)		546,000.00
	(2)		3,864,909.62
	(3)		10,025,538.00
	VII (1)		2.00
	VII (2)		$56,593.00
Total			82,279,257.83
French Indochina	I (4)		51.00
	IV (1)		3,836.00
	(2)		11.00
Total			3,898.00
French West Africa	I (4)		33.83
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	I (1)	$1,577,370.00	2,918,370.00
	(2)	1,665,083.80	4,763,845.55
	(3)	1,497,725.00	1,911,192.20
	(4)	3,494,365.20	7,589,594.00
	(5)	4,840.70	156,473.60
	III (1)	9,497,123.00	22,294,008.00
	IV (1)	215,211.00	342,323.06
	(2)	159,216.00	193,080.00
	V (1)		8,000.00
	(2)	845,585.74	1,857,106.24
	(3)	1,095,177.60	2,899,763.60
	VII (1)	3,432,591.97	7,733,657.01
	(2)	660,735.00	1,616,635.00
Total		24,145,025.01	54,284,048.26
Greece	I (3)		150.00
	(4)		50.00
Total			200.00
Greenland	I (1)		1,015.48
	(2)		578.30
	(3)		6,674.65
	(4)		1,731.57
Total			10,000.00
Guatemala	I (1)		37.00
	(4)		12.00
	IV (1)		159.00
	(2)		1,336.00
	VII (1)		226.80
	(2)		3,064.00
Total			4,834.80
Haiti	IV (1)	24.00	336.55
	(2)		23.00
	VII (1)		24.30
	(2)		6.00
Total		24.00	389.85
Honduras	I (4)		303.00
	IV (1)		388.00
	(2)		1,092.00
	V (1)		100,000.00
	(2)		3,213.00
	VII (2)		391.00
Total			105,387.00

Country of destination	Category		Value of actual exports: July 1940	Value of actual exports: 7 months ending July 30, 1940
Hong Kong	IV	(1)		$7,363.00
	V	(2)	$842.00	5,196.00
Total			842.00	12,559.00
Iceland	IV	(1)		1,920.00
		(2)	280.00	363.00
	V	(1)		7,890.00
		(2)		763.00
	VII	(2)	65.00	65.00
Total			345.00	11,001.00
India	I	(1)	1,843.92	2,788.45
		(4)	1,459.40	7,041.96
	IV	(1)	380.15	3,528.64
		(2)	46.00	1,095.31
	V	(1)	47,000.00	67,500.00
		(2)	84.40	1,336.40
		(3)		1,000.00
	VI	(2)	180.00	929.00
Total			50,993.87	85,219.76
Iraq	III	(1)		694,963.00
		(2)		27,165.00
	IV	(1)		94.37
		(2)		25.85
Total				722,248.22
Ireland	V	(1)		116,823.00
Jamaica	IV	(1)		346.00
		(2)		27.50
Total				373.50
Japan	V	(2)		4,143.00
Kenya	IV	(1)		102.00
Latvia	V	(3)		18,077.00
Mauritius	I	(1)		251.45
		(4)		337.28
Total				588.73
Mexico	I	(1)		56.00
		(5)		112.50
	IV	(1)	3,402.00	8,280.00
		(2)	264.00	476.00
	V	(1)	51,000.00	377,840.00
		(2)	130.00	2,889.00
		(3)	2,125.00	13,505.00
	VI	(2)		112.50
	VII	(1)	1,365.25	16,207.50
		(2)	10,255.00	39,156.00
Total			68,541.25	458,634.50
Mozambique	I	(1)		116.00
		(4)		154.61
	V	(1)		282,000.00
		(2)		3,224.00
Total				285,494.61
Netherlands	I	(2)		$26,653.00
		(4)		47.50
		(5)		155.00
	III	(2)		9,674.00
	V	(1)		107,740.00
		(2)		163,472.50
		(3)		187,137.50
Total				494,879.50
Netherlands Indies	I	(2)		75,678.00
		(4)		1,247.77
		(5)		281,075.00
	III	(1)		1,509,798.00
		(2)		15,200.00
	IV	(1)	$4,856.95	40,639.35
		(2)	175.65	1,310.82
	V	(1)	204,950.00	334,677.00
		(2)		137,708.00
		(3)		130,749.00
	VII	(2)		138,000.00
Total			209,982.60	2,666,082.94
New Caledonia	I	(4)		203.00
Newfoundland	I	(1)		118.50
		(4)		95.24
	IV	(1)		663.50
		(2)	160.00	195.90
Total			160.00	1,073.14
New Guinea, Territory of	IV	(2)		17.25
	V	(2)		1,500.00
Total				1,517.25
New Zealand	I	(4)	2,314.00	2,314.00
	IV	(1)		202.00
	V	(2)	400.00	2,371.15
		(3)		2,540.00
	VII	(1)		5,991.00
Total			2,714.00	13,418.15
Nicaragua	I	(1)	34,827.00	34,827.00
		(2)	8,267.00	8,267.00
		(4)		1,264.00
	IV	(2)		4,035.00
	V	(2)		480.00
		(3)		870.00
	VII	(1)		1,292.00
Total			43,094.00	51,035.00
Nigeria	I	(4)		33.00
Northern Rhodesia	IV	(1)		25.50
Norway	I	(1)		70.00
		(2)		285.00
		(4)		36,493.20
	III	(1)		1,354,114.00
		(2)		280.00
	IV	(1)		30.00
		(2)		137.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports: July 1940	Value of actual exports: 7 months ending July 30, 1940
Norway—Continued.	V (1)		$2,200.00
	(2)		644.00
Total			1,394,253.20
Palestine	V (3)		400.00
Panama	I (1)		12,500.00
	(2)		3,900.00
	(4)	$4,500.00	8,700.00
	IV (1)	12.75	8,781.75
	(2)		1,207.00
	V (1)	17,500.00	18,941.13
	(2)		74.00
	(3)		647.00
	VII (1)		2,915.60
Total		22,012.75	57,666.48
Paraguay	I (4)		283.00
	IV (2)	1,035.45	7,929.45
Total		1,035.45	8,212.45
Peru	IV (1)	7,276.00	7,361.00
	(2)	240.00	240.00
	V (1)		387,810.00
	(2)	1,176.00	15,872.00
	(3)	12,049.00	62,617.00
	VII (1)		1,000.00
	(2)		1,131.00
Total		20,741.00	476,031.00
Portugal	I (1)		51.80
	(4)		44.00
	III (1)	429,798.00	877,298.00
	IV (1)	30.00	30.00
	(2)	342.00	422.00
	V (1)		4,663.00
	(2)	43,646.91	44,015.91
	(3)	54,265.00	54,265.00
	VII (1)		355.76
Total		528,081.91	981,145.47
Rumania	V (2)		600.00
Saudi Arabia	V (2)	760.00	760.00
Southern Rhodesia	I (1)		180.00
	(2)		227.50
	(4)		264.00
	IV (1)		82.00
	(2)		60.52
Total			814.02
Straits Settlements	I (1)		9.12
Surinam	I (2)		11,644.50
	(4)		1.64
	IV (2)		2.47
	VII (1)		193.80
Total			11,842.41
Sweden	I (2)		$108,000.00
	(4)		65,307.00
	III (1)		3,724,925.00
	(2)		4,000.00
	IV (2)		44,501.00
	V (1)		65,000.00
	(2)	$12,537.03	227,883.98
	(3)		247,267.00
Total		12,537.03	4,486,883.98
Thailand	I (1)		17.65
	(4)		1.93
	IV (1)	180.00	15,487.89
	V (1)		5,300.00
	(2)	958.00	3,595.00
	(3)		193,120.00
Total		1,138.00	217,522.47
Trinidad	IV (1)	153.00	153.00
	(2)		18.00
	V (2)		3,094.00
	(3)		18,625.00
	VII (1)		852.00
Total		153.00	22,742.00
Turkey	I (2)		148,135.00
	(5)		158,750.00
	III (1)		1,191,084.00
	(2)		17,070.00
	IV (1)		14,236.00
	(2)		1,306.20
	V (2)	69,003.00	173,878.10
	(3)		70,344.00
Total		69,003.00	1,774,803.30
Union of South Africa	I (1)	185.00	296.00
	(4)	392.87	565.93
	III (1)		173,600.00
	IV (1)	69,106.00	69,663.70
	(2)		7.00
	V (1)	1,500.00	9,603.00
	(2)	1,377.75	12,031.64
	(3)		6,000.00
	VII (1)		156.00
	(2)		40,064.00
Total		72,561.62	311,987.27
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	V (3)		120,512.00
Uruguay	I (4)		299.00
	IV (1)		1,522.00
	(2)	509.30	3,078.30
	V (1)	3,700.00	9,649.00
	(2)		80.00
	VII (2)	660.00	660.00
Total		4,869.30	15,288.30
Venezuela	I (1)	50.00	111.40
	(2)		246.00

Country of destination	Category		Value of actual exports: July 1940	Value of actual exports: 7 months ending July 30, 1940
Venezuela—Continued.	I	(4)	----------	$39.00
	III	(1)	$139,970.00	167,970.00
	IV	(1)	173.60	3,316.60
		(2)	----------	191.45
	V	(1)	65,160.00	92,983.00
		(2)	3,387.00	28,271.00
		(3)	1,000.00	79,131.00
	VII	(1)	297.16	9,489.48
		(2)	----------	15,890.40
Total	----------		210,037.76	397,639.33
Yugoslavia	V	(1)	----------	63,000.00
		(2)	3,491.75	26,806.75
		(3)	----------	31,080.00
Total	----------		3,491.75	120,886.75
Grand total	----------		31,056,177.19	183,703,579.08

Arms-Import Licenses Issued

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of origin of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for import by the Secretary of State during the month of July 1940:

Country of origin	Category		Value	Total
Argentina	III	(1)	$40,000.00	$40,000.00
Canada	I	(2)	510.00	790.76
		(4)	280.76	
Colombia	V	(1)	100,000.00	103,400.00
		(2)	1,400.00	
		(3)	2,000.00	
Finland	V	(2)	19,000.00	19,000.00
France	I	(3)	900.00	900.00
Great Britain	I	(3)	5,000.00	133,365.00
		(4)	53,300.00	
	II		75,000.00	
	V	(2)	65.00	
India	V	(3)	8,500.00	8,500.00
Mexico	V	(1)	100,000.00	100,000.00
Portugal	V	(3)	28,000.00	28,000.00
Total	----------		----------	433,955.76

During the month of July, 22 import licenses were issued, making a total of 129 such licenses issued during the current year.

Categories of Arms, Ammunition, and Implements of War

The categories of arms, ammunition, and implements of war in the appropriate column of the tables printed above are the categories into which those articles were divided in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937, enumerating the articles which would be considered as arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of section 5 of the joint resolution of May 1, 1937 [see the *Bulletin* of July 27, 1940 (vol. III, no. 57), pp. 58–59].

Special Statistics in Regard to Arms Exports to Cuba

In compliance with article II of the convention between the United States and Cuba to suppress smuggling, signed at Habana, March 11, 1926, which reads in part as follows:

"The High Contracting Parties agree that clearance of shipments of merchandise by water, air, or land, from any of the ports of either country to a port of entry of the other country, shall be denied when such shipment comprises articles the importation of which is prohibited or restricted in the country to which such shipment is destined, unless in this last case there has been a compliance with the requisites demanded by the laws of both countries."

and in compliance with the laws of Cuba which restrict the importation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war of all kinds by requiring an import permit for each shipment, export licenses for shipments of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to Cuba are required for the articles enumerated below in addition to the articles enumerated in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937:

(1) Arms and small arms using ammunition of caliber .22 or less, other than those classed as toys.

(2) Spare parts of arms and small arms of all kinds and calibers, other than those classed as toys, and of guns and machine guns.

(3) Ammunition for the arms and small arms under (1) above.

(4) Sabers, swords, and military machetes with cross-guard hilts.

(5) Explosives as follows: explosive powders of all kinds for all purposes; nitrocellulose having a nitrogen content of 12 percent or less; diphenylamine; dynamite of all kinds; nitroglycerine; alkaline nitrates (ammonium, potassium, and sodium nitrate); nitric acid; nitrobenzene (essence or oil of mirbane); sulphur; sulphuric acid; chlorate of potash; and acetones.

(6) Tear gas ($C_6H_5COCH_2Cl$) and other similar nontoxic gases and apparatus designed for the storage or projection of such gases.

The table printed below indicates, in respect to licenses authorizing the exportation to Cuba of the articles and commodities listed in the preceding paragraph, issued by the Secretary of State during July 1940, the number of licenses and the value of the articles and commodities described in the licenses:

Number of licenses	Section	Value	Total
32	(1)	$432.40	$28,036.63
	(2)	38.00	
	(3)	4,829.00	
	(5)	22,737.23	

The table printed below indicates the value of the articles and commodities listed above exported to Cuba during July 1940 under licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Section	Value	Total
(1)	$624.20	$19,865.16
(2)	5.00	
(3)	6,655.00	
(5)	12,580.96	

Tin-Plate Scrap

The table printed below indicates the number of licenses issued during the year 1940, up to and including the month of July, authorizing the export of tin-plate scrap under the provisions of the act approved February 15, 1936, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, together with the number of tons authorized to be exported and the value thereof:

Country of destination	July 1940		7 months ending July 31, 1940	
	Quantity in long tons	Total value	Quantity in long tons	Total value
Japan	567	$9,927.00	3,533	$66,384.70

During the month of July, 4 tin-plate scrap licenses were issued, making a total of 51 such licenses issued during the current year.

Helium

The table printed below gives the essential information in regard to the licenses issued during the month of July 1940, authorizing the exportation of helium gas under the provisions of the act approved on September 1, 1937, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto:

Applicant for license	Purchaser in foreign country	Country of destination	Quantity in cubic feet	Total value
Ohio Chemical & Mfg. Co.	Standard Glass Blowing Works.	India	17	$4.50
Puritan Compressed Gas Corp.	Messrs. Durval P. Ramos.	Brazil	180	25.88
Ohio Chemical & Mfg. Co.	Dominion Dental Supplies Co.	New Zealand.	200	35.00
Air Reduction Sales Co.	Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd.	Canada	5	630.00
The Cheney Chemical Co.	Cheney Chemicals, Ltd.	Canada	120	14.00

Commercial Policy

COAL, COKE, AND BRIQUETS FROM THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

In view of the extension until August 6, 1941, of the commercial agreement between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,[11] the Commissioner of Customs announced on August 16, 1940, that "coal, coke made from coal, and coal or coke briquets produced in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, imported directly or indirectly therefrom, and entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption during the period from January 1 to December 31, 1940, inclusive, should be released as unconditionally free merchandise without any deposit on account of the tax provided for" in the Internal Revenue Code, section 3423.

Publications

Department of State

Exchange of Official Publications: Agreement Between the United States of America and Nicaragua.—Effected by exchange of notes signed February 14 and 19, 1940; effective February 14, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 171. Publication 1490. 7 pp. 5¢.

Diplomatic List, August 1940. Publication 1492. ii, 91 pp. Subscription, $1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

Other Government Agencies

The following publications issued recently by the Divisions of Regional Information and Foreign Trade Statistics of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, United States Department of Commerce, may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin:*

Trade of United States with Brazil in 1939. May 1940. 6 pp. (processed). 10¢.

Trade of United States with Chile in 1939. June 1940. 5 pp. (processed). 10¢.

Trade of United States with China, Hong Kong and Kwantung in 1939. June 1940. 9 pp. (processed). [Statistics for 1939 subject to revision.] 10¢.

United States trade with 20 republics of Latin America for 6 months' period ended Feb. 1940 as compared with same months of preceding years. May 1940. 28 pp. (processed). Free.

United States trade with Mediterranean area in 1939 as compared with 1937 and 1938. 18 pp. (processed). Free.

Trade of United States with Netherlands Indies in 1939. May 1940. 5 pp. (processed). 10¢.

Trade of United States with Peru in 1939. June 1940. 4 pp. (processed). 10¢.

Trade of United States with Philippine Islands in 1939. June 1940. 7 pp. (processed). [Statistics for 1939 subject to revision.] 10¢.

Trade of United States with Venezuela in 1939. June 1940. 5 pp. (processed). [Statistics for 1939 subject to revision.] 10¢.

[11] See the *Bulletin* of August 10, 1940 (vol. III, no. 59), pp. 105–107, and August 17, 1940 (vol. III, no. 60), p. 117.

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press August 23]

The following Foreign Service officers were nominated for promotion effective from August 1, 1940:

Name	Post	Title	Home address
From class II to class I			
William C. Burdett	Rio de Janeiro	Consul General and Counselor of Embassy.	Knoxville, Tenn.
Nathaniel P. Davis	Department	Consul General	Princeton, N. J.
John G. Erhardt	London	Consul General and First Secretary.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Charles B. Hosmer	Department	Consul	Lewiston, Maine.
Robert D. Murphy	Paris	Consul and Counselor of Embassy	Milwaukee, Wis.
Avra M. Warren	Department	Consul General	Ellicott City, Md.
From class III to class II			
Willard L. Beaulac	Habana	First Secretary	Pawtucket, R. I.
William P. Blocker	Ciudad Juárez	Consul General	Hondo, Tex.
Howard Bucknell, Jr	Madrid	First Secretary	Atlanta, Ga.
Richard P. Butrick	Shanghai	Consul	Lockport, N. Y.
Cecil M. P. Cross	Paris	Consul and First Secretary	Providence, R. I.
Hugh S. Fullerton	Paris	Consul and First Secretary	Springfield, Ohio.
H. Freeman Matthews	Paris	Consul and First Secretary	Baltimore, Md.
Rudolf E. Schoenfeld	London	First Secretary	Washington, D. C.
George P. Shaw	Mexico City	Consul	San Diego, Calif.
From class IV to class III			
Ellis O. Briggs	Department	Second Secretary	Topsfield, Maine.
Herbert S. Bursley	Department	First Secretary	Washington, D. C.
Curtis T. Everett	Geneva	Consul	Nashville, Tenn.
Samuel J. Fletcher	Tientsin	Consul	Kittery Point, Maine.
Walter A. Foote	Batavia	Consul	Hamlin, Tex.
Waldemar J. Gallman	Department	Consul	Wellsville, N. Y.
Sydney B. Redecker	Frankfort	Consul	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Edwin F. Stanton	Shanghai	Consul	Los Angeles, Calif.
Fletcher Warren	Department	Consul	Wolfe City, Tex.
From class V to class IV			
Howard Donovan	Bombay	Consul	Windsor, Ill.
Albert M. Doyle	Sydney, N. S. W	Consul	Detroit, Mich.
Richard Ford	Montreal	Consul	Oklahoma City, Okla.
Thomas McEnelly	Palermo	Consul	New York, N. Y.
Edwin A. Plitt	Paris	Consul and Second Secretary	Baltimore, Md.
Christian M. Ravndal	Buenos Aires	Consul	Decorah, Iowa.
From class VI to class V			
Lewis Clark	Department	Second Secretary	Montgomery, Ala.
Cabot Coville	Department	Second Secretary	Los Angeles, Calif.
John H. Morgan	Madrid	Second Secretary	Watertown, Mass.
Edward J. Sparks	Port-au-Prince	Consul and Second Secretary	New York, N. Y.

Name	Post	Title	Home address
From class VII to class VI			
James C. H. Bonbright	Brussels and Luxemburg	Second Secretary	Rochester, N. Y.
James W. Gantenbein	Buenos Aires	Second Secretary	Portland, Oreg.
Hervé J. L'Heureux	Antwerp	Consul	Manchester, N. H.
Sheldon T. Mills	Santiago	Second Secretary	Portland, Oreg.
Edward T. Wailes	Department	Second Secretary	Northport, L. I., N. Y.
From class VIII to class VII			
Wm. E. Flournoy, Jr	Managua	Vice Consul and Third Secretary	Portsmouth, Va.
Guy W. Ray	Department	Vice Consul	Wilsonville, Ala.
From unclassified (A) to class VIII			
John K. Emmerson	Tokyo	Third Secretary	Canon City, Colo.
Beppo R. Johansen	Harbin	Vice Consul	Clearwater, Fla.
U. Alexis Johnson	Keijo	Vice Consul	Glendale, Calif.
Carmel Offie	Paris	Vice Consul and Third Secretary	Portage, Pa.
Edward E. Rice	Canton	Vice Consul	Milwaukee, Wis.
Max W. Schmidt	Tokyo	Third Secretary	Bettendorf, Iowa.
William E. Yuni	Tientsin	Vice Consul	Hoquiam, Wash.

The following were promoted effective August 1, 1940:

Name	Post	Title	Home address
From unclassified (B) to unclassified (A)			
John Hubner, 2d	São Paulo	Vice Consul	Baltimore, Md.
Milton P. Thompson	Santiago de Cuba	Vice Consul	Chattanooga, Tenn.
From unclassified (C) to unclassified (B)			
Niles W. Bond	Yokohoma	Vice Consul	Lexington, Mass.
William O. Boswell	Vienna	Vice Consul	New Florence, Pa.
Donald W. Brown	Bogotá	Third Secretary and Vice Consul	New York, N. Y.
Charles R. Burrows	La Paz	Third Secretary and Vice Consul	Willard, Ohio.
V. Lansing Collins, 2d	Batavia	Vice Consul	New York, N. Y.
Arthur B. Emmons, 3d	Hankow	Vice Consul	Dover, Mass.
Nicholas Feld	Madras	Vice Consul	Vicksburg, Miss.
William N. Fraleigh	Athens	Third Secretary and Vice Consul	Summit, N. J.
Fulton Freeman	Peiping	Language Officer	Pasadena, Calif.
John C. Fuess	Department	Vice Consul	Andover, Mass.
Ogden H. Hammond, Jr	Department	Vice Consul	Bernardsville, N. J.
Boies C. Hart, Jr	Shanghai	Vice Consul	Mystic, Conn.
Richard H. Hawkins, Jr	Brisbane	Vice Consul	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Martin J. Hillenbrand	Baghdad	Vice Consul and Third Secretary	Chicago, Ill.
Delano McKelvey	Vigo	Vice Consul	Washington, D. C.
Robert C. Strong	Durban	Vice Consul	Beloit, Wis.

[Released to the press August 24]

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since August 17, 1940:

Cornelius Van H. Engert, of Berkeley, Calif., Counselor of Legation at Tehran, Iran, has been assigned as Consul General at Beirut, Lebanon.

Ely E. Palmer, of Providence, R. I., Consul General at Beirut, Lebanon, has been assigned as Consul General at Sydney, Australia.

Elvin Seibert, of New York, N. Y., Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Bangkok, Thailand, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

ARBITRATION AND JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT

Permanent Court of International Justice

Brazil

There is printed below the text of a letter received by the Secretary General of the League of Nations on July 5, 1940, from the Brazilian Government concerning the attitude of certain governments in regard to the Optional Clause of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, which reads in translation as follows:

"By letters dated September 13th, 19th and 20th and December 18th, 1939, you informed me that the Government of the French Republic, the Government of Canada and His Majesty's Governments in the United Kingdom, in the Commonwealth of Australia, in New Zealand and in the Union of South Africa had notified you that their acceptance of the Optional Clause of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice will not be regarded by them as applying to disputes which might arise out of events occurring during the present hostilities.

"2. With reference to the letters of November 21st, 1939 and January 26th, 1940, by which I acknowledged the receipt of these communications, I now have the honour to inform you that the Brazilian Government desires to make the fullest reservations as regards the unilateral action undertaken by the above-mentioned Governments, in so far as concerns all matters relating to its rights as a neutral in the present war and coming within the jurisdiction of the Court.

"3. I should be obliged if you would notify all the interested Parties of the views of the Brazilian Government."

CONSULTATION

Final Act and Convention of the Habana Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

The texts of the Final Act and Convention of the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics at Habana, July 21–30, 1940, appear in this *Bulletin* under the heading "American Republics".

Permanent Joint Board on Defense, United States and Canada

The joint statement of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada regarding the establishment by the United States and Canada of a Permanent Joint Board on Defense and a list of the members of the Board appointed by both countries, appear in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Canada".

MUTUAL GUARANTIES

Non-aggression Treaty Between Great Britain and Thailand

The American Embassy at London transmitted to the Department with a despatch dated June 18, 1940, copies of the Treaty of Non-aggression Between Great Britain and Thailand signed on June 12, 1940. The treaty will enter into effect upon the exchange of ratifications. It will remain in force for a period of five years and thereafter until one year from the date on which either party gives notice of its intention to terminate it. Each party agrees not to resort to war or aggression against the other, either alone or in concert with one, or more than one, third power; to respect the territorial integrity of the other party; and not to give, directly or

indirectly, aid or assistance to the aggressor if one of the parties is the object of an act of war or aggression by one or more third powers. Each party declares that it is not bound by any agreement which carries with it an obligation to participate in an act of war or of aggression committed by a third power against the other party; and each party guarantees to respect the sovereignty or authority of the other party over its territories and not to intervene in the internal affairs of such territories and to abstain from all forms of agitation, propaganda, or intervention aimed against such territory or which purposes the changing by force of the form of government of any such territory.

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BULLETIN

AUGUST 31, 1940

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General

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE KELLOGG-BRIAND PACT

Statement by the Secretary of State

[Released to the press August 29]

Twelve years ago today, there was signed a solemn treaty outlawing war, to which this country and 60 other countries gave their unqualified adherence. In article 1 of that treaty, the high contracting parties renounced war as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another. In article 2, the high contracting parties agreed that "the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means". In exchanges of views preceding and accompanying the ratification of that treaty, it was accepted as a part of the general understanding that the right of self-defense is implicit in sovereignty and remains with each and all of the signatory and adhering states.

In recent years, the renunciation made in article 1 of the Kellogg-Briand Pact has been disregarded by some of the signatories; and the pledge given in article 2 of that treaty has been violated by those signatories. Several nations have sent their armed forces into and against other countries. In consequence, destruction of life and of property, of material values and of spiritual values—destruction on a vast scale—not alone in the countries invaded but also in the countries whose armies are the invaders, is going on in various parts of the world.

Some of the invaded nations have been destroyed, some are fighting desperately in self-defense, and every other country, perceiving the manner in which activities of conquest spread and become enlarged as operations of conquest proceed, finds itself forced to arm as speedily as possible and to the utmost of its capacity in preparation for self-defense—toward preserving its own security by preventing war from reaching and crossing its boundaries.

Today no country and no individual is secure against the destructive effects of the existing armed conflicts. No human being anywhere can be sure that he or she will be allowed for long to live in peace. Only by vigorous and adequate preparation for self-defense can any country, including our own, hope to remain at peace.

It was to spare the human race the untold suffering and indescribable tragedy of the kind we are witnessing today that the Kellogg-Briand Pact was signed. The soundness of its underlying principles has in no way been impaired by what has taken place since then. Sooner or later they must prevail as an unshakeable foundation of international relations unless war with its horrors and ravages is to become the normal state of the world and mankind is to relapse into the chaos of barbarism. And I am certain that there are in the human race resources of mind and of spirit sufficient to insure that these sane bases of civilized existence will become firmly established.

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IMMIGRATION FACILITIES AT CANADIAN AND MEXICAN BORDERS

[Released to the press August 25]

The Department of State has been giving further attention to the matter of facilitating the border crossing for temporary visitors from neighboring countries. The Secretary of State is authorizing American consular and diplomatic offices, as of August 28, 1940, to issue a nonresident alien's border-crossing identification card to the citizens of Canada, Newfoundland, and Mexico domiciled therein, and British subjects domiciled in Canada and Newfoundland, as provided by law. This card will be valid for visits not exceeding 29 days and for any number of such visits during the period of one year without the necessity of registration and formal fingerprinting and with a very simplified form of application. The immigration officers at land-border stations are being similarly authorized by the Attorney General. It is believed that this arrangement will alleviate the irritations which have existed in American communities along the border and will continue effective control.

[Released to the press August 27]

The Secretary of State on August 24, 1940, signed the following departmental order:

"DEPARTMENTAL ORDER No. 874

"Under the emergency provisions of Section 30 of the Alien Registration Act, 1940 and of Executive Order No. 8430 of June 5, 1940,[1] citizens of Canada, Newfoundland, or Mexico, domiciled therein, and British subjects domiciled in Canada or Newfoundland do not require passports, visas, reentry permits, or border-crossing identification cards when passing from and to such country in continuous transit through the territory of the United States under arrangements satisfactory to the Immigration authorities; and aliens lawfully resident in the United States shall not require passports, visas, reentry permits, or border-crossing identification cards when reentering the United States after continuous transit through foreign contiguous territory under arrangements satisfactory to the Immigration authorities.

CORDELL HULL

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
"*August 24, 1940.*"

[1] See the *Bulletin* of June 8, 1940 (vol. II, no. 50), pp. 622–624.

American Republics

THREAT OF DANGER: STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press August 25]

Upon his return from his vacation, the Secretary of State, the Honorable Cordell Hull, after reviewing the international situation, felt constrained to re-emphasize the views which he expressed when he came back from the Habana Conference and, therefore, on August 25 issued the following statement:

"I feel constrained to re-emphasize the view expressed upon my return from the Habana Conference, that the possibilities of danger to the American republics are real; that a threat to any important part of the Americas means a threat to each and all of the American nations.

"The conclusion is therefore inescapable that full and adequate preparations for hemispheric defense cannot be completed too soon. I desire again to appeal for the fullest possible measure of unity on the part of our people in support of such program of defense and of related foreign policies."

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF EUROPEAN COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS

[Released to the press August 29]

The Government of the United States has designated the Honorable Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, as its representative on the Emergency Committee for the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas. This Emergency Committee is provided for in the "Act of Habana" adopted by the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics at Habana on July 30, 1940.

The "Act of Habana" provides for an Emergency Committee composed of a representative of each of the American republics and will be constituted as soon as two thirds of the American republics shall have appointed their members. The Committee shall assume the administration of any region in the Western Hemisphere now controlled by a European power whenever an attempt shall be made to transfer the sovereignty or control of such territory to another non-American nation. It is to function only until the Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas shall come into effect. The purpose of the "Act of Habana" in establishing the Emergency Committee was to give immediate effect to the main provisions of the convention, also signed at Habana, regarding the setting up of a provisional administrative regime over any of the possessions now under the jurisdiction of a non-American government whenever an attempt may be made to transfer control or sovereignty thereof to another non-American government.

The American governments have declared that any transfer or attempted transfer of the sovereignty, jurisdiction, possessions, or any interest in or control over any such region to another non-American state would not be recognized or accepted by the American republics. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American republics agreed at Habana that they have the right, in order to preserve their unity and security, to take such regions under their collective administration. The establishment of such provisional administration is to be exercised in the interest of the security of the Americas and for the benefit of the region under administration until such time as the region is in a position to govern itself or is restored to its former status. The "Act of Habana" puts into immediate effect the principle of solidarity with regard to European colonies and possessions in the Western Hemisphere.

It also contains the important provision that, should the need for emergency action be so urgent that action by the Committee cannot be awaited, any of the American republics may act individually or jointly with others in the manner which its own defense or that of the continent requires. The American republic or republics taking action under these circumstances must place the matter before the Committee immediately in order that it may adopt appropriate measures.

The convention which was also signed at Habana will go into effect when two thirds of the American governments shall have ratified it. This convention provides for the establishment of a commission known as the Inter-American Commission for Territorial Administration, which is to be composed of representatives of the ratifying countries. As soon as the convention goes into effect the Emergency Committee established under the "Act of Habana" will be superseded by the Inter-American Commission for Territorial Administration.

NEW PAN AMERICAN AIRWAY ROUTE TO RIO DE JANEIRO

[Released to the press August 30]

Mr. Philip W. Bonsal, Assistant Chief of the Division of the American Republics, has been designated to represent the Department of State at Pará (Belém) and Rio de Janeiro on the occasion of the inauguration of the Pan Ameri-

can Airways' cut-off route between those cities. This service will reduce by approximately one day and a half the flying time between Rio de Janeiro and the United States. Mr. Bonsal, who will leave Miami by airplane September 1, will take with him a letter of greeting from President Roosevelt to President Vargas.

HABANA MEETING OF THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Final Act and Convention

The texts of the Final Act and Convention of the Habana Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, as printed in the *Bulletin* for August 24, 1940 (vol. III, no. 61), contain a number of obvious typographic errors, the most serious of which are as follows:

Page 130. In the second column, section *e*) should read: "States may decline to receive a diplomatic officer from another . . ."

Page 138. In the first column, the opening paragraph under Part XVIII should begin: "The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics . . ."

Page 143. In the first column, the first reservation should be headed "Reservation of the Mexican Delegation", instead of "Argentine Delegation".

Europe

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

[Released to the press August 31]

The following tabulation shows contributions collected and disbursed during the period September 6, 1939, through July 31, 1940, as shown in the reports submitted by persons and organizations registered with the Secretary of State for the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used for relief in belligerent countries, in conformity with the regulations issued pursuant to section 8 of the act of November 4, 1939, as made effective by the President's proclamation of the same date.

This tabulation has reference only to contributions solicited and collected for relief in belligerent countries (France; Germany; Poland; the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa; Norway; Belgium; Luxemburg; the Netherlands; and Italy) or for the relief of refugees driven out of these countries by the present war. The statistics set forth in the tabulation do not include information regarding relief activities which a number of organizations registered with the Secretary of State may be carrying on in nonbelligerent countries, but for which registration is not required under the Neutrality Act of 1939.

The American National Red Cross is required by law to submit to the Secretary of War for audit "a full, complete, and itemized report of receipts and expenditures of whatever kind". In order to avoid an unnecessary duplication of work, this organization is not required to conform to the provisions of the regulations governing the solicitation and collection of contributions for relief in belligerent countries, and the tabulation does not, therefore, include information in regard to its activities.

Contributions for Relief in Belligerent Countries

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of July 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Acción Demócrata Española, San Francisco, Calif., Mar. 29, 1940. France	$246.45	$125.00	$35.51	$85.94	None	None
Allied Relief Ball, Inc., New York, N. Y., Apr. 4, 1940. Great Britain and France	51,846.35	38,104.00	12,630.85	1,111.50	None	None
Allied Relief Fund, New York, N. Y., June 4, 1940. United Kingdom, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Norway	603,467.80	406,653.43	42,971.53	153,842.84	$28,862.05	$11,838.58
American Association for Assistance to French Artists, Inc., New York, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1940. France	11,911.13	7,987.58	2,977.38	946.17	1,605.15	None
American Association of University Women, Washington, D. C., May 23, 1940. France and Great Britain	6,629.10	225.00	322.42	6,081.68	None	None
American Auxiliary Committee de L'Union des Femmes de France, New York, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1939. France	17,920.38	7,713.35	1,210.70	8,996.33	3,000.61	416.73
American Board of Missions to the Jews, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y. July 5, 1940. France, Belgium, and Germany	725.00	725.00	None	None	None	None
American Civilian Volunteers, South Sudbury, Mass. May 27, 1940.[a] France	None	None	None	None	None	None
American Committee for Christian Refugees, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 26, 1939. Germany and France	11,801.86	11,801.86	None	None	None	None
American Committee for the German Relief Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y. Mar. 27, 1940. Germany and Poland	29,200.72	20,000.00	4,200.03	5,000.69	None	None
American Committee for the Polish Ambulance Fund, Chicago, Ill. Feb. 12, 1940. France and Poland	27,381.95	17,721.33	1,787.27	7,873.35	471.00	None
American Dental Ambulance Committee, New York, N. Y. Mar. 12, 1940. United Kingdom	3,239.52	3,133.02	101.50	5.00	None	None
American Emergency Volunteer Ambulance Corps, Inc., New York, N. Y. Jan. 25, 1940. Great Britain and France	None	None	None	None	None	None
American Employment for General Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y. May 1, 1940.[b] England, France, Norway, Poland, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands	1,953.50	None	764.11	1,189.39	None	None
American Field Service, New York, N. Y. Sept. 27, 1939. France and Great Britain	277,199.90	185,410.86	7,560.23	84,228.81	None	None
American and French Students' Correspondence Exchange, New York, N. Y. Dec. 20, 1939. France	7,214.09	3,024.85	589.84	3,599.40	None	None
American-French War Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 14, 1939. France and Great Britain	38,372.74	17,769.18	4,768.73	15,834.83	43,040.74	4,105.21
American Friends of Czecho-Slovakia, New York, N. Y. Nov. 2, 1939. Great Britain, France, and Bohemia-Moravia	23,455.99	16,261.32	4,034.28	3,160.39	18,690.00	None
American Friends of the Daily Sketch War Relief Fund, New York, N. Y. Dec. 1, 1939. Great Britain	2,136.27	1,357.00	None	779.27	None	None
American Friends of France, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 21, 1939. France	294,942.46	146,680.94	21,256.78	127,004.74	11,256.11	7,969.96
American Friends of German Freedom, New York, N. Y. July 24, 1940.[c] England and France						
American Friends of a Jewish Palestine, Inc., New York, N. Y. May 9, 1940. Palestine, Germany, Poland, France, and United Kingdom	2,734.93	659.02	1,990.62	85.29	None	None
American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, Pa. Nov. 9, 1939. United Kingdom, Poland, Germany, France, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands	77,848.88	72,368.10	5,480.78	None	12,473.42	None
The American Fund for Breton Relief, New York, N. Y. Oct. 31, 1939. France	5,196.17	3,786.50	363.05	1,046.62	4,911.50	None
American Fund for French Wounded, Inc., Boston, Mass. Jan. 3, 1940. France	11,562.60	7,325.36	362.40	3,874.84	3,560.62	3,726.13
American Fund for Wounded in France, Inc., Worcester, Mass. Dec. 15, 1939. France	200.00	None	None	200.00	None	None

[a] No complete report for the month of July has been received from this organization.
[b] No report for the month of July has been received from this organization.
[c] No report has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of July 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
American-German Aid Society, Los Angeles, Calif. Nov. 15, 1939. Germany	$3,831.50	None	$1,003.45	$2,828.05	None	None
The American Hospital in Britain, Ltd., New York, N. Y. July 24, 1940. Great Britain	15,100.00	None	124.93	14,975.07	None	None
The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 29, 1939.* United Kingdom, Poland, Germany, France, Norway, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands	1,521,311.85	$1,410,642.82	110,669.03	None	$51.00	None
American McAll Association, New York, N. Y. Jan. 3, 1940. France	637.32	417.45	None	219.87	750.00	$500.00
American Volunteer Ambulance Corps, New York, N. Y. Dec. 12, 1939. France, Belgium, Holland, and England	222,288.55	102,795.82	13,842.55	105,650.18	1,500.00	None
American War Godmothers, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mar. 6, 1940. France	1,050.33	155.74	269.02	625.57	None	2.45
American Women's Hospitals, New York, N. Y. Sept. 14, 1939./ France and England	2,409.72	1,700.00	41.47	668.25	None	None
American Women's Unit for War Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y. Jan. 15, 1940. France	1,740.73	672.11	626.09	442.53	443.40	19.74
American Women's Voluntary Services, Inc., New York, N. Y. Feb. 13, 1940. England	16,681.41	4,650.44	8,339.25	3,691.72	14,950.98	None
Les Amis de la France à Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R., Dec. 20, 1939. France	10,623.68	6,500.00	223.68	3,900.00	650.00	7.77
Les Amitiés Féminines de la France, New York, N. Y. Dec. 19, 1939. France	1,197.91	386.88	303.22	507.81	164.00	None
Les Anciens Combattants Français de la Grande Guerre, San Francisco, Calif. Oct. 26, 1939. France	17,339.15	8,042.33	370.07	8,926.75	1,526.56	1,240.00
Mrs. Larz Anderson, Boston, Mass. Dec. 12, 1939. France	17,990.16	16,983.14	456.76	550.26	None	None
Anthracite Relief Committee, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Sept. 8, 1939. Poland	10,808.14	7,000.00	288.45	3,519.69	None	None
Anzac War Relief Fund, New York, N. Y. May 23, 1940. Australia and New Zealand	4,938.00	3,056.00	267.67	1,614.33	None	None
Associated Polish Societies' Relief Committee of Webster, Mass., Webster, Mass. Sept. 21, 1939. Poland	2,829.27	2,600.00	7.50	221.77	None	None
Associated Polish Societies Relief Committee of Worcester, Mass., Worcester, Mass. Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	8,604.99	6,766.45	453.10	1,385.44	1,430.00	None
Association of Former Juniors in France of Smith College, New York, N. Y. Dec. 18, 1939. France	273.50	225.00	None	48.50	None	None
Association of Former Russian Naval Officers in America, New York, N. Y. Feb. 21, 1940. France	189.70	133.30	6.20	50.20	None	None
Association of Joint Polish-American Societies of Chelsea, Mass., Chelsea, Mass. Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	2,001.08	1,000.00	85.67	915.41	None	None
L'Atelier, San Francisco, Calif. Jan. 29, 1940. France	11,848.96	6,107.98	639.43	5,101.55	1,349.88	870.00
Mrs. Mark Baldwin, New York, N. Y. Mar. 4, 1940. France	1,094.41	512.00	97.16	485.25	30.00	None
Basque Delegation in the United States of America, New York, N. Y. Dec. 19, 1939. France	1,349.40	975.00	132.64	241.76	None	None
Belgian Relief Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y. June 14, 1940. Belgium, France, and England	12,047.20	2,339.00	3,944.73	5,763.47	6,783.00	4,146.00
Belgian Relief of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif. May 27, 1940. Belgium	5,166.55	2,354.80	1,956.42	855.33	33,182.50	None
Belgian War Relief Fund, Manila, P. I. June 7, 1940. Belgium	1,118.31	None	2.50	1,115.81	None	None
The Benedict Bureau Unit, Inc., New York, N. Y. Nov. 29, 1939. France	5,481.17	846.74	932.54	3,701.89	None	None
Beth-Lechem, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 21, 1939. Poland, France, and England	2,990.16	703.15	2,253.44	33.57	None	None
Bethel Mission of Eastern Europe (formerly Bethel Mission of Poland, Inc.), Minneapolis, Minn. Nov. 27, 1939. Poland	8,322.50	6,007.40	2,161.50	153.60	None	None
Bishops' Committee for Polish Relief, Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1939./ Poland	334,834.74	156,324.31	46.23	178,464.20	None	None

* No complete reports for the months of June and July have been received from this organization.
/ No report for the month of July has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of July 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, New York, N. Y. Sept. 26, 1939. Great Britain, France, and Germany	$6,156.92	$4,770.50	$732.24	$654.18	None	None
British-American Ambulance Corps, New York, N. Y. June 11, 1940. England and France	180,630.01	30,000.00	10,803.00	139,827.01	None	None
British-American Comfort League, Quincy, Mass. Feb. 21, 1940. England	1,118.65	110.00	174.72	833.93	None	None
British-American War Relief Association, Seattle, Wash. Nov. 17, 1939. United Kingdom and allied countries	10,520.33	6,935.89	1,074.63	2,509.81	$585.00	$100.00
British Sailors' Book and Relief Society, New York, N. Y. May 2, 1940. Bermuda, Canada, and the British West Indies.	781.30	30.00	542.33	208.97	550.00	None
British War Relief Association of Northern California, San Francisco, Calif. Oct. 20, 1939. Great Britain and France	40,642.78	30,779.19	1,296.68	8,566.91	11,014.59	None
The British War Relief Association of the Philippines, Manila, P. I. April 11, 1940.[g] All belligerent countries	11,707.52	6,135.94	53.04	5,518.54	None	31.38
The British War Relief Association of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif. Dec. 8, 1939. Great Britain	96,034.68	78,053.61	7,223.31	10,757.76	9,844.36	None
British War Relief Society, Inc., New York, N. Y. Dec. 4, 1939. Great Britain	349,728.47	108,137.83	27,084.65	214,505.99	56,342.05	1,500.00
Bundles for Britain, New York, N. Y. Dec. 28, 1939. Great Britain and Dominions	72,991.98	17,720.71	23,622.85	31,648.42	54,579.75	8,808.00
Caledonian Club of Idaho, Boise, Idaho. Jan. 25, 1940. Scotland	477.64	300.30	164.57	12.77	None	None
Catholic Medical Mission Board, Inc., New York, N. Y. Jan. 17, 1940. India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa	1,074.25	None	None	1,074.25	2,390.00	1,050.00
The Catholic Student War Relief of Pax Romana, Washington, D. C. Dec. 13, 1939. Poland, France, Germany, and Great Britain	964.84	809.00	135.41	20.43	None	None
Central Bureau for Relief of the Evangelical Churches of Europe, New York, N. Y. May 14, 1940. All belligerent countries	8,387.51	4,724.00	1,774.64	1,888.87	None	None
Central Committee Knesseth Israel, New York, N. Y. Oct. 27, 1939. Palestine	26,189.44	15,770.11	10,419.33	None	None	None
Central Committee for Polish Relief, Toledo, Ohio. Feb. 29, 1940. Poland	707.00	500.00	126.82	80.18	None	None
Central Committee of the United Polish Societies, Bridgeport, Conn., Bridgeport, Conn. Sept. 14, 1939.[h] Poland	5,745.10	5,696.37	48.73	None	1,461.95	None
Central Council of Polish Organizations, New Castle, Pa. Nov. 7, 1939. England, Poland, and France	2,555.30	1,754.00	38.31	762.99	None	None
Centrala, Passaic, N. J. Oct. 12, 1939. Poland	1,420.57	1,300.75	11.65	108.17	1,900.00	None
Cercle Français de Seattle, Seattle, Wash. Nov. 2, 1939. France and Great Britain	2,545.45	658.28	550.16	1,337.01	525.00	2,035.00
Chester (Delaware Co., Pa.) Polish Relief Committee, Chester, Pa. Sept. 15, 1939. Poland and France	6,500.32	5,455.46	553.17	491.69	1,677.30	None
Children's Crusade for Children, Inc., New York, N. Y. Feb. 3, 1940. France, Poland and Germany	163,176.53	None	27,032.95	136,143.58	None	None
Commission for Polish Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 12, 1939.[i] Poland	314,509.43	250,985.31	44,756.32	18,767.80	1,500.00	None
The Commission for Relief in Belgium, Inc., New York, N. Y. May 21, 1940. Belgium and Luxemburg	4,790.92	4,165.00	184.40	441.52	None	None

[g] No reports for the months of June and July have been received from this organization.

[h] The registration of this organization was revoked on July 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.

[i] This registrant serves primarily as a clearinghouse for the distribution abroad of contributions received from other registrants; these receipts and disbursements are not included in the figures here given, since they are shown elsewhere in this tabulation following the names of the original collecting registrants.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of July 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Committee for Aid to Children of Mobilized Men of the XX" Arrondissement of Paris, New York, N. Y. Jan. 15, 1940. France	$4,923.40	$3,365.63	None	$1,557.77	None	None
Committee of French-American Wives, New York, N. Y. Nov. 15, 1939. France	15,465.55	9,414.33	$1,570.84	4,480.38	$3,012.84	$1,378.75
Committee of Mercy, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 16, 1939. France, Great Britain, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, and their allies	54,014.72	24,704.41	5,730.88	23,579.43	1,010.00	None
Committee for Relief in Allied Countries, Washington, D. C. Feb. 2, 1940. France, Great Britain, Poland, Norway, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands	4,523.03	2,715.00	1,805.60	2.43	None	None
Committee for the Relief for Poland, Seattle, Wash. Nov. 24, 1939. Poland	2,426.23	2,162.72	255.71	7.80	None	None
Committee for the Relief of War Sufferers in Poland, St. Louis, Mo. Oct. 16, 1939.[i] Poland	7,359.48	6,142.39	725.91	491.18	4,000.00	None
Committee Representing Polish Organizations and Polish People in Perry, N. Y., Perry, N. Y. Oct. 23, 1939. Poland	197.00	197.00	None	None	None	None
Czechoslovak Relief, Chicago, Ill. July 25, 1940. Czechoslovakia, Great Britain and Dominions, France, and Belgium	None	None	None	None	None	None
The Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. Oct. 13, 1939. Great Britain, France, Norway, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands	33,453.71	18,476.56	6,526.02	8,451.13	6,448.65	None
Emergency Relief Committee for Kolbuszowa, New York, N. Y. Mar. 13, 1940. Poland	4,836.35	None	2,226.59	2,609.76	None	None
English-Speaking Union of the United States, New York, N. Y. Dec. 26, 1939. Great Britain, possibly France, and Canada	32,954.71	21,061.22	2,033.82	9,859.67	9,707.48	50.00
Erste Pinchover Kranken Unterstuzungs Verein, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y. Apr. 22, 1940. Poland	275.00	None	None	275.00	None	None
Federated Council of Polish Societies of Grand Rapids, Mich., Grand Rapids, Mich. Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	7,060.45	4,450.93	845.50	1,764.02	2,700.00	100.00
Federation of Franco-Belgian Clubs of Rhode Island, Woonsocket, R. I. Nov. 15, 1939. France and England	4,668.56	1,892.49	407.25	2,368.82	277.55	154.74
Federation of French Veterans of the Great War, Inc., New York, N. Y. Oct. 11, 1939. France	9,896.52	801.09	406.68	8,688.75	664.70	100.00
Federation of Polish Jews in America, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	4,641.05	3,770.75	376.14	494.16	7,651.43	6,000.00
Fellowship of Reconciliation, New York, N. Y. Jan. 20, 1940. France, England, and possibly Germany	580.21	531.21	None	49.00	None	None
Five for France, Atlanta, Ga. Feb. 26, 1940.[k] France	125.55	123.50	2.05	None	None	None
Fortra, Inc., New York, N. Y. Mar. 7, 1940. Germany and Poland	249,754.07	166,373.16	33,248.97	50,131.94	None	None
Foster Parents' Plan for War Children, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 21, 1939. France	82,349.00	45,414.67	17,485.64	19,448.69	None	None
Foyers du Soldat, New York, N. Y. Mar. 2, 1940.[l] France	6,760.22	3,920.00	2,585.02	255.20	None	None
Franco-American Federation, Salem, Mass., July 9, 1940.[l] France						
French Committee for Relief in France, Detroit, Mich. Oct. 17, 1939. France and Great Britain	3,154.38	988.34	221.08	1,944.96	8,296.75	13,267.14
French Relief Association, Kansas City, Mo. Feb. 3, 1940. France	739.07	324.40	112.96	301.71	531.17	786.83
French War Relief, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. Nov. 16, 1939.[m] France	33,609.80	20,175.49	3,500.27	9,934.04	None	None
French War Relief Fund of Nevada, Reno, Nev. June 21, 1940. France	None	None	None	None	None	None

[i] The registration of this organization was revoked on June 30, 1940, at the request of registrant.
[k] The registration of this organization was revoked on July 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.
[l] No report for the month of July has been received from this organization.
[m] No complete report for the month of July has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of July 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
French War Veterans, Los Angeles, Calif. Dec. 5, 1939. France	$822.81	$407.75	$171.66	$243.40	None	None
Friends of Children, Inc., New York, N. Y. June 13, 1940. Great Britain, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands	5,055.00	None	203.97	4,851.03	$2,638.76	None
The Friends of Israel Refugee Relief Committee, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. Oct. 23, 1939. Canada, France, and England	11,950.99	997.60	5,395.36	5,558.03	None	None
The Friends of Normandy, New York, N. Y. Dec. 18, 1939. France	2,445.50	1,500.00	160.00	785.50	None	None
Friends of Poland, Chicago, Ill. Dec. 6, 1939. Poland	1,421.95	600.00	91.89	730.06	None	None
Fund for the Relief of Men of Letters and Scientists of Russia, New York, N. Y. Apr. 29, 1940. France, Czechoslovakia, and Poland	520.53	96.15	6.10	418.28	None	None
General Gustav Orlicz Dreszer Foundation for Aid to Polish Children, Washington, D. C. Nov. 3, 1939. Poland	894.45	400.00	325.04	169.41	None	None
General Taufflieb Memorial Relief Committee for France, Santa Barbara, Calif. Nov. 17, 1939. France and England	2,424.01	1,726.40	52.10	645.51	80.00	None
German-American Relief Committee for Victims of Fascism, New York, N. Y. Apr. 18, 1940. France and Great Britain	1,258.07	276.30	426.60	555.17	None	None
Golden Rule Foundation, New York, N. Y. Nov. 2, 1939. Poland and Palestine	None	None	None	None	None	None
The Grand Duke Vladimir Benevolent Fund Association, New York, N. Y. Jan. 8, 1940. France	454.24	370.79	16.70	66.75	None	None
Grand Lodge, Daughters of Scotia, Hartford, Conn. Feb. 16, 1940. Scotland	7,159.25	6,512.10	None	647.15	None	None
Great Lakes Command, Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, Detroit, Mich. July 5, 1940. Great Britain and Canada	363.50	None	None	363.50	None	None
Greater New Bedford British War Relief Corps, New Bedford, Mass. Dec. 19, 1939. Great Britain	4,066.86	2,837.33	344.23	885.30	164.93	None
Margaret-Greble Greenough (Mrs. Carroll Greenough), Washington, D. C. Nov. 21, 1939. France	1,073.00	445.00	None	628.00	None	None
Hadassah, Inc., New York, N. Y. Nov. 15, 1939. Palestine	905,858.33	570,140.19	27,003.13	308,715.01	53,670.50	$122.91
Hamburg-Bremen Steamship Agency, Inc., New York, N. Y. Mar. 21, 1940. Germany and Poland	78,966.84	63,338.61	21,109.11	None	None	None
Hebrew Christian Alliance of America, Chicago, Ill. Jan. 3, 1940. England, Germany, and Poland	1,781.89	1,775.00	6.89	None	None	None
Holy Rosary Polish Roman Catholic Church, Passaic, N. J. Sept. 15, 1939.* Poland	1,126.17	1,049.00	None	77.17	None	None
A. Seymour Houghton, Jr., *et al.*, New York, N. Y. Nov. 27, 1939. France	18,322.28	2,720.00	123.98	15,478.30	757.30	None
Humanitarian Work Committee, Glen Cove, N. Y. Sept. 30, 1939. Poland	3,403.21	2,400.00	61.63	941.58	185.00	None
Independent British War Relief Society of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I. June 14, 1940. Great Britain	522.37	283.00	8.50	230.87	None	None
Independent Kinsker Aid Association, Brooklyn, N. Y. Jan. 3, 1940. Poland	469.64	None	None	469.64	None	None
International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, New York, N. Y. Sept. 22, 1939. Poland, France, India, Norway, Belgium, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Canada, and the United Kingdom	33,182.83	24,492.50	868.82	7,821.51	None	None
International Federation of Business and Professional Women, New York, N. Y. July 5, 1940.* Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, and France						
International Relief Association for Victims of Fascism, New York, N. Y. Sept. 25, 1939. France, England, and Germany	9,750.45	4,747.25	3,662.80	1,340.40	1,970.00	50.00
Joint Committee of the United Scottish Clans of Greater New York and New Jersey, Brooklyn, N. Y. Jan. 30, 1940. Scotland	2,947.25	2,201.00	616.50	129.75	None	None
Junior Relief Group of Texas, Houston, Tex. May 29, 1940. United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, Belgium, and Norway	11,511.10	None	1,367.14	10,143.96	None	None

* The registration of this organization was revoked on June 30, 1940, at the request of registrant.

* No report has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of July 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Marthe Th. Kahn, New York, N. Y. Apr. 16, 1940. France	$222.25	$25.00	$7.56	$189.69	None	None
The Kindergarten Unit, Inc., Norwalk, Conn. Oct. 3, 1939. France, Poland, United Kingdom, India, Australia, and New Zealand	372.21	42.85	329.36	None	None	None
The Kosciuszko Foundation, Inc., New York, N. Y. May 24, 1940. Poland	3,597.42	2,250.00	300.29	1,047.13	None	None
Kuryer Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Sept. 16, 1939. Poland	6,010.15	5,968.34	13.56	28.25	None	None
Der Kyffhaeuserbund, League of German War Veterans in U. S. A., Philadelphia, Pa. Nov. 27, 1939. Poland and Germany	33,080.82	28,390.00	2,932.55	1,758.27	None	None
Lackawanna County Committee for Polish Relief, Scranton, Pa. Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	8,689.66	7,225.56	831.80	632.30	None	None
Lafayette Fund, New York, N. Y. Jan. 2, 1940. France	2,017.50	1,540.00	None	477.50	None	None
LaFayette Preventorium, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 21, 1939. France	18,122.22	8,597.13	3,696.61	5,828.48	None	None
La France Post American Legion, New York, N. Y. Feb. 7, 1940. France	1,585.32	None	366.61	1,218.71	None	None
Mrs. Nancy Bartlett Laughlin, New York, N. Y. Jan. 31, 1940. France	309.50	306.00	None	3.50	None	None
League of American Writers, Inc., New York, N. Y. May 6, 1940. France, England, Poland, and Norway	3,766.61	990.60	966.49	1,809.52	None	None
League of Polish Societies of New Kensington, Arnold, and vicinity, New Kensington, Pa. Nov. 17, 1939. Poland	2,026.37	1,363.77	78.19	584.41	$2,284.45	$90.55
Legion of Young Polish Women, Chicago, Ill. Oct. 2, 1939. Poland	15,474.29	9,642.00	2,406.55	3,425.74	None	None
Lévy, Maxime, Manila, Philippine Islands. May 1, 1940.[p] France						
The Little House of Saint Pantaleon, Philadelphia, Pa. Sept. 30, 1939. France	18,874.67	14,029.98	36.26	4,808.43	10,160.05	2,403.67
The Louisiana Guild for British Relief, New Orleans, La. July 24, 1940. British Empire	1,104.24	356.63	16.94	730.67	50.00	None
The Maple Leaf Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y. Apr. 19, 1940. Canada, United Kingdom, and France	13,902.42	5,309.02	4,243.39	4,350.01	5,286.00	None
The Maryland Committee for the Relief of Poland's War Victims, Baltimore, Md. Oct. 21, 1939.[q] Poland	9,170.48	6,774.01	2,396.47	None	None	None
Massachusetts Relief Committee for Poland, Worcester, Mass. Nov. 9, 1939. Poland	5,211.50	5,209.75	1.75	None	None	None
Mennonite Central Committee, Akron, Pa. Feb. 13, 1940. Great Britain, Poland, Germany, and France	12,149.02	10,895.61	1,703.82	None	5,461.60	None
Milford, Conn., Polish Relief Fund Committee, Milford, Conn. Nov. 6, 1939. Poland	405.33	250.20	84.62	70.51	None	None
Kate R. Miller, New York, N. Y. Feb. 19, 1940. France	111.00	111.00	None	None	None	None
Mobile Surgical Unit, Inc., New York, N. Y. Jan. 13, 1940. France	12,638.58	6,234.99	1,413.03	4,990.56	500.00	None
The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, U. S. A., Boston, Mass. Apr. 25, 1940. Canada, France, and the United Kingdom	96,366.49	2,467.50	1,028.19	92,870.80	None	None
Fernanda Wanamaker Munn (Mrs. Ector Munn), New York, N. Y. Nov. 25, 1939. France	11,380.98	4,788.69	5,040.73	1,551.56	4,949.90	None
National Christian Action, Inc., New York, N. Y. May 23, 1940.[r] Norway and Denmark	1,539.89	None	341.17	1,198.72	None	None
Netherlands War Relief Committee, Manila, Philippine Islands. May 27, 1940. Netherlands	2,548.54	750.00	10.50	1,788.04	None	None

[p] No report has been received from this organization.

[q] The registration of this organization was revoked on July 26, 1940, at the request of registrant.

[r] No report for the month of July has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of July 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
The New Canaan Workshop, New Canaan, Conn. July 1, 1940. British Empire	$2,873.39	None	$253.77	$2,619.62	$450.00	None
New Jersey Broadcasting Corporation, Jersey City, N. J. Sept. 13, 1939. Poland	1,210.55	$826.17	384.38	None	None	None
Nicole de Paris Relief Fund, New York, N. Y., July 1, 1940. France	168.50	None	51.00	117.50	None	None
North Side Polish Council Relief Committee of Milwaukee, Wis., Milwaukee, Wis. Dec. 5, 1939. Poland	1,427.82	1,400.28	19.18	8.36	1,300.00	None
Norwegian Relief, Inc., Chicago, Ill. May 1, 1940. Norway	253,349.58	None	7,036.25	246,313.33	None	None
Nowe-Dworer Ladies Benevolent Association, Inc., New York, N. Y. Oct. 25, 1939. Poland	806.14	None	141.00	665.14	None	None
Nowiny Publishing Apostolate, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis. Sept. 26, 1939. Poland	5,106.46	4,589.86	None	516.60	None	None
Nowy Swiat Publishing Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 11, 1939. Poland and France	25,883.91	24,212.00	103.39	1,568.52	None	None
Order of Scottish Clans, Boston, Mass. Jan. 25, 1940. Scotland	3,769.09	3,377.00	None	392.09	None	None
Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y. Feb. 23, 1940. Poland	104,639.37	55,000.00	29,795.07	19,844.30	None	None
Le Paquet au Front, New York, N. Y. Oct. 6, 1939. France	60,347.94	42,119.26	29,319.35	None	2,707.75	$987.61
The Paryski Publishing Co., Toledo, Ohio. Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	6,501.15	6,397.65	None	103.50	None	None
The Pawtucket and Blackstone Valley British Relief Society of Rhode Island, Pawtucket, R. I. Feb. 26, 1940. Great Britain	2,893.75	310.60	328.04	2,255.11	None	None
Polish Aid Fund Committee of Federation of Elizabeth Polish Organizations, Elizabeth, N. J. Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	8,687.92	7,946.85	15.00	726.07	1,500.00	None
Polish Aid Fund Committee of St. Casimir's R. C. Church of the City of Albany, N. Y., Albany, N. Y. Jan. 22, 1940. Poland	1,955.45	176.32	7.00	1,772.13	1,200.00	None
Polish-American Associations of Middlesex County, N. J., Sayreville, N. J. Jan. 22, 1940. Poland	1,057.05	800.00	80.82	176.23	None	None
Polish-American Citizens Relief Fund Committee, Shirley, Mass., Dec. 16, 1939. Poland	427.01	350.31	21.67	55.03	350.00	75.00
Polish-American Council, Chicago, Ill. Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	369,072.26	208,288.50	8,696.61	152,087.15	100,500.00	None
Polish-American Forwarding Committee, Inc., New York, N. Y. Mar. 28, 1940. Poland and Germany	868.05	464.35	1,520.82	None	None	None
Polish-American Volunteer Ambulance Section (Pavas), New York, N. Y. Feb. 13, 1940. France	29,120.00	19,094.05	66.15	9,959.80	245.40	None
Polish Broadcasting Corporation, New York, N. Y. Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	2,112.08	None	35.30	2,076.78	None	None
Polish Business and Professional Men's Club, Los Angeles, Calif. Nov. 17, 1939. Poland	474.50	314.23	158.27	2.00	None	None
Polish Central Committee of New London, Conn., New London, Conn. Oct. 13, 1939. Poland	1,271.10	994.24	148.57	128.29	75.00	None
Polish Central Council of New Haven, New Haven, Conn. Sept. 29, 1939. Poland	3,572.99	3,131.00	51.26	390.73	800.00	1,000.00
Polish Civic League of Mercer County, Trenton, N. J. Sept. 19, 1939. Poland	6,903.37	6,392.86	1.09	509.42	4,000.00	None
Polish Civilian Relief Fund, Passaic, N. J. Oct. 27, 1939. Poland	4,016.12	3,025.00	207.90	783.22	None	None
Polish Falcons Alliance of America, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sept. 20, 1939. Poland	10,134.45	9,022.23	20.00	1,092.22	None	None
Polish Inter-Organization "Centrala" of Waterbury, Waterbury, Conn. Feb. 28, 1940. Poland	742.25	607.76	25.50	108.99	None	None
Polish Literary Guild of New Britain, Conn., New Britain, Conn. Sept. 21, 1939. Poland	2,737.84	2,000.00	13.00	724.84	None	None
The Polish National Alliance of Brooklyn, United States of America, Brooklyn, N. Y. Sept. 19, 1939. Poland	7,842.87	4,000.00	None	3,842.87	None	None
Polish National Alliance of the United States of North America, Chicago, Ill. Sept. 27, 1939. Poland	288,611.30	231,065.00	1,510.08	56,036.22	None	None

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of July 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Polish National Council of Montgomery County, Amsterdam, N. Y. Oct. 12, 1939.[1] Poland	$3,107.76	$2,610.00	$89.16	$408.60	$5,000.00	None
Polish National Council of New York, New York, N. Y. Sept. 14, 1939. Poland and France	88,658.75	65,540.78	11,419.77	11,698.20	289,633.50	$180,297.50
The Polish Naturalization Independent Club, Worcester, Mass. Sept. 20, 1939. Poland	2,481.90	2,200.00	8.65	273.25	None	None
Polish Relief of Carteret, N. J., Carteret, N. J. Oct. 11, 1939. Poland	1,230.15	800.00	13.00	417.15	45.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Boston, Boston, Mass. Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	8,168.76	6,101.19	420.61	1,646.96	1,800.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Brockton, Mass., Brockton, Mass. Sept. 25, 1939. Poland	1,711.55	1,201.27	247.67	262.61	350.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Cambridge, Mass., Cambridge, Mass. Sept. 16, 1939. Poland	2,200.84	1,142.30	116.89	941.65	600.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Columbia County, Hudson, N. Y. Mar. 15, 1940. Poland	None	None	None	None	None	None
Polish Relief Committee of Delaware, Wilmington, Del. Sept. 22, 1939. Poland	7,378.51	6,813.42	230.07	335.02	3,850.00	600.00
Polish Relief Committee, Detroit, Mich. Sept. 11, 1939. Poland	149,045.32	98,603.14	5,768.56	44,673.62	51,974.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Fitchburg, Fitchburg, Mass. Mar. 29, 1940. Poland	749.80	460.40	41.09	248.31	130.00	None
Polish Relief Committee, Flint, Mich. Sept. 18, 1939. Poland	4,357.96	3,300.00	813.31	244.65	None	None
Polish Relief Committee of Gardner, Mass., Gardner, Mass. Sept. 26, 1939. Poland	4,083.57	2,979.20	762.97	341.40	1,307.05	None
Polish Relief Committee of Holyoke, Mass., Holyoke, Mass. Nov. 4, 1939. Poland	5,491.67	4,781.15	203.35	507.17	650.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Jackson, Mich., Jackson, Mich. Nov. 9, 1939. Poland	1,604.19	572.60	190.58	841.01	750.00	None
Polish Relief Committee, New Bedford, Mass. Oct. 31, 1939. Poland	9,751.51	7,397.24	870.29	1,483.98	3,850.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Philadelphia and Vicinity, Philadelphia, Pa. Sept. 12, 1939. Poland	41,930.96	32,510.00	695.29	8,725.67	None	None
Polish Relief Committee of the Polish National Home Association, Lowell, Mass. Nov. 27, 1939. Poland	2,838.34	1,500.00	481.28	857.06	None	None
Polish Relief Committee, Rochester, N. Y. Nov. 8, 1939.[2] Poland	5,060.25	4,473,38	57.05	529.82	1,653.00	None
Polish Relief Committee, Taunton, Mass. Dec. 13, 1939. Poland	2,682.60	2,257.00	23.17	402.43	1,375.00	None
Polish Relief Fund of Fall River, Mass., Fall River, Mass. Nov. 8, 1939. Poland	1,170.13	1,000.00	30.10	140.03	None	None
Polish Relief Fund, Jersey City, N. J. Sept. 12, 1939.[1] Poland	58,245.40	53,108.59	1,840.30	3,296.51	1,575.00	None
Polish Relief Fund, Jewett City, Conn. Oct. 3, 1939. Poland	1,240.40	1,136.90	101.08	2.42	400.00	None
Polish Relief Fund of Meriden, Meriden, Conn. Oct. 12, 1939. Poland	1,806.69	1,500.00	27.90	278.79	None	None
Polish Relief Fund, Middletown, Conn. Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	4,539.45	2,968.85	18.20	1,552.40	None	None
Polish Relief Fund, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Oct. 26, 1939. Poland	2,635.72	2,500.00	21.80	113.92	None	None
Polish Relief Fund of Palmer, Mass., Three Rivers, Mass. Oct. 20, 1939. Poland	1,474.89	620.46	121.20	733.23	4,004.95	None
Polish Relief Fund of Syracuse, N. Y., and vicinity, Syracuse, N. Y. Oct. 31, 1939. Poland	9,113.06	6,869.00	422.21	1,821.65	1,850.00	None
Polish Relief Fund Committee, Los Angeles, Calif. Dec. 13, 1939. Poland	795.84	448.00	112.17	235.67	150.00	None
Polish Relief Fund Committee of Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wis. Sept. 26, 1939. Poland	15,080.09	12,232.72	792.39	2,054.98	11,607.40	500.00
Polish Relief Fund Committee of Passaic and Bergen Counties, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Sept. 22, 1939. Poland	12,076.79	9,173.92	1,017.51	1,885.36	2,990.50	None

[2] The registration of this organization was revoked on May 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.

[1] No report for the month of July has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of July 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Polish Union of the United States of North America, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Sept. 8, 1939. Poland	$2,053.21	$2,000.00	None	$53.21	None	None
Polish United Societies of Holy Trinity Parish, Lowell, Mass. Sept. 20, 1939. Poland	4,083.39	1,788.31	$162.71	2,132.37	$1,240.00	None
Polish War Sufferers Relief Committee (Fourth Ward), Toledo, Ohio. Sept. 21, 1939. Poland	5,443.20	5,326.11	117.09	None	None	None
Polish Welfare Association, Hyde Park, Mass. Sept. 16, 1939.[a] Poland	434.85	350.00	None	84.85	None	$3,000.00
Polish Welfare Council, Schenectady, N. Y. Sept. 22, 1939. Poland	5,550.76	5,260.35	57.32	233.09	6,150.00	None
Polish White Cross Club of West Utica, Utica, N. Y. Oct. 20, 1939. Poland	6,687.61	4,962.70	309.80	1,415.11	1,600.00	None
Polish Women's Fund to Fatherland, Lawrence, Mass. Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	5,650.56	1,821.10	642.34	3,187.12	1,800.00	850.00
Polish Women's Relief Committee, New York, N. Y. Nov. 24, 1939. France, Poland, and Germany	7,434.14	269.72	2,377.04	4,787.38	859.00	1,209.80
Polski Komitet Ratunkowy (Polish Relief Fund), Binghamton, N. Y. Sept. 25, 1939. Poland	3,776.44	2,354.04	247.13	1,175.27	780.00	None
Polsko Narodowy Komitet w Ameryce, Scranton, Pa. Sept. 8, 1939.[b] Poland	26,364.45	24,507.67	345.75	1,511.03	20,685.00	None
Pulaski Civic League of Middlesex County, N. J., South River, N. J. Sept. 30, 1939. Poland	507.53	None	85.00	422.53	None	None
Pulaski League of Queens County, Inc., Jamaica, N. Y. Oct. 21, 1939. Poland	7,443.93	6,700.00	159.65	584.28	None	None
Queen Wilhelmina Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y. May 17, 1940. Netherlands, France, Poland, United Kingdom, India, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Union of South Africa, Norway, Belgium, and Luxemburg	307,345.12	65,058.40	23,049.83	219,236.89	None	None
Refugees of England, New York, N. Y. July 12, 1940. Great Britain	8,005.97	5,204.50	200.47	2,601.00	1,025.00	None
Relief Agency for Polish War Sufferers, Willimantic, Conn. Sept. 29, 1939. Poland	2,780.54	2,080.28	175.72	524.54	537.10	None
Relief Committee of United Polish Societies, Chicopee, Mass. Oct. 21, 1939. Poland	5,610.47	5,229.66	None	380.81	2,190.00	None
Relief Fund for Sufferers in Poland Committee, Kenosha, Wis. Sept. 25, 1939. Poland	3,600.59	2,566.50	343.89	690.20	1,000.00	None
Relief Society for Jews in Lublin, Los Angeles, Calif. Dec. 13, 1939. Poland	827.58	175.00	281.82	370.76	None	None
Russian Children's Welfare Society, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 29, 1939. Germany, France, and Poland	5,840.48	4,150.67	1,326.17	363.64	1,166.20	1,678.35
The Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church, Little Falls, N. Y., Little Falls, N. Y. Nov. 2, 1939.[c] Poland	239.95	200.00	1.00	38.95	None	None
St. Andrews (Scottish) Society of Washington, D. C., Washington, D. C. June 18, 1940. Scotland	720.99	None	71.15	649.84	None	None
St. Stephens Polish Relief Fund of Perth Amboy, N. J., Perth Amboy, N. J. Sept. 27, 1939. Poland	2,691.45	None	None	2,691.45	None	None
The Salvation Army, New York, N. Y. May 23, 1940. England, France, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands	115,401.71	72,764.00	1,445.52	41,192.19	2,305.00	None
Save the Children Federation, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 8, 1939. England, Poland, Belgium, and the Netherlands	23,364.33	16,858.25	6,169.36	336.72	None	None
Schuylkill and Carbon Counties Relief Committee for Poland, Frackville, Pa. Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	5,388.74	4,485.71	None	903.03	None	None
Scots' Charitable Society, Boston, Mass. May 9, 1940. Scotland	208.00	None	None	208.00	None	None
Scottish Games of New Jersey Association, Fairhaven, N. J. July 9, 1940. Great Britain	None	None	None	None	None	None

[a] The registration of this organization was revoked on May 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.
[b] No report for the month of July has been received from this organization.
[c] The registration of this organization was revoked on July 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of July 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Secours Franco-Américain—War Relief, Pittsburgh, Pa. Nov. 20, 1939. France	$1,744.23	$159.20	$90.02	$1,495.01	$385.00	$1,236.50
The Seventh Column, Inc., West Fairlee, Vt. June 12, 1940. France and England	None	None	None	None	None	None
Share A Smoke Club, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y. Nov. 14, 1939. England, France, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands	473.71	350.00	113.60	10.11	None	None
Sociedades Hispanas Aliadas, San Francisco, Calif. Mar. 29, 1940. France	1,214.24	None	706.13	508.11	None	None
Sociedades Hispanas Confederadas, Brooklyn, N. Y. Jan. 22, 1940. France	31,199.12	30,240.87	958.25	None	None	200.00
Société Française de St. Louis, Inc., St. Louis, Mo. Nov. 15, 1939. France	653.07	373.49	57.56	222.02	None	8.00
Société Israélite Française de Secours Mutuels de New York, New York, N. Y. June 4, 1940. France	278.00	None	2.80	275.20	None	None
Society of the Devotees of Jerusalem, Inc., New York, N. Y. Dec. 18, 1939. Palestine	10,684.42	5,100.00	4,742.13	842.29	None	None
The Somerset Workroom, Far Hills, N. J. Apr. 25, 1940. France and Great Britain	8,550.98	2,968.87	325.21	5,256.90	8,794.40	None
Southbridge Allied Committee for Relief in Poland, Southbridge, Mass. Nov. 9, 1939. Poland	1,084.92	135.81	20.91	928.20	700.00	None
Le Souvenir Français, Detroit, Mich. May 1, 1940. France and Belgium	58.00	None	None	58.00	None	None
Spanish Committee Pro-Masonic Refugees in France, New York, N. Y. Feb. 20, 1940. France	None	None	None	None	None	None
Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, New York, N. Y. Sept. 20, 1939. France	35,844.74	11,009.58	22,800.81	2,034.35	16,486.00	None
Springfield and Vicinity Polish Relief Fund Committee, Springfield, Mass. Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	1,083.44	1,000.00	21.25	62.19	None	None
Superior Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, New York, N. Y. Apr. 5, 1940. France	310.00	310.00	None	None	None	500.00
Toledo Committee for Relief of War Victims, Toledo, Ohio. Sept. 19, 1939. Poland	5,166.56	4,601.17	233.45	331.94	None	None
Tolstoy Foundation, Inc. (formerly Tolstoy Foundation for Russian Welfare and Culture), New York, N. Y. Oct. 17, 1939. France, Poland, and England	18,711.50	10,815.64	3,156.14	4,739.72	None	None
Mrs. Walter R. Tuckerman, Bethesda, Md. Nov. 24, 1939. Great Britain	495.50	397.81	3.95	93.74	None	None
Edmund Tyszka, Hamtramck, Mich. Sept. 19, 1939. Poland	3,024.46	3,024.46	None	None	None	None
Ukranian Relief Committee, New York, N. Y. June 28, 1940. Germany, France, England, and Italy	None	None	None	None	None	None
L'Union Alsacienne, Inc., New York, N. Y. Oct. 28 1939. France	2,360.16	400.27	585.47	1,374.42	315.00	None
Unitarian Service Committee of the American Unitarian Association, Boston, Mass. May 23, 1940. France, British Isles, and the Netherlands	17,977.34	12,539.36	1,463.48	3,974.50	None	None
United American Polish Organizations, South River, N. J., South River, N. J. Oct. 20, 1939. Poland	3,142.22	2,400.00	136.94	605.28	None	None
United American Spanish Aid Committee, New York, N. Y. Apr. 29, 1940. United Kingdom and France	2,134.46	938.85	1,108.54	87.07	None	None
United Bilgorayer Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y. Mar. 21, 1940. Poland	1,091.97	None	146.27	945.70	None	None
United British War Relief Association, Somerville, Mass., June 14, 1940. Great Britain and Northern Ireland	781.08	450.00	200.19	130.89	None	175.00
United Charity Institutions of Jerusalem, New York, N. Y. Oct. 13, 1939. Palestine	35,204.92	18,208.50	17,334.96	None	None	None
United Committee for French Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y. Oct. 26, 1939. France	106,785.28	41,587.58	7,477.29	57,720.41	7,452.77	592.09
United German Societies, Inc., Portland, Oreg., Portland, Oreg. Jan. 8, 1940. Germany	2,242.39	1,500.00	130.24	612.15	None	None
United Nowy Dworer Relief Committee, New York, N. Y. Jan. 3, 1940. Poland	832.96	84.70	191.96	556.30	None	None

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

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United Opoler Relief of New York, New York, N. Y. Dec. 9, 1939. Poland	$677.15	None	$35.21	$641.94	None	None
United Polish Central Council of Connecticut, Bridgeport, Conn. Oct. 16, 1939. Poland	9,379.68	$7,019.62	231.94	2,128.12	$4,845.00	None
United Polish Committees in Racine, Wis., Racine, Wis. Nov. 2, 1939. Poland	1,730.09	1,350.00	212.16	167.93	None	None
United Polish Organizations of Salem, Mass., Salem, Mass. Oct. 20, 1939. Poland	2,489.72	1,965.27	437.91	86.54	595.00	None
United Polish Societies of Bristol, Conn., Bristol, Conn. Sept. 29, 1939. Poland	1,211.19	576.80	26.75	607.64	300.00	None
United Polish Societies of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Calif. Oct. 21, 1939. Poland	2,727.71	2,262.10	346.52	119.09	None	None
United Reading Appeal for Polish War Sufferers, Reading, Pa. Sept. 22, 1939. Poland	7,521.74	5,657.14	140.13	1,724.47	None	None
Urgent Relief for France, Washington, D. C., Dec. 26, 1939. France	18,949.83	14,338.17	544.04	4,067.62	3,159.10	$2,419.75
Mrs. Paul Verdier Fund, San Francisco, Calif. Oct. 11, 1939.* France	4,207.41	3,897.31	40.45	269.65	3,282.00	None
Vincennes, France, Committee of Vincennes, Ind., Vincennes, Ind., May 31, 1940.* France	None	None	None	None	None	None
Woman's Auxiliary Board of the Scots' Charitable Society, Inc., Waverley, Mass., Feb. 28, 1940. Scotland	1,316.12	1,218.62	13.67	83.83	None	None
Women's Allied War Relief Association of St. Louis, Clayton, Mo., Dec. 18, 1939. Great Britain and France	5,882.94	2,226.50	8.02	3,648.42	4,686.85	None
Registrants whose registrations were revoked prior to July 1, 1940, and who had no balance on hand as of that date	189,516.08	169,797.67	22,887.00	None	41,285.11	None
Total *	9,770,335.59	6,009,088.06	823,160.54	2,959,733.20	1,097,808.66	268,201.14

* No report for the month of July has been received from this organization.

* It is not possible to strike an exact balance in these published totals, since some registrants have included in their expenditures moneys available from oans or advances, which are not considered by the Department to be "funds received" and hence are not reported as such.

Commercial Policy

EMBARGO TARIFFS: COMMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press August 28]

At his press conference on August 28, the Secretary of State said that he had received a number of questions about some phases of Senator McNary's address on the evening of August 27, in which he referred to commercial policy. The Secretary then made the following comment:

"I am sure that it will be a matter of disappointment to the country to see that Senator McNary, instead of dealing with existing acute problems and conditions in a modernized and constructive manner which is so urgently demanded, complacently falls back on antiquated and discredited economic nostrums such as the theory that the farmers can be saved by embargo tariffs. The Senator and his associates some years ago led the farmers into bankruptcy under the slogan of embargo tariffs.

"The farmers of the country will not soon forget that under this identical leadership the cash farm income of the Nation in 1932 had fallen to the ridiculously low level of $4,700,000,000, when our export markets had become restricted largely as a result of our own embargo policy. The American farmers will also keep in mind the fact that amidst every sort of impediment and difficulty growing out of wars and preparations for wars, cash farm income rose to $7,700,000,000 in 1939, exclusive of benefit payments. American farmers will of course take their choice of policies and of leadership. As against the only alternative policy of autarchy, the reciprocal-trade program and the policy on which it rests needs no defense.

"As to the misleading figures cited relative to the home market, Secretary Wallace stated the entire truth of the matter as follows:

> "'By all means, let us make the most of the home market. But I want you to think seriously about the fact that farmers have more to lose through nationalistic policies than any other group. In the present year, 1936, farmers are cultivating probably 35 to 45 million acres that are going to produce things which will be sold abroad. The most additional land they could use by cutting out imports would be perhaps 10 million acres. It just wouldn't be good sense to risk having to leave 35 or 45 million acres idle in order to try to gain a market for 10 million acres. I don't think farmers are foolish enough to trade dollars for quarters, no matter how strong the pressure may be by those who are busy grinding their own axes.'"

The Foreign Service

DEATH OF CONSUL GENERAL SUSSDORFF AND INJURY TO CONSUL BROY

[Released to the press August 30]

It is with profound regret that the Department of State announces that, according to a telephone message received by the American Embassy at Berlin from the Foreign Office, two American Foreign Service officers, Mr. Louis Sussdorff, Jr., and Mr. Charles C. Broy, were in a motor accident on their way from Cologne to Brussels on August 29, and that Mr. Sussdorff was killed and Mr. Broy injured. The accident took place in the neighborhood of Bergheyn near Cologne.

The American Chargé at Berlin, Mr. Alexander C. Kirk, upon receipt of the above message, telephoned to Mr. Alfred W. Klieforth, American Consul General at Cologne, who has proceeded to Bergheyn and communicated with the Department.

Mr. Sussdorff was the American Consul General at Antwerp. Mr. Broy is American Consul at Brussels.

The biographies of these officers follow:

SUSSDORFF, LOUIS, Jr.—Born in Elmhurst, N. Y., January 7, 1888; St. Paul's School graduate; Harvard, A. B. 1910; Harvard Law School 1910–13; assistant in history and government, Harvard, 1911–12; appointed, after examination, third secretary of embassy at Paris May 22, 1914; secretary of embassy or legation of class five by act approved February 5, 1915; assigned to Rio de Janeiro March 6, 1915; class four May 10, 1916; class three August 3, 1916; assigned to Asunción July 5, 1917; to the Department August 24, 1918; to Berne April 4, 1919; to Helsingfors January 15, 1921; class two August 24, 1921; assigned to The Hague September 27, 1921; Foreign Service officer of class four July 1, 1924; class three September 20, 1924; assigned as first secretary at Tokyo May 1, 1925; at Riga, Kovno, and Tallinn December 30, 1926; class two May 9, 1930; counselor of legation at Riga, Kovno, and Tallinn May 26, 1930; at Bucharest November 11, 1930; assigned to the Department October 17, 1932; counselor of embassy at Brussels and Luxemburg September 8, 1933; consul general May 14, 1936; class one June 1, 1937; consul general at Antwerp July 13, 1937.

BROY, CHARLES CLINTON.—Born in Sperryville, Va., July 26, 1887; Roanoke College, A. B. 1906, A. M. 1907; Princeton, A. M., 1908; National University Law School 1924–25; clerk 1908–9; appointed, after examination, consular assistant July 19, 1909; vice and deputy consul general at Boma September 1, 1909; vice and deputy consul at Milan March 16, 1911; detailed to the Department September 5, 1913; appointed vice consul at Dublin May 25, 1916; consul of class eight July 12, 1916; assigned to Karachi August 3, 1916 (canceled); detailed to London October 19, 1918; representative, International Conference on Passport Control, London, 1919; class six September 5, 1919; resigned November 16, 1919; reappointed consul of class six November 15, 1920; assigned to Lille December 13, 1920; to Cherbourg July 21, 1921; to proceed to Washington September 9, 1922; Foreign Service officer of class seven July 1, 1924; class six August 8, 1924; member, Inter-Departmental Committee on Codification of Navigation Laws, 1926–27; assigned to Nassau December 15, 1926; to London September 12, 1929; class five December 19, 1929; to Brussels October 2, 1936; secretary in the Diplomatic Service December 1, 1937; married.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press August 31]

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since August 24, 1940:

CAREER OFFICERS

Earl L. Packer, of Ogden, Utah, First Secretary of Legation and Consul at Riga, Latvia, has been designated First Secretary of Legation and Consul at Budapest, Hungary, and will serve in dual capacity.

Robert S. Ward, of Cincinnati, Ohio, Consul at Foochow, China, has been assigned as Consul at Hong Kong.

Bernard Gufler, of Tacoma, Wash., Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Kaunas, Lithuania, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Berlin, Germany, and will serve in dual capacity.

Montgomery H. Colladay, of Hartford, Conn., Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Tallinn, Estonia, has been assigned as Consul at Winnipeg, Canada.

E. Allan Lightner, Jr., of Mountain Lakes, N. J., Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Riga, Latvia, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and will serve in dual capacity.

Raymond P. Ludden, of Fall River, Mass., Language Officer at the American Embassy, Peiping, China, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Canton, China.

Arthur B. Emmons, 3d., of Dover, Mass., Vice Consul at Hankow, China, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Keijo, Chosen.

Edward E. Rice, of Milwaukee, Wis., Vice Consul at Canton, China, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Foochow, China.

Philip D. Sprouse, of Springfield, Tenn., Language Officer at the American Embassy, Peiping, China, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Hankow, China.

NONCAREER OFFICERS

Basil F. Macgowan, of Lynchburg, Va., Vice Consul at Kaunas, Lithuania, has been appointed Vice Consul at Nice, France.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

BOUNDARY

Convention With Canada for the Emergency Regulation of the Level of Rainy Lake and of Certain Other Boundary Waters

On August 30, 1940, the Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification by the President of the Convention for the Emergency Regulation of the Level of Rainy Lake and of Certain Other Boundary Waters Between the United States and Canada, signed on September 15, 1938.

Publications

Department of State

Statistics of Causes of Death: Protocol Between the United States of America and Other Powers Revising the Minimum Nomenclature of Causes of Death Annexed to the International Agreement Signed at London June 19, 1934 (Executive Agreement Series No. 80).—Signed at Paris October 6, 1938; effective January 1, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 173. Publication 1495. 12 pp. 5¢.

Commerce and Navigation: Treaty Between the United States of America and Iraq.—Signed at Baghdad December 3, 1938; proclaimed by the President May 29, 1940. Treaty Series No. 960. 10 pp. 5¢.

Other Government Agencies

The following publications, which may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin*, have been issued recently by the United States Tariff Commission and are available at that office for free distribution:

The Foreign Trade of Latin America

Part I: The Trade of Latin America With the World and With the United States. (Also in Spanish.)

Part II (in 20 sections [a]):

[Section 1]: Report on Commercial Policies and Trade Relations of Argentina.

[Section 2]: Report on Commercial Policies and Trade Relations of Brazil.

[Section 3]: Report on Commercial Policies and Trade Relations of Chile.

Part III: Selected Latin American Export Commodities.

Legislation

An Act To permit American vessels to assist in the evacuation from the war zones of certain refugee children. (Public No. 776, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 1 p. 5¢.

Regulations

The following Government regulations may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin:*

Regulations Governing the Registration and Fingerprinting of Alien Seamen in Accordance With the Alien Registration Act, 1940. (Department of Justice: Immigration and Naturalization Service.) [General Order No. C–22, August 23, 1940.] *Federal Register*, vol. 5, no. 167, August 27, 1940, pp. 3173–3174 (The National Archives of the United States).

[a] When complete, the 20 sections of part II will cover the commercial policy and foreign trade of each of the 20 Latin American republics.

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BULLETIN

SEPTEMBER 7, 1940

Vol. III: No. 63 – Publication 1500

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Europe

THE BRITISH FLEET

Exchange of Notes Between the Secretary of State and the British Ambassador

[Released to the press September 3]

On August 29, 1940, the Secretary of State, the Honorable Cordell Hull, sent the following communication to the British Ambassador, the Right Honorable the Marquess of Lothian:

"The Prime Minister of Great Britain is reported to have stated on June 4, 1940, to Parliament in effect that if during the course of the present war in which Great Britain and the British Commonwealth are engaged the waters surrounding the British Isles should become untenable for British ships of war, the British Fleet would in no event be surrendered or sunk but would be sent overseas for the defense of other parts of the Empire.

"The Government of the United States would respectfully inquire whether the foregoing statement represents the settled policy of the British Government.

C. H.

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
"*Washington, August 29, 1940.*"

The British Ambassador replied on September 2, 1940, as follows:

"In his *Aide-Memoire* of August 29th, 1940, the Secretary of State enquired whether the Prime Minister's statement in Parliament on June 4th, 1940, regarding the intention of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom never to surrender or sink the British Fleet in the event of the waters surrounding the British Isles becoming untenable for His Majesty's Ships 'represents the settled policy of His Majesty's Government'.

"His Majesty's Ambassador is instructed by the Prime Minister to inform Mr. Secretary Hull that this statement certainly does represent the settled policy of His Majesty's Government. Mr. Churchill must however observe that these hypothetical contingencies seem more likely to concern the German fleet or what is left of it than the British Fleet.

L.

"BRITISH EMBASSY,
"WASHINGTON, D. C.,
"*September 2nd, 1940.*"

LEASE OF NAVAL AND AIR BASES

Arrangement With Great Britain

The President's message to Congress of September 3, 1940, transmitting notes exchanged between the British Ambassador at Washington and the Secretary of State on September 2, 1940, under which the Government of the United States acquired the right to lease certain naval and air bases from Great Britain, and a copy of an opinion of the Attorney General dated August 27, 1940, regarding the authority of the President to consummate this arrangement, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Treaty Information."

AMENDATORY TREATIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF PEACE

An announcement regarding treaties between the United States and New Zealand, Canada, and Australia, respectively, signed at Washington on September 6, 1940, amending the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace between the United States and Great Britain, which was signed at Washington September 15, 1914, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Treaty Information".

American Republics

USE OF LEASED NAVAL AND AIR BASES BY OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Instruction to American Diplomatic Missions

[Released to the press September 7]

The Secretary of State on September 6 sent the following instruction to diplomatic missions of the United States in all the other American republics:

"It is desired that you formally notify the Government to which you are accredited that the United States has acquired the right to lease naval and air bases in Newfoundland, and in the islands of Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad, and Antigua, and in British Guiana.

"The Government of the United States has taken this step to strengthen its ability not only to defend the United States but in order the more effectively to cooperate with the other American republics in the common defense of the hemisphere.

"The resulting facilities at these bases will, of course, be made available alike to all American republics on the fullest cooperative basis for the common defense of the hemisphere and in entire harmony with the spirit of the pronouncements made and the understandings reached at the conferences of Lima, Panama, and Habana."

CONVENTION WITH DOMINICAN REPUBLIC CONCERNING COLLECTION AND APPLICATION OF CUSTOMS REVENUE

An announcement regarding a new agreement with the Dominican Republic which provides for the closing of the General Receivership of Customs and the resumption by Dominican authorities of the collection of customs, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Treaty Information".

The Far East

MAINTENANCE OF THE "STATUS QUO" IN FRENCH INDOCHINA

Statement by the Secretary of State

[Released to the press September 4]

In response to inquiries by press correspondents, the Secretary of State made the following statement:

"I have noted the reports in the press regarding which inquiry is made to the effect that Japanese military authorities have delivered an ultimatum to the local authorities of French

Indochina in connection with demands for passage of Japanese troops across Indochina and for use of bases in Indochina for military operations against China. It will be remembered that during recent months this Government and several other governments, including the Japanese Government, have given expression to their desire that the principle of the *status quo* be respected and be preserved unimpaired in the Pacific, with special references to the Netherlands East Indies and French Indochina. In the absence of official confirmation of the reports of a Japanese ultimatum to the authorities of French Indochina, this Government is reluctant to give credence to the reports now under reference. The situation and the subject to which these reports relate is, however, a matter to which this Government attaches importance, and it stands to reason that, should events prove these reports to have been well-founded, the effect upon public opinion in the United States would be unfortunate."

DEFENSE FORCES IN THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT AT SHANGHAI

Statement by the Secretary of State

[Released to the press September 4]

In response to inquiries by press correspondents, the Secretary of State made the following statement:

"On August 15, at a meeting made necessary by notification that the British defense forces at Shanghai would be withdrawn, the Shanghai Defense Committee voted to assign Sector D in the International Settlement Defense Plan to the Japanese defense forces and Sector B to the American defense forces. This decision was reached by a majority vote, the commanding officer of the Japanese forces voting 'No'. The majority vote was subsequently approved by the Shanghai Municipal Council. As the American Consulate General and a considerable number of other important American interests are located in Sector B, which sector lies between the present American sector and the waterfront at which American naval vessels are customarily anchored, the Government of the United States gave its approval and informed the Japanese Government that this plan was agreeable to it.

"In view of the Japanese dissent, neither Sector D nor Sector B has been taken over by the defense forces. Special protection in Sector B is temporarily being provided by the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, pending arrival at an agreement. As this matter is of substantial importance to all concerned, discussions are in progress between this Government and the Japanese Government with regard especially to Sector B, and it is the hope of this Government that a reasonable settlement, considerate of all interests involved, for assumption of responsibility in Sector D by the Japanese defense forces and in Sector B by the American defense forces will soon be arrived at."

General

DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS OF CERTAIN ALIENS

Waiver of Documentation Requirements for Certain Alien Personnel Members of Transportation Lines

Under the emergency provisions of section 30 of the Alien Registration Act, 1940, and of Executive Order No. 8430, of June 5, 1940,[1] alien members of operating personnel of transportation lines operating regular services, who shall

[1] 5 F. R. 2146.

not have obtained the appropriate documentation before August 27, 1940, shall be exempted from such requirements until September 15, 1940, in order to avoid any disruption in such essential services.

[SEAL] CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

AUGUST 24, 1940.

[Departmental Order No. 875]

The following regulations have been codified under Title 22: Foreign Relations (Chapter I: Department of State), in accordance with the requirements of the *Federal Register* and the *Code of Federal Regulations:* [2]

PART 61—VISAS; DOCUMENTS REQUIRED OF ALIENS ENTERING THE UNITED STATES

§ 61.101 *Waiver of passport and visa requirements for certain aliens . . .*

(c) *Certain aliens when passing from territory of Canada to the Yukon territory of Canada in direct transit through Alaskan territory.* Under the emergency provisions of section 30 of the Alien Registration Act, 1940, and of Executive Order No. 8430, of June 5, 1940,[3] residents of Canada and Newfoundland do not require passports, visas, reentry permits, or border-crossing identification cards when passing from territory of Canada to the Yukon territory of Canada in direct transit through Alaskan territory, under arrangements satisfactory to the Immigration authorities. (Sec. 30, Public No. 670, 76th Cong., 3d sess., approved June 28, 1940; E. O. 8430, June 5, 1940)

CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

AUGUST 24, 1940.

[Departmental Order No. 876]

[2] Departmental Order No. 874, which was printed in the *Bulletin* of Aug. 31, 1940 (vol. III, no. 62), p. 176, appears in codified form in the *Federal Register* for Sept. 7, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 175), p. 3591, col. 1.

[3] 5 F. R. 2146.

PART 61—VISAS; DOCUMENTS REQUIRED OF ALIENS ENTERING THE UNITED STATES

§ 61.101. *Waiver of passport and visa requirements for certain aliens . . .*

(b) *Certain aliens desiring to enter United States for period less than 30 days on any one visit.* Under the emergency provisions of section 30 of the Alien Registration Act, 1940, and of Executive Order No. 8430, of June 5, 1940,[4] citizens of Canada, Newfoundland, and Mexico domiciled therein, and British subjects domiciled in Canada or Newfoundland, desiring to enter the United States for a period of less than 30 days on any one visit, may present a passport, or document in the nature of a passport duly issued by the government of the country to which they owe allegiance, and a nonresident alien's border-crossing identification card, issued by either an American diplomatic or consular officer or by an immigrant inspector. (Sec. 30, Public, No. 670, 76th Cong., 3d sess., approved June 28, 1940; E.O. 8430, June 5, 1940)

CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

AUGUST 24, 1940.

[Departmental Order No. 877]

[4] 5 F.R. 2146.

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press September 7]

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since August 31, 1940:

Wesley Frost, of Berea, Ky., Counselor of Embassy at Santiago, Chile, has been assigned as Consul General at Wellington, New Zealand.

Joseph E. Jacobs, of Johnston, S. C., now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Counselor of Legation and Consul

General at Cairo, Egypt, and will serve in dual capacity.

Ellis O. Briggs, of Topsfield, Maine, now serving in the Department of State, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Santiago, Chile, and will serve in dual capacity.

Sheldon Thomas, of New York, now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Cyril L. F. Thiel, of Chicago, Ill., Consul at Habana, Cuba, has been assigned as Consul at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Brewster H. Morris, of Villanova, Pa., Vice Consul at Dresden, Germany, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Berlin, Germany.

The American Legations at Kaunas, Lithuania, Tallinn, Estonia, and Riga, Latvia, including the consular sections of each, have been closed as of September 5, 1940.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

NAVAL AND AIR BASES

Arrangement With Great Britain for the Lease of Naval and Air Bases

The texts of the notes exchanged between the British Ambassador at Washington and the Secretary of State on September 2, 1940, under which the Government of the United States acquired the right to lease naval and air bases in Newfoundland, and in the islands of Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad, and Antigua, and in British Guiana, together with the texts of the message of the President to the Congress and the opinion of the Attorney General dated August 27, 1940, regarding the authority of the President to consummate this arrangement, are as follows:

The British Ambassador to the Secretary of State

BRITISH EMBASSY,
Washington, D. C.,
September 2, 1940.

SIR:

I have the honour under instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to inform you that in view of the friendly and sympathetic interest of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in the national security of the United States and their desire to strengthen the ability of the United States to cooperate effectively with the other nations of the Americas in the defence of the Western Hemisphere, His Majesty's Government will secure the grant to the Government of the United States, freely and without consideration, of the lease for immediate establishment and use of naval and air bases and facilities for entrance thereto and the operation and protection thereof, on the Avalon Peninsula and on the southern coast of Newfoundland, and on the east coast and on the Great Bay of Bermuda.

Furthermore, in view of the above and in view of the desire of the United States to acquire additional air and naval bases in the Caribbean and in British Guiana, and without endeavouring to place a monetary or commercial value upon the many tangible and intangible rights and properties involved, His Majesty's Government will make available to the United States for immediate establishment and use naval and air bases and facilities for entrance thereto and the operation and protection thereof, on the eastern side of the Bahamas, the

southern coast of Jamaica, the western coast of St. Lucia, the west coast of Trinidad in the Gulf of Paria, in the island of Antigua and in British Guiana within fifty miles of Georgetown, in exchange for naval and military equipment and material which the United States Government will transfer to His Majesty's Government.

All the bases and facilities referred to in the preceding paragraphs will be leased to the United States for a period of ninety-nine years, free from all rent and charges other than such compensation to be mutually agreed on to be paid by the United States in order to compensate the owners of private property for loss by expropriation or damage arising out of the establishment of the bases and facilities in question.

His Majesty's Government, in the leases to be agreed upon, will grant to the United States for the period of the leases all the rights, power, and authority within the bases leased, and within the limits of the territorial waters and air spaces adjacent to or in the vicinity of such bases, necessary to provide access to and defence of such bases, and appropriate provisions for their control.

Without prejudice to the above-mentioned rights of the United States authorities and their jurisdiction within the leased areas, the adjustment and reconciliation between the jurisdiction of the authorities of the United States within these areas and the jurisdiction of the authorities of the territories in which these areas are situated, shall be determined by common agreement.

The exact location and bounds of the aforesaid bases, the necessary seaward, coast and anti-aircraft defences, the location of sufficient military garrisons, stores and other necessary auxiliary facilities shall be determined by common agreement.

His Majesty's Government are prepared to designate immediately experts to meet with experts of the United States for these purposes. Should these experts be unable to agree in any particular situation, except in the case of Newfoundland and Bermuda, the matter shall be settled by the Secretary of State of the United States and His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

I have [etc.] LOTHIAN

The Honourable CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

The Secretary of State to the British Ambassador

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 2, 1940.

EXCELLENCY:

I have received your note of September 2, 1940, of which the text is as follows:

[Here follows text of the note, printed above.]

I am directed by the President to reply to your note as follows:

The Government of the United States appreciates the declarations and the generous action of His Majesty's Government as contained in your communication which are destined to enhance the national security of the United States and greatly to strengthen its ability to cooperate effectively with the other nations of the Americas in the defense of the Western Hemisphere. It therefore gladly accepts the proposals.

The Government of the United States will immediately designate experts to meet with experts designated by His Majesty's Government to determine upon the exact location of the naval and air bases mentioned in your communication under acknowledgment.

In consideration of the declarations above quoted, the Government of the United States will immediately transfer to His Majesty's Government fifty United States Navy destroyers generally referred to as the twelve hundred-ton type.

Accept [etc.] CORDELL HULL

His Excellency
The Right Honorable
THE MARQUESS OF LOTHIAN, C.H.,
British Ambassador.

Message of the President

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress notes exchanged between the British Ambassador at Washington and the Secretary of State on September 2, 1940, under which this Government has acquired the right to lease naval and air bases in Newfoundland, and in the islands of Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad, and Antigua, and in British Guiana; also a copy of an opinion of the Attorney General dated August 27, 1940, regarding my authority to consummate this arrangement.

The right to bases in Newfoundland and Bermuda are gifts—generously given and gladly received. The other bases mentioned have been acquired in exchange for fifty of our over-age destroyers.

This is not inconsistent in any sense with our status of peace. Still less is it a threat against any nation. It is an epochal and far-reaching act of preparation for continental defense in the face of grave danger.

Preparation for defense is an inalienable prerogative of a sovereign state. Under present circumstances this exercise of sovereign right is essential to the maintenance of our peace and safety. This is the most important action in the reinforcement of our national defense that has been taken since the Louisiana Purchase. Then as now, considerations of safety from overseas attack were fundamental.

The value to the Western Hemisphere of these outposts of security is beyond calculation. Their need has long been recognized by our country, and especially by those primarily charged with the duty of charting and organizing our own naval and military defense. They are essential to the protection of the Panama Canal, Central America, the Northern portion of South America, The Antilles, Canada, Mexico, and our own Eastern and Gulf Seaboards. Their consequent importance in hemispheric defense is obvious. For these reasons I have taken advantage of the present opportunity to acquire them.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 3, 1940.

259556—40——2

Opinion of the Attorney General

AUGUST 27, 1940.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House,

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

In accordance with your request I have considered your constitutional and statutory authority to proceed by Executive Agreement with the British Government immediately to acquire for the United States certain off-shore naval and air bases in the Atlantic Ocean without awaiting the inevitable delays which would accompany the conclusion of a formal treaty.

The essential characteristics of the proposal are:

(a) The United States to acquire rights for immediate establishment and use of naval and air bases in Newfoundland, Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad and British Guiana; such rights to endure for a period of 99 years and to include adequate provisions for access to, and defense of, such bases and appropriate provisions for their control.

(b) In consideration it is proposed to transfer to Great Britain the title and possession of certain over-age ships and obsolescent military materials now the property of the United States, and certain other small patrol boats which though nearly completed are already obsolescent.

(c) Upon such transfer all obligation of the United States is discharged. The acquisition consists only of rights, which the United States may exercise or not at its option, and if exercised may abandon without consent. The privilege of maintaining such bases is subject only to limitations necessary to reconcile United States use with the sov-

> ereignty retained by Great Britain. Our government assumes no responsibility for civil administration of any territory. It makes no promise to erect structures, or maintain forces at any point. It undertakes no defense of the possessions of any country. In short it acquires optional bases which may be developed as Congress appropriates funds therefor, but the United States does not assume any continuing or future obligation, commitment or alliance.

The questions of constitutional and statutory authority, with which alone I am concerned, seem to be these.

First. May such an acquisition be concluded by the President under an Executive Agreement or must it be negotiated as a Treaty subject to ratification by the Senate?

Second. Does authority exist in the President to alienate the title to such ships and obsolescent materials, and if so, on what conditions?

Third. Do the statutes of the United States limit the right to deliver the so-called "mosquito boats" now under construction or the over-age destroyers by reason of the belligerent status of Great Britain?

I

There is, of course, no doubt concerning the authority of the President to negotiate with the British Government for the proposed exchange. The only questions that might be raised in connection therewith are (1) whether the arrangement must be put in the form of a treaty and await ratification by the Senate or (2) whether there must be additional legislation by the Congress. Ordinarily (and assuming the absence of enabling legislation) the question whether such an agreement can be concluded under Presidential authority or whether it must await ratification by a two-thirds vote of the United States Senate involves consideration of two powers which the Constitution vests in the President.

One of these is the power of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, which is conferred upon the President by the Constitution but is not defined or limited. Happily, there has been little occasion in our history for the interpretation of the powers of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. I do not find it necessary to rest upon that power alone to sustain the present proposal. But it will hardly be open to controversy that the vesting of such a function in the President also places upon him a responsibility to use all constitutional authority which he may possess to provide adequate bases and stations for the utilization of the naval and air weapons of the United States at their highest efficiency in our defense. It seems equally beyond doubt that present world conditions forbid him to risk any delay that is constitutionally avoidable.

The second power to be considered is that control of foreign relations which the Constitution vests in the President as a part of the Executive function. The nature and extent of this power has recently been explicitly and authoritatively defined by Mr. Justice Sutherland, writing for the Supreme Court. In 1936, in *United States* v. *Curtiss-Wright Export Corp., et al*, 299 U. S. 304, he said:

"It is important to bear in mind that we are here dealing not alone with an authority vested in the President by an exertion of legislative power, but with such an authority plus the very delicate, plenary and exclusive power of the President as the sole organ of the federal government in the field of international relations—a power which does not require as a basis for its exercise an act of Congress, but which, of course, like every other governmental power, must be exercised in subordination to the applicable provisions of the Constitution. It is quite apparent that if, in the maintenance of our international relations, embarrassment—perhaps serious embarrassment—is to be avoided and success for our aims achieved, congressional legislation which is to be made effective through negotiation and inquiry within the international field must often accord to the President a degree of discretion and freedom from statutory restriction which would not be admissible were domestic affairs alone involved. Moreover, he,

not Congress, has the better opportunity of knowing the conditions which prevail in foreign countries, and especially is this true in time of war. He has his confidential sources of information. He has his agents in the form of diplomatic consular and other officials. Secrecy in respect of information gathered by them may be highly necessary, and the premature disclosure of it productive of harmful results."

The President's power over foreign relations while "delicate, plenary and exclusive" is not unlimited. Some negotiations involve commitments as to the future which would carry an obligation to exercise powers vested in the Congress. Such Presidential arrangements are customarily submitted for ratification by a two-thirds vote of the Senate before the future legislative power of the country is committed. However, the acquisitions which you are proposing to accept are without express or implied promises on the part of the United States to be performed in the future. The consideration, which we later discuss, is completed upon transfer of the specified items. The Executive Agreement obtains an opportunity to establish naval and air bases for the protection of our coastline but it imposes no obligation upon the Congress to appropriate money to improve the opportunity. It is not necessary for the Senate to ratify an opportunity that entails no obligation.

There are precedents which might be cited, but not all strictly pertinent. The proposition falls far short in magnitude of the acquisition by President Jefferson of the Louisiana Territory from a belligerent during a European war, the Congress later appropriating the consideration and the Senate later ratifying a treaty embodying the agreement.

I am also reminded that in 1850, Secretary of State Daniel Webster acquired Horse Shoe Reef, at the entrance of Buffalo Harbor, upon condition that the United States would engage to erect a lighthouse and maintain a light but would erect no fortification thereon. This was done without awaiting legislative authority. Subsequently the Congress made appropriations for the lighthouse, which was erected in 1856. *Malloy, Treaties and Conventions*, Vol. 1, p. 663.

It is not believed, however, that it is necessary here to rely exclusively upon your constitutional power. As pointed out hereinafter (in discussing the second question), I think there is also ample statutory authority to support the acquisition of these bases, and the precedents perhaps most nearly in point are the numerous acquisitions of rights in foreign countries for sites of diplomatic and consular establishments—perhaps also the trade agreements recently negotiated under statutory authority and the acquisition in 1903 of the coaling and naval stations and rights in Cuba under the act of March 2, 1901, c. 803, 31 Stat. 895, 898. In the last-mentioned case the agreement was subsequently embodied in a treaty but it was only one of a number of undertakings, some clearly of a nature to be dealt with ordinarily by treaty, and the statute had required "that by way of further assurance the government of Cuba will embody the foregoing provisions in a permanent treaty with the United States."

The transaction now proposed represents only an exchange with no statutory requirement for the embodiment thereof in any treaty and involving no promises or undertakings by the United States that might raise the question of the propriety of incorporation in a treaty. I therefore advise that acquisition by Executive Agreement of the rights proposed to be conveyed to the United States by Great Britain will not require ratification by the Senate.

II

The right of the President to dispose of vessels of the Navy and unneeded naval material finds clear recognition in at least two enactments of the Congress and a decision of the Supreme Court—and any who assert that the authority does not exist must assume the burden of establishing that both the Congress and the Supreme Court meant something less than the clear import of seemingly plain language.

By section 5 of the act of March 3, 1883, c. 141, 22 Stat. 582, 599–600 (U. S. C., title 34, sec. 492), the Congress placed restrictions upon the

methods to be followed by the Secretary of the Navy in disposing of naval vessels, which have been found unfit for further use and stricken from the naval registry, but by the last clause of the section recognized and confirmed such a right in the President free from such limitations. It provides:

"But no vessel of the Navy shall hereafter be sold in any other manner than herein provided, or for less than such appraised value, *unless the President of the United States shall otherwise direct in writing.*" (Underscoring [this print, italics] supplied)

In *Levinson* v. *United States*, 258 U. S. 198, 201, the Supreme Court said of this statute that "the power of the President to direct a departure from the statute is not confined to a sale for less than the appraised value but extends to the manner of the sale," and that "the word 'unless' qualifies both the requirements of the concluding clause."

So far as concerns this statute, in my opinion it leaves the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Navy free to make such disposition of naval vessels as he finds necessary in the public interest, and I find nothing that would indicate that the Congress has tried to limit the President's plenary powers to vessels already stricken from the naval registry. The President, of course, would exercise his powers only under the high sense of responsibility which follows his rank as Commander-in-Chief of his nation's defense forces.

Furthermore, I find in no other statute or in the decisions any attempted limitations upon the plenary powers of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy and as the head of the State in its relations with foreign countries to enter into the proposed arrangements for the transfer to the British Government of certain over-age destroyers and obsolescent military material except the limitations recently imposed by section 14 (a) of the act of June 28, 1940 (Public No. 671). This section, it will be noted, clearly recognizes the authority to make transfers and seeks only to impose certain restrictions thereon. The section reads as follows:

"SEC. 14. (a) Notwithstanding the provision of any other law, no military or naval weapon, ship, boat, aircraft, munitions, supplies, or equipment, to which the United States has title, in whole or in part, or which have been contracted for, shall hereafter be transferred, exchanged, sold, or otherwise disposed of in any manner whatsoever unless the Chief of Naval Operations in the case of naval material, and the Chief of Staff of the Army in the case of military material, shall first certify that such material is not essential to the defense of the United States."

Thus to prohibit action by the constitutionally-created Commander-in-Chief except upon authorization of a statutory officer subordinate in rank is of questionable constitutionality. However, since the statute requires certification only of matters as to which you would wish, irrespective of the statute, to be satisfied, and as the legislative history of the section indicates that no arbitrary restriction is intended, it seems unnecessary to raise the question of constitutionality which such a provision would otherwise invite.

I am informed that the destroyers involved here are the survivors of a fleet of over 100 built at about the same time and under the same design. During the year 1930, 58 of these were decommissioned with a view toward scrapping and a corresponding number were recommissioned as replacements. Usable material and equipment from the 58 vessels removed from the service were transferred to the recommissioned vessels to recondition and modernize them, and other usable material and equipment were removed and the vessels stripped. They were then stricken from the navy register, and 50 of them were sold as scrap for prices ranging from $5,260 to $6,800 per vessel, and the remaining 8 were used for such purposes as target vessels, experimental construction tests, and temporary barracks. The surviving destroyers now under consideration have been reconditioned and are in service, but all of them are over-age, most of them by several years.

In construing this statute in its application to such a situation it is important to note that this

subsection as originally proposed in the Senate bill provided that the appropriate staff officer shall first certify that "such material is not essential to and cannot be used in the defense of the United States." Senator Barkley and others objected to the subsection as so worded on the ground that it would prevent the release and exchange of surplus or used planes and other supplies for sale to the British and that it would consequently nullify the provisions of the bill (see section 1 of the act of July 2, 1940, H. R. 9850, Public No. 703) which the Senate had passed several days earlier for that very purpose. Although Senator Walsh stated that he did not think the proposed subsection had that effect, he agreed to strike out the words "and cannot be used." Senator Barkley observed that he thought the modified language provided "a much more elastic term." Senator Walsh further stated that he would bear in mind in conference the views of Senator Barkley and others, and that he had "no desire or purpose to go beyond the present law, but to have some certificate filed as to whether the property is surplus or not." (Cong. Rec., June 21, 1940, pp. 13370–13371)

In view of this legislative history it is clear that the Congress did not intend to prevent the certification for transfer, exchange, sale or disposition of property merely because it is still used or usable or of possible value for future use. The statute does not contemplate mere transactions in scrap, yet exchange or sale except as scrap would hardly be possible if confined to material whose usefulness is entirely gone. It need only be certified as not essential, and "essential," usually the equivalent of vital or indispensable, falls far short of "used" or "usable."

Moreover, as has been indicated, the congressional authorization is not merely of a sale, which might imply only a cash transaction. It also authorizes equipment to be "transferred", "exchanged" or "otherwise disposed of"; and in connection with material of this kind for which there is no open market value is never absolute but only relative—and chiefly related to what may be had in exchange or replacement.

In view of the character of the transactions contemplated, as well as the legislative history, the conclusion is inescapable that the Congress has not sought by section 14 (a) to impose an arbitrary limitation upon the judgment of the highest staff officers as to whether a transfer, exchange or other disposition of specific items would impair our essential defenses. Specific items must be weighed in relation to our total defense position before and after an exchange or disposition. Any other construction would be a virtual prohibition of any sale, exchange or disposition of material or supplies so long as they were capable of use, however ineffective, and such a prohibition obviously was not, and was not intended to be, written into the law.

It is my opinion that in proceeding under section 14 (a) appropriate staff officers may and should consider remaining useful life, strategic importance, obsolescence, and all other factors affecting defense value, not only with respect to what the Government of the United States gives up in any exchange or transfer, but also with respect to what the Government receives. In this situation good business sense is good legal sense.

I therefore advise that the appropriate staff officers may, and should, certify under section 14 (a) that ships and material involved in a sale or exchange are not essential to the defense of the United States if in their judgment the consummation of the transaction does not impair or weaken the total defense of the United States, and certainly so where the consummation of the arrangement will strengthen the total defensive position of the nation.

With specific reference to the proposed agreement with the Government of Great Britain for the acquisition of naval and air bases, it is my opinion that the Chief of Naval Operations may, and should, certify under section 14 (a) that the destroyers involved are not essential to the defense of the United States if in his judgment the exchange of such destroyers for such naval and air bases will strengthen rather than impair the total defense of the United States.

I have previously indicated that in my opinion there is statutory authority for the acquisi-

tion of the naval and air bases in exchange for the vessels and material. The question was not more fully treated at that point because dependent upon the statutes above discussed and which required consideration in this section of the opinion. It is to be borne in mind that these statutes clearly recognize and deal with the authority to make dispositions by sale, transfer, exchange or otherwise; that they do not impose any limitations concerning individuals, corporations or governments to which such dispositions may be made; and that they do not specify or limit in any manner the consideration which may enter into an exchange. There is no reason whatever for holding that sales may not be made to or exchanges made with a foreign government or that in such a case a treaty is contemplated. This is emphasized when we consider that the transactions in some cases may be quite unimportant, perhaps only dispositions of scrap, and that a domestic buyer (unless restrained by some authorized contract or embargo) would be quite free to dispose of his purchase as he pleased. Furthermore, section 14 (a) of the act of June 28, 1940, *supra*, was enacted by the Congress in full contemplation of transfers for ultimate delivery to foreign belligerent nations. Possibly it may be said that the authority for exchange of naval vessels and material presupposes the acquisition of something of value to the Navy or, at least, to the national defense. Certainly I can imply no narrower limitation when the law is wholly silent in this respect. Assuming that there is, however, at least the limitation which I have mentioned, it is fully met in the acquisition of rights to maintain needed bases. And if, as I hold, the statute law authorizes the exchange of vessels and material for other vessels and material or, equally, for the right to establish bases, it is an inescapable corollary that the statute law also authorizes the acquisition of the ships or material or bases which form the consideration for the exchange.

III

Whether the statutes of the United States prevent the dispatch to Great Britain, a belligerent power, of the so-called "mosquito boats" now under construction or the over-age destroyers depends upon the interpretation to be placed on section 3 of title V of the act of June 15, 1917, c. 30, 40 Stat. 217, 222. This section reads:

"During a war in which the United States is a neutral nation, it shall be unlawful to send out of the jurisdiction of the United States any vessel, built, armed, or equipped as a vessel of war, or converted from a private vessel into a vessel of war, with any intent or under any agreement or contract, written or oral, that such vessel shall be delivered to a belligerent nation, or to an agent, officer, or citizen of such nation, or with reasonable cause to believe that the said vessel shall or will be employed in the service of any such belligerent nation after its departure from the jurisdiction of the United States."

This section must be read in the light of section 2 of the same act and the rules of international law which the Congress states that it was its intention to implement. (H. Rep. No. 30, 65th Cong., 1st Sess., p. 9) So read, it is clear that it is inapplicable to vessels, like the over-age destroyers, which were not built, armed, equipped as, or converted into, vessels of war with the intent that they should enter the service of a belligerent. If the section were not so construed, it would render meaningless section 2 of the act which authorizes the President to detain any armed vessel until he is satisfied that it will not engage in hostile operations before it reaches a neutral or belligerent port. The two sections are intelligible and reconcilable only if read in light of the traditional rules of international law. These are clearly stated by Oppenheim in his work on International Law, 5th ed., Vol. 2, sec. 334, pp. 574–576:

"Whereas a neutral is in no wise obliged by his duty of impartiality to prevent his subjects from selling armed vessels to the belligerents, such armed vessels being merely contraband of war, a neutral is bound to employ the means at his disposal to prevent his subjects from building, fitting out, or arming, to the order of either belligerent, vessels intended to be used as men-of-war, and to prevent the departure from his

jurisdiction of any vessel which, by order of either belligerent, has been adapted to warlike use. The difference between selling armed vessels to belligerents and building them to order is usually defined in the following way:—

"An armed ship, being contraband of war, is in no wise different from other kinds of contraband, provided that she is not manned in a neutral port, so that she can commit hostilities at once after having reached the open sea. A subject of a neutral who builds an armed ship, or arms a merchantman, not to the order of a belligerent, but intending to sell her to a belligerent, does not differ from a manufacturer of arms who intends to sell them to a belligerent. There is nothing to prevent a neutral from allowing his subjects to sell armed vessels, and to deliver them to belligerents, either in a neutral port or in a belligerent port. . . .

"On the other hand, if a subject of a neutral builds armed ships *to the order of a belligerent*, he prepares the means of naval operations, since the ships, on sailing outside the neutral territorial waters and taking in a crew and ammunition, can at once commit hostilities. Thus, through the carrying out of the order of the belligerent, the neutral territory has been made the base of naval operations; and as the duty of impartiality includes an obligation to prevent either belligerent from making neutral territory the base of military or naval operations, a neutral violates his neutrality by not preventing his subjects from carrying out an order of a belligerent for the building and fitting out of men-of-war. This distinction, although of course logically correct, is hair-splitting. But as, according to the present law, neutral States need not prevent their subjects from supplying arms and ammunition to belligerents, it will probably continue to be drawn."

Viewed in the light of the above, I am of the opinion that this statute does prohibit the release and transfer to the British Government of the so-called "mosquito boats" now under construction for the United States Navy. If these boats were released to the British Government, it would be legally impossible for that Government to take them out of this country after their completion, since to the extent of such completion at least they would have been built, armed, or equipped with the intent, or with reasonable cause to believe, that they would enter the service of a belligerent after being sent out of the jurisdiction of the United States.

This will not be true, however, with respect to the over-age destroyers, since they were clearly not built, armed, or equipped with any such intent or with reasonable cause to believe that they would ever enter the service of a belligerent.

In this connection it has been noted that during the war between Russia and Japan in 1904 and 1905, the German Government permitted the sale to Russia of torpedo boats and also of ocean liners belonging to its auxiliary navy. See Wheaton's International Law, 6th ed. (Keith), Vol. 2, p. 977.

IV

Accordingly, you are respectfully advised:

(a) That the proposed arrangement may be concluded as an Executive Agreement, effective without awaiting ratification.

(b) That there is presidential power to transfer title and possession of the proposed considerations upon certification by appropriate staff officers.

(c) That the dispatch of the so-called "mosquito boats" would constitute a violation of the statute law of the United States, but with that exception there is no legal obstacle to the consummation of the transaction, in accordance, of course, with the applicable provisions of the Neutrality Act as to delivery.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT H. JACKSON,
Attorney General.

PROMOTION OF PEACE

Treaties With New Zealand, Canada, and Australia Amending the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace With Great Britain, Signed September 15, 1914

Treaties between the United States and New Zealand, Canada, and Australia, respectively,

amending in their application to each of those dominions the provisions which concern the organization of commissions for the settlement of disputes contained in the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace between the United States and Great Britain signed at Washington, September 15, 1914, were signed at Washington on September 6, 1940, at noon, by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and the Right Honorable the Marquess of Lothian, C.H., British Ambassador at Washington, for New Zealand, Mr. Loring Cheney Christie, Minister of Canada at Washington, and the Right Honorable Richard Gardiner Casey, D.S.O., M.C., Minister of Australia at Washington, respectively.

The duties of the commissions under the treaties with New Zealand, Canada, and Australia, as well as under the treaty of 1914 with Great Britain, are to make investigations and reports to the governments with reference to disputes arising between them.

The treaty of 1914 between the United States and Great Britain (Treaty Series No. 602), provides for the establishment of an international commission of five members, one member to be chosen from each country by the government of the country, one member to be chosen by each government from some third country, and a fifth member to be chosen by agreement between the two governments from a country of which no other member of the commission is a citizen. It also provides that in the event the interests affected by the dispute to be investigated should be mainly interests of one of the self-governing dominions of the British Empire the dominion concerned might furnish a list of persons from which a member of the commission might be appointed by His Majesty's Government to serve in place of the British national member.

The amendatory treaties provide for the establishment of separate commissions between the United States and New Zealand, Canada, and Australia, respectively, analogous as to the number of commissioners and method of appointment to the American–British Commission established under the treaty of 1914. The commission under each amendatory treaty will consist of five members: one member to be chosen from the United States by the Government of the United States; one member to be chosen from New Zealand, Canada, or Australia, as the case may be, by the government of that dominion; one member to be chosen by each government from a third country; and a fifth member to be chosen by agreement between the Government of the United States and the Government of New Zealand, Canada, or Australia, as the case may be, from a country of which no other member of the commission is a citizen.

The substantive provisions of the treaty of 1914 between the United States and Great Britain, as to the type of disputes to be submitted to the Commission and other matters are made an integral part of each of the amendatory treaties for observance and fulfillment between the United States and New Zealand, Canada, and Australia, respectively.

An amendatory treaty similar to the treaties signed today by the United States with New Zealand, Canada, and Australia, was signed on April 2, 1940, between the United States and the Union of South Africa.[5] It was referred to the Senate, has been reported favorably by the Committee on Foreign Relations, and is now on the Executive Calendar of the Senate.

SAFETY

Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (Treaty Series No. 910)

Yugoslavia

By a note dated September 3, 1940, the Yugoslav Minister at Washington informed the Secretary of State that his Government had approved the Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, signed at London on May 31, 1929, and that the convention was published in the *Official Gazette* for May 16, 1940.

The American Ambassador to Great Britain reported by a telegram dated August 28, 1940, that the instrument of adherence by Yugoslavia to the convention was deposited with the British Government on August 13, 1940. In accordance with the provisions of the convention the adher-

[5] See the *Bulletin* of Apr. 6, 1940 (vol. II, no. 41), p. 365.

ence of Yugoslavia will become effective on November 13, 1940. For a list of the countries which have ratified or adhered to the convention, see the *Bulletin* of September 9, 1939 (vol. I, no. 11), p. 240.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE

Convention With the Dominican Republic Concerning Collection and Application of Customs Revenue (Treaty Series No. 726)[6]

A commission representing the Government of the United States, headed by Ambassador Hugh Wilson and assisted by Harold D. Finley of the Department of State, has been negotiating at Ciudad Trujillo with a commission appointed by the Dominican Government, headed by His Excellency Arturo Despradel, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic, and assisted by José María Bonnetti Burgos, Secretary of State for the Presidency, and Jesus María Troncoso Sánchez, Under Secretary of State for the Presidency, for the purpose of drafting a convention to supersede the convention of 1924 now in effect between the two Governments which concerns the service of the bonds of the Dominican external debt of 1922 and 1926.

The two commissions have happily reached agreement. A document embodying this agreement was initialed at Ciudad Trujillo the afternoon of September 7 by the Dominican Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Ambassador Wilson and will be signed subsequently in Washington in treaty form.

The new convention provides for the closing of the General Receivership of Customs and the resumption by the Dominican authorities of the collection of customs, in as much as the two Governments have agreed upon a new arrangement for guaranteeing the service of the bonds, which provides, among other things, for a first lien upon the total revenues of the Dominican nation in lieu of a first lien upon only the customs revenues.

[6] See the *Bulletin* of Aug. 17, 1940 (vol. III, no. 60), p. 117.

Publications

Department of State

Military Aviation Instructors: Agreement Between the United States of America and Argentina.—Signed June 29, 1940; effective June 29, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 175. Publication 1496. 10 pp. 5¢.

Legislation

An Act Relating to transportation of foreign mail by aircraft [providing for the settlement of accounts for carriage of foreign mail by U. S. aircraft]. (Public No. 774, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 2 pp. 5¢.

Regulations

The following regulation may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin:*

[American] Vessels Denied Clearance to Belligerent States. (Department of Commerce: Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation.) [Order No. 53.] September 4, 1940. *Federal Register*, September 6, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 174), p. 3582 (The National Archives of the United States).

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BULLETIN

SEPTEMBER 14, 1940

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General

CONTROL OF EXPORTS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

[Released to the press by the White House September 13]

In order to further strengthen the national defense, the President, acting upon a recommendation of Col. R. L. Maxwell, the Administrator of Export Control, has issued a proclamation dated September 12, 1940, subjecting the following additional materials to license requirements for export from the United States: Equipment used for the production of aviation motor fuel and tetraethyl lead or any plans or specifications useful in the design, construction, or operation of such equipment or in connection with such processes; plans, specifications, and descriptive or technical information of any kind setting forth the design or construction of aircraft or aircraft engines.

These items are in addition to those announced in a previous proclamation by the President, dated July 26, 1940,[1] placing petroleum products, tetraethyl lead, and iron and steel scrap under license requirements for exportation.

The President's proclamation of May 1, 1937,[2] requires that exports of aircraft and aircraft engines be licensed. The present proclamation, taken with the preceding ones mentioned, has the effect of putting under the control of the President for export purposes not only the aircraft and engines but also the plans and designs for building them.

[1] *Bulletin* of July 27, 1940 (vol. III, no. 57), p. 49. See also *Bulletin* of July 6, 1940 (vol. III, no. 54), pp. 12–13.

[2] See *Press Releases* of May 1, 1937 (vol. XVI, no. 396), pp. 288–290.

Control of the Export of Certain Articles and Materials

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A Proclamation

Whereas section 6 of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to expedite the strengthening of the national defense," approved July 2, 1940, provides as follows:

"Whenever the President determines that it is necessary in the interest of national defense to prohibit or curtail the exportation of any military equipment or munitions, or component parts thereof, or machinery, tools, or material, or supplies necessary for the manufacture, servicing, or operation thereof, he may by proclamation prohibit or curtail such exportation, except under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe. Any such proclamation shall describe the articles or materials included in the prohibition or curtailment contained therein. In case of the violation of any provision of any proclamation, or of any rule or regulation, issued hereunder, such violator or violators, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The authority granted in this section shall terminate June 30, 1942, unless the Congress shall otherwise provide.";

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, act-

ing under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the aforesaid act of Congress, do hereby proclaim that upon the recommendation of the Administrator of Export Control I have determined that it is necessary in the interest of the national defense that on and after this date the following-described articles and materials shall not be exported from the United States except when authorized in each case by a license as provided for in Proclamation No. 2413 of July 2, 1940, entitled "Administration of section 6 of the act entitled 'An Act to expedite the strengthening of the national defense' approved July 2, 1940," and in the regulations issued pursuant thereto:

1. Equipment (excluding minor component parts) which can be used, or adapted to use, for the production of aviation motor fuel from petroleum, petroleum products, hydrocarbons, or hydrocarbon mixtures, by processes involving chemical change; and any plans, specifications, or other documents containing descriptive or technical information of any kind (other than that appearing in any form available to the general public) useful in the design, construction, or operation of any such equipment, or in connection with any such processes. Aviation motor fuel shall mean such fuel as is defined in the regulations issued pursuant to Proclamation No. 2417 of July 26, 1940, as may from time to time be amended.

2. Equipment (excluding minor component parts) which can be used, or adapted to use, for the production of tetraethyl lead; and any plans, specifications, or other documents containing descriptive or technical information of any kind (other than that appearing in any form available to the general public) useful in the design, construction, or operation of any such equipment, or in connection with any such processes. Tetraethyl lead shall mean such tetraethyl lead as is defined in the regulations issued pursuant to Proclamation No. 2417 of July 26, 1940, as may from time to time be amended.

3. Plans, specifications, and other documents containing descriptive or technical information of any kind (other than that appearing in any form available to the general public) setting forth the design or construction of aircraft or aircraft engines.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this twelfth day of September in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty, [SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fifth.

FRANKIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL

Secretary of State.

[No. 2423]

American Republics

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT OF PARAGUAY

[Released to the press September 8]

The following telegram was sent by the President to His Excellency, Col. Higinio Morinigo, Acting President of Paraguay:

"SEPTEMBER 8, 1940.

"Mrs. Roosevelt and I are profoundly shocked by the news of the tragic accident which has cost the lives of our sincere friends, His Excellency the President of Paraguay and Señora de Estigarribia. The grief of Paraguay is shared by my fellow countrymen who join with me in extending through you to the people of Paraguay and to the President's family our heartfelt sympathy.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

The following telegram was sent by the Secretary of State to His Excellency, Señor Dr.

Tomas A. Salomoni, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Paraguay:

"SEPTEMBER 8, 1940.

"Mrs. Hull and I are distressed beyond measure by the tragic death of the President and Señora de Estigarribia and we have the honor of sharing with the people of Paraguay and their many other friends in this country a feeling of an irreparable loss. I hope you will convey to their families our deepest sympathy in this hour of sadness.

CORDELL HULL
Secretary of State
of the United States of America"

SUPPLEMENTARY EXTRADITION CONVENTION WITH COLOMBIA

An announcement regarding the signing of a supplementary extradition convention between the United States and Colombia appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Treaty Information".

Europe

DAMAGE TO AMERICAN EMBASSY IN BERLIN

[Released to the press September 11]

The American Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin, Mr. Alexander Kirk, reported to the Department of State today that during an air raid last night five incendiary bombs fell in the garden of the American Embassy without doing any appreciable damage. One large splinter entered one of the rooms of the Chancery through the window, traversed the room, and buried itself in the wall on the other side. The damage was trivial.

Mr. Kirk further reported that so far as is known, no Americans have been injured.

PRESENTATION OF LETTERS OF CREDENCE BY THE AMBASSADOR OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

[Released to the press September 13]

Translation of the remarks of the newly appointed Ambassador of the French Republic, Mr. Henry Haye, upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence:

Mr. PRESIDENT:

The Marshal of France, Philippe Henri Pétain, Chief of the French State, has entrusted to me the great honor of handing to Your Excellency the letters accrediting me near you as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the French Republic.

The Government of France has likewise directed me to hand to you the letters of recall of my eminent predecessor, Mr. Doynel de Saint-Quentin, who has been called to another diplomatic post.

I have, Mr. President, the privilege of knowing and loving the great country over whose destinies you preside with such high authority. I have made frequent journeys and long visits here and I know the generosity of heart and spirit of the citizens of the United States. This experience encouraged me to accept the mission of representing my country in yours in hours the tragedy of which it is needless to emphasize.

Never, in the course of the history of our two nations, has a French Ambassador assumed a task like that for which I today take the responsibility.

My unhappy country has just suffered the most cruel reverses which it has ever had to record in the course of the vicissitudes of its long and glorious past. Having entered into this war for the sake of European solidarity and to fulfill obligations which it had contracted, France has been terribly wounded thereby and must now submit to the implacable law of the victor. But, Mr. President, I can say to you that even if my country cannot free itself from the hard obligations which are the result of its defeat, the ideal, for the defense of which my

countrymen courageously took up arms again only 20 years after the most bloody of victories, still remains alive in the heart of Frenchmen.

Despite appearances, the war is not over for us. Cruel sufferings, both material and spiritual, will still for long be felt in innumerable homes. The majority of French families are scattered. Our women and children will await for a long time yet the return of men who, at the present moment, are enduring a hard captivity. Other women will await, in vain, alas, the return of their husbands, their sons, or their brothers, who will never return again.

In spite of these new misfortunes, let me assure you, Mr. President, that there is a force which no power can crush, it is that force which, despite apparent and transitory differences, will proudly maintain that French unity consecrated by so many sacrifices.

Allow me, Mr. President, to compare the mission with which I am entrusted by the French Republic with that which, in 1776, was confided to the great Benjamin Franklin by the thirteen United States of America. I shall certainly not have the presumption to claim to possess the incomparable attributes of the American Ambassador Extraordinary. But I may doubtless hope, in attempting to solve the difficult problems before me, to have the benefit of your personal good will and the generous understanding of your countrymen.

The ardent patriotic faith which I express to Your Excellency will inspire and guide all my undertakings and all my actions in the accomplishment of my mission.

Such, Mr. President, simply but sincerely expressed, is the spirit in which I shall endeavor worthily to represent my country in yours.

May Providence aid me in the accomplishment of the task which the Government of France has entrusted to me near you.

President Roosevelt's reply to the remarks of Mr. Henry Haye:

MR. AMBASSADOR:

I am happy to welcome you on your return to this country as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of France near the Government of the United States of America and to receive from your hands the letters accrediting you near the Government of the United States in that capacity. I likewise accept the letters of recall of your predecessor, Count Doynel de Saint-Quentin, who has so ably represented your country here during the recent eventful years. I wish him success in his new mission.

I have been particularly pleased to hear from you that France in its travail bears still in its heart the ideals for which it took up arms. Frenchmen have my sympathy and the sympathy of the people of the United States, and I hope with you that despite all, French unity, which has been consecrated by so many sacrifices, will continue to subsist.

I wish to assure you, Mr. Ambassador, of a cordial welcome to Washington. You may count upon my cooperation, as well as that of the officials of this Government, in your efforts to solve the problems which will confront you, and to develop the understanding and friendly relations which have so happily existed between our two nations.

Canada

DINNER IN HONOR OF CANADIAN SECTION, JOINT PERMANENT BOARD OF DEFENSE, UNITED STATES AND CANADA

[Released to the press September 10]

The following guests attended the dinner given by the Secretary of State in honor of the Canadian Section of the Joint Permanent Board of Defense, United States and Canada, at the Carlton Hotel, September 10, 1940:

CANADIAN SECTION

The Honorable O. M. Biggar, K.C.
Brig. K. Stuart, D.S.O., M.C., Deputy Chief, General Staff

Capt. L. W. Murray, R.C.N., Deputy Chief, Naval Staff
Air Comdr. A. A. L. Cuffe, Air Staff, R. C. A. F.
Mr. Hugh Keenleyside, Secretary of the Canadian Section

UNITED STATES SECTION

The Honorable Fiorello H. La Guardia
Lt. Gen. Stanley D. Embick, U. S. A.
Capt. Harry W. Hill, U. S. N.
Comdr. Forrest P. Sherman, U. S. N.
Lt. Col. Joseph T. McNarney, U. S. A.
Mr. John D. Hickerson, Department of State, Secretary of the United States Section

OTHER GUESTS

The Honorable Loring C. Christie, Minister of Canada
The Honorable Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War
The Honorable Key Pittman, United States Senate
The Honorable Warren R. Austin, United States Senate
The Honorable Sol Bloom, House of Representatives
The Honorable Melvin Maas, House of Representatives
The Honorable Walter G. Andrews, House of Representatives
The Honorable Andrew J. May, House of Representatives
The Honorable James V. Forrestal, Acting Secretary of the Navy
The Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State
The Honorable Robert P. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of War
The Honorable Louis Compton, Assistant Secretary of the Navy
Gen. George C. Marshall, the Chief of Staff
Admiral Harold R. Stark, the Chief of Naval Operations
Rear Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, Assistant Chief of Naval Operations
Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Air Corps
Rear Admiral John H. Towers, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics
Brig. Gen. W. Bryden, Deputy Chief of Staff
Brig. Gen. R. C. Moore, Deputy Chief of Staff
Air Commodore W. R. Kenny, D.F.C., Air Attaché to the Canadian Legation
The Honorable George T. Summerlin, Chief of Protocol, Department of State
Col. H. F. G. Letson, M.C., E.D., Military Attaché to the Canadian Legation
Maj. C. K. Gailey, U. S. A.
Mr. H. Charles Spruks, Department of State

Foreign Service

APPOINTMENTS

[Released to the press September 10]

The following have been appointed American Foreign Service officers, unclassified, vice consuls of career, and secretaries in the Diplomatic Service of the United States, and they have been assigned as vice consuls at the posts indicated:

Charles W. Adair, Jr., Xenia, Ohio	Nogales
H. Gardner Ainsworth, New Orleans, La	Winnipeg
Stewart G. Anderson, Chicago, Ill	Toronto
Irven M. Eitreim, Mt. Vernon, S. Dak	Nuevo Laredo
C. Vaughan Ferguson, Jr., Schenectady, N. Y	Winnipeg
W. Horton Schoellkopf, Jr., Miami, Fla	Mexicali
Harry H. Schwartz, Los Angeles, Calif	Vancouver
Bromley K. Smith, San Diego, Calif	Montreal
Henry T. Smith, Atlanta, Ga	Matamoros
Oscar S. Straus, II, Purchase, N. Y	Montreal
John L. Topping, New York, N. Y	Montreal
Livingston D. Watrous, Fort Hamilton, N. Y	Agua Prieta

Regulations

The following regulations may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin:*

Regulations Governing the Charter to Persons Not Citizens of the United States of Vessels Documented Under the Laws of the United States or the Last Documentation of Which Was Under the Laws of the United States. (U. S. Maritime Commission.) [General Order No. 34, Sept. 4, 1940.] *Federal Register*, vol. 5, no. 180, Sept. 14, 1940, p. 3658 (The National Archives of the United States).

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

BOUNDARY

Convention With Canada for the Emergency Regulation of the Level of Rainy Lake and of Certain Other Boundary Waters

On September 10, 1940, the President ratified the Convention for the Emergency Regulation of the Level of Rainy Lake and of Certain Other Boundary Waters, between the United States and Canada, signed on September 15, 1938.

The convention was ratified by Canada on May 19, 1939, and it will enter into force upon the exchange of ratifications, which will take place at Ottawa in the near future.

EXTRADITION

Supplementary Extradition Convention With Colombia

A Supplementary Extradition Convention between the United States and Colombia adding several crimes and offenses to those enumerated in the extradition treaty of May 7, 1888, between the two countries (Treaty Series No. 58), for which extradition may be granted, was signed at Bogotá on September 9, 1940.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE

Protocol on Uniformity of Powers of Attorney Which Are To Be Utilized Abroad

Brazil

The Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State by a letter dated September 11, 1940, that the Protocol on Uniformity of Powers of Attorney Which Are To Be Utilized Abroad, which was opened for signature on February 17, 1940, was signed on behalf of Brazil on August 6, 1940. The protocol has been signed by Brazil, Colombia (*ad referendum*), El Salvador (*ad referendum*), Nicaragua (*ad referendum*), Panama (*ad referendum*), and Venezuela.

Publications

Department of State

The Chaco Peace Conference: Report of the Delegation of the United States of America to the Peace Conference Held at Buenos Aires July 1, 1935–January 23, 1939. Conference Series 46. Publication 1466. iv, 198 pp., incl. maps. $1.

Foreign Service List, July 1, 1940. Publication 1494. iv, 107 pp. Subscription, 50¢ a year; single copy, 15¢.

Other Government Agencies

The following publications issued recently by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin:*

Commercial Travelers' Guide to Latin America:

Part I. West Coast of South America. (Trade Promotion Series No. 179.) 1939. iv, 116 pp., maps. 35¢.

Part II. East Coast of South America. (Trade Promotion Series No. 187.) 1939. vi, 97 pp., maps. 35¢.

Part III. Mexico, Central America, and Caribbean Countries. (Trade Promotion Series No. 208.) 1940. vi, 238 pp., maps. 40¢.

Legislation

Red Cross Supply Vessels: Hearings before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, 76th Cong., 3d sess., on S. J. Res. 279, to amend section 4 of Public Resolution Numbered 54, approved Nov. 4, 1939, entitled "Joint resolution to preserve the neutrality and the peace of the United States and to secure the safety of its citizens and their interests", June 18, 1940. 19 pp. 5¢.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1940

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.—Price 10 cents - - - - - - Subscription price, $2.75 a year
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SEPTEMBER 21, 1940

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General

PROCLAMATION OF REGISTRATION DAY

[Released to the press by the White House]

REGISTRATION DAY

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A Proclamation

WHEREAS the Congress has enacted and I have this day approved the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940,[1] which declares that it is imperative to increase and train the personnel of the armed forces of the United States and that in a free society the obligations and privileges of military training and service should be shared generally in accordance with a fair and just system of selective compulsory military training and service; and

WHEREAS the said Act contains, in part, the following provisions:

"SEC. 2. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, it shall be the duty of every male citizen of the United States, and of every male alien residing in the United States, who, on the day or days fixed for the first or any subsequent registration, is between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-six, to present himself for and submit to registration at such time or times and place or places, and in such manner and in such age group or groups, as shall be determined by rules and regulations prescribed hereunder.

. . . . . .

"SEC. 5. (a) Commissioned officers, warrant officers, pay clerks, and enlisted men of the Regular Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Public Health Service, the federally recognized active National Guard, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the Regular Army Reserve, the Enlisted Reserve Corps, the Naval Reserve, and the Marine Corps Reserve; cadets, United States Military Academy; midshipmen, United States Naval Academy; cadets, United States Coast Guard Academy; men who have been accepted for admittance (commencing with the academic year next succeeding such acceptance) to the United States Military Academy as cadets, to the United States Naval Academy as midshipmen, or to the United States Coast Guard Academy as cadets, but only during the continuance of such acceptance; cadets of the advanced course, senior division, Reserve Officers' Training Corps or Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps; and diplomatic representatives, technical attaches of foreign embassies and legations, consuls general, consuls, vice consuls, and consular agents of foreign countries, residing in the United States, who are not citizens of the United States, and who have not declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, shall not be required to be registered under section 2 and shall be relieved from liability for training and service under section 3 (b)."

. . . . . .

"SEC. 10 (a) The President is authorized—

(1) to prescribe the necessary rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this Act;"

. . . . . .

"(4) to utilize the services of any or all departments and any and all officers or agents of the United States and to accept the services of all officers and agents of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia and subdivisions thereof in the execution of this Act;"

. . . . . .

[1] Public, No. 783, 76th Cong., 3d sess.

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"SEC. 14 (a) Every person shall be deemed to have notice of the requirements of this Act upon publication by the President of a proclamation or other public notice fixing a time for any registration under section 2."

. . . . .

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the aforesaid Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, do proclaim the following:

1. The first registration under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 shall take place on Wednesday, the sixteenth day of October, 1940, between the hours of 7 A. M. and 9 P. M.

2. Every male person (other than persons excepted by Section 5 (a) of the aforesaid Act) who is a citizen of the United States or an alien residing in the United States and who, on the registration date fixed herein, has attained the twenty-first anniversary of the day of his birth and has not attained the thirty-sixth anniversary of the day of his birth, is required to present himself for and submit to registration. Every such person who is within the continental United States on the registration date fixed herein shall on that date present himself for and submit to registration at the duly designated place of registration within the precinct, district, or registration area in which he has his permanent home or in which he may happen to be on that date. Every such person who is not within the continental United States on the registration date fixed herein shall within five days after his return to the continental United States present himself for and submit to registration. Regulations will be prescribed hereafter providing for special registration of those who on account of sickness or other causes beyond their control are unable to present themselves for registration at the designated places of registration on the registration date fixed herein.

3. Every person subject to registration is required to familiarize himself with the rules and regulations governing registration and to comply therewith.

4. The times and places for registration in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico will be fixed in subsequent proclamations.

5. I call upon the Governors of the several States and the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to provide suitable and sufficient places of registration within their respective jurisdictions and to provide suitable and necessary registration boards to effect such registration.

6. I further call upon all officers and agents of the United States and all officers and agents of the several States and the District of Columbia and subdivisions thereof to do and perform all acts and services necessary to accomplish effective and complete registration; and I especially call upon all local election officials and other patriotic citizens to offer their services as members of the boards of registration.

7. In order that there may be full cooperation in carrying into effect the purposes of said Act, I urge all employers, and governmental agencies of all kinds—Federal, State and Local—to give those under their charge sufficient time off in which to fulfill the obligations of registration incumbent on them under the said Act.

America stands at the crossroads of its destiny. Time and distance have been shortened. A few weeks have seen great nations fall. We cannot remain indifferent to the philosophy of force now rampant in the world. The terrible fate of nations whose weakness invited attack is too well known to us all.

We must and will marshal our great potential strength to fend off war from our shores. We must and will prevent our land from becoming a victim of aggression.

Our decision has been made.

It is in that spirit that the people of our country are assuming the burdens that now become necessary. Offers of service have flooded in from patriotic citizens in every part of the nation, who ask only what they can do to help. Now there is both the opportunity and the need for many thousands to assist in listing the names and addresses of the millions who will

enroll on registration day at school houses, polling places, and town halls.

The Congress has debated without partisanship and has now enacted a law establishing a selective method of augmenting our armed forces. The method is fair, it is sure, it is democratic—it is the will of our people.

After thoughtful deliberation, and as the first step, our young men will come from the factories and the fields, the cities and the towns, to enroll their names on registration day.

On that eventful day my generation will salute their generation. May we all renew within our hearts that conception of liberty and that way of life which we have all inherited. May we all strengthen our resolve to hold high the torch of freedom in this darkening world so that our children and their children may not be robbed of their rightful inheritance.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this sixteenth day of September in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty, [SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fifth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:
CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

[No. 2425]

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL PULASKI'S MEMORIAL DAY

[Released to the press by the White House]

GENERAL PULASKI'S MEMORIAL DAY

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A Proclamation

WHEREAS, in a world seared by the ravaging hand of war and oppression, we Americans are increasingly grateful for the Republic which our fathers built on principles of freedom and equality; and

WHEREAS the valiant struggle to win American independence was advanced by the bravery of General Casimir Pulaski, a Pole who hated tyranny and who fought fiercely by the side of American patriots until he was wounded unto death, October 9, and drew his last breath on October 11, 1779; and

WHEREAS Public Resolution 76 of the Seventy-sixth Congress, approved on June 6, 1940, provides:

"That the President of the United States of America is authorized to issue a proclamation calling upon officials of the Government to display the flag of the United States on all governmental buildings on October 11, 1940, and inviting the people of the United States to observe the day in schools and churches, or other suitable places, with appropriate ceremonies in commemoration of the death of General Casimir Pulaski."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do hereby call upon officials of the Government to display the flag on Government buildings on October 11, 1940, and I invite the people of the United States to participate in the observance of that day as General Pulaski's Memorial Day with appropriate ceremonies in schools and churches, or other suitable places.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this eighteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty, [SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fifth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:
CORDELL HULL
Secretary of State.

[No. 2427]

American Republics

ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE OF CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Statement by the Secretary of State

[Released to the press September 15]

It gives me great pleasure to send a message at this time to the republics of Central America on the occasion of the anniversary of their independence. I can recall no time in their history when the countries of the Western Hemisphere were justified in celebrating with greater gratitude the privileges bestowed by liberty on the citizens of free nations.

Events during recent months have emphasized anew how essential to our joint interest and defense is the maintenance of the very close and cordial relations existing among all the American republics and the continuing development of those relations in effective day-to-day collaboration in matters of common concern. The Meeting of Foreign Ministers in Habana last July constituted a notable milestone in the progress of practical cooperation, to which none contributed more loyally than the distinguished representatives of the five republics whose independence is celebrated today.

The peoples and Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua need no assurance on this their anniversary as independent nations of the sincerity of the good wishes of the United States and of all the Americas for their continued welfare, progress, and happiness.

INTER-AMERICAN MARITIME CONFERENCE

[Released to the press September 17]

The President has approved the designation of the Honorable Henry F. Grady, Assistant Secretary of State, and the Honorable Max O'Rell Truitt, Commissioner, United States Maritime Commission, as this Government's delegates to the Inter-American Maritime Conference, which will convene in Washington, D. C., on October 2, 1940 under the auspices of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee.

It will be recalled that the Advisory Committee was created pursuant to a resolution of the First Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics held in Panamá in September 1939 and that since its installation at the Pan American Union the following November, has met at frequent intervals to consider various problems of a financial and economic character. One of the questions which has received the attention of the Committee is the effect of present hostilities in Europe upon inter-American shipping. The Committee has deemed it advisable to hold a special meeting of Government experts in the field of shipping in order to facilitate a comprehensive review of the subject. In consequence, the Committee has issued invitations to the governments of the 21 American republics to be represented at this special meeting, which will convene in Washington on the above-noted date.

The Committee included in its invitations the suggestion that each government arrange for the attendance, in a consultative capacity, of representatives of shipping companies of each country. In accordance with this suggestion, which has been incorporated in the regulations of the Conference, this Government has issued invitations to shipping interests in the United States engaged in inter-American trade to participate in the meeting.

Traffic in Arms, Tin-Plate Scrap, etc.

MONTHLY STATISTICS

[Released to the press September 21]

NOTE: The figures relating to arms, the licenses for the export of which were revoked before they were used, have been subtracted from the figures appearing in the cumulative column of the table below in regard to arms export licenses issued. These latter figures are therefore net figures. They are not yet final and definitive since licenses may be amended or revoked at any time before being used. They are, however, accurate as of the date of this press release.

The statistics of actual exports in these releases are believed to be substantially complete. It is possible, however, that some shipments are not included. If this proves to be the fact, statistics in regard to such shipments will be included in the cumulative figures in later releases.

ARMS EXPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for export by the Secretary of State during the year 1940 up to and including the month of August:

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		August 1940	8 months ending August 31, 1940
Albania	IV (1)		$57.00
Angola	I (4)		24.00
	V (1)		3,200.00
	(2)		630.00
Total			3,854.00
Argentina	I (2)		24,095.50
	(4)		5,415.00
	(5)		2,300.00
	III (2)		5,141.84
	IV (1)	$2,300.00	10,062.00
	(2)		6,481.00
	V (1)		40,025.00
	(2)	5,039.00	176,701.71
	(3)		40,937.50
	VII (1)		29.84
	(2)	5,410.00	93,371.51
Total		12,749.00	404,560.90
Australia	I (1)	$194.00	$693.12
	(4)	27.14	561.23
	III (1)		1,509,520.00
	(2)		13,680.00
	IV (1)		271.55
	(2)		509.00
	V (1)		25,648.00
	(2)	12,832.00	870,569.25
	(3)		2,084,705.00
	VII (1)		33,474.86
Total		13,053.14	4,539,632.01
Bahrein Islands	IV (1)		136.00
Belgian Congo	I (4)		17.29
	IV (2)		1.87
Total			19.16
Belgium	I (1)		217.00
	(2)		103,200.00
	(4)		28,779.00
	III (1)		2,292,000.00
	IV (2)		69.00
	V (1)		20,745.00
	(2)		243,957.00
	(3)		419,400.00
Total			3,108,367.00
Bermuda	I (4)		16.00
	IV (1)		84.70
	(2)	39.84	74.84
	V (1)		8,000.00
	(2)	5,000.00	5,000.00
Total		5,039.84	13,175.54
Bolivia	I (4)	50.00	1,753.00
	IV (2)		1,285.00
	V (1)		6,500.00
	(2)		64.60
	(3)		45,384.00
	VII (1)		1,953.68
	(2)		1.50
Total		50.00	56,941.78
Brazil	I (1)	786.00	1,773.00
	(2)		5,438.00
	(3)	1,897,325.00	1,897,325.00
	(4)	822.00	6,780.00
	III (1)		978,200.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued: August 1940	Value of export licenses issued: 8 months ending August 31, 1940
Brazil—Continued.			
	IV (1)	$15,401.00	$34,713.75
	(2)	2,902.00	24,544.14
	V (1)	105,800.00	657,453.00
	(2)	7,121.00	110,584.86
	(3)	7,000.00	285,009.50
Total		2,037,157.00	4,001,821.25
British Guiana	IV (2)		6.82
	V (1)		2,500.00
	(3)		2,500.00
	VII (1)		1,108.84
	(2)	1,680.00	1,680.00
Total		1,680.00	7,795.66
British Honduras	I (4)		12.00
	IV (2)	18.69	98.69
	VII (1)		129.20
	(2)		108.30
Total		18.69	348.19
British North Borneo	I (4)		2.43
Burma	I (2)		400.00
	(4)		133.54
	IV (1)		755.25
	(2)		136.00
Total			1,424.79
Canada	I (1)	135,164.66	777,370.84
	(2)	76,440.00	180,938.97
	(3)		40,668.00
	(4)	59,535.04	377,585.05
	(5)		90,154.00
	III (1)	346,750.00	19,360,344.00
	(2)		4,141.00
	IV (1)	39,315.34	52,368.90
	(2)	500.51	51,559.35
	V (1)		347,976.57
	(2)	86,062.82	8,762,994.72
	(3)	1,303,901.48	12,154,150.09
	VI (2)	45.00	36,053.00
	VII (1)	26,606.67	142,266.52
	(2)	92.92	44,332.67
Total		2,074,414.44	42,422,903.68
Chile	I (2)	70.00	3,040.00
	(4)	27,741.28	37,271.28
	(5)		5,450.00
	(6)		3,630.00
	III (1)	409,560.00	409,560.00
	IV (1)	719.00	53,069.00
	(2)	1,907.60	7,391.86
	V (1)		3,500.00
	(2)		3,407.50
	(3)		30,535.00
	VII (1)		15.00
	(2)		12,607.15
Total		439,997.88	569,476.79

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued: August 1940	Value of export licenses issued: 8 months ending August 31, 1940
China	I (2)		$352,440.00
	III (1)		2,529,106.22
	(2)		137,950.10
	IV (1)		178.60
	(2)	$3,221.71	3,226.71
	V (1)		156,800.00
	(2)	193,300.00	2,548,480.63
	(3)		2,196,955.35
	VII (1)		1,018,225.56
	(2)		361,000.00
Total		196,521.71	9,304,363.17
Colombia	I (1)		30.00
	(4)		157.00
	IV (1)	293.00	2,310.90
	(2)		667.76
	V (1)		333,750.00
	(2)	9,975.00	12,787.00
	(3)	13,500.00	60,995.00
	VII (1)		1,027.31
	(2)	2,940.00	4,905.00
Total		26,708.00	416,629.97
Costa Rica	I (4)		4.00
	IV (1)	985.00	1,122.30
	(2)	63.00	199.25
	V (1)		25,000.00
	(2)		2,967.62
	(3)		13,104.70
	VII (1)	155.60	1,801.86
Total		1,203.60	44,199.73
Cuba	I (2)	73.00	143.00
	(4)	20.00	131,164.00
	IV (1)		3,315.50
	(2)	29.00	9,252.00
	V (1)	6,000.00	7,700.00
	(2)		4,500.00
	(3)		2,000.00
	VII (1)	129.20	3,135.00
	(2)		751.00
Total		6,251.20	161,960.50
Curaçao	I (1)		585.00
	(4)		77.39
	IV (1)	639.00	1,293.50
	(2)	381.62	596.26
	V (1)		105,159.00
	(2)	6,737.50	8,536.26
	(3)		57,950.00
	VII (2)	5.00	22.50
Total		7,763.12	174,219.91
Denmark	V (3)		2,040.00
Dominican Republic	I (2)	210.00	210.00
	IV (1)	1,529.00	2,396.00
	(2)		843.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued: August 1940	Value of export licenses issued: 8 months ending August 31, 1940
Dominican Republic—Con.	V (2)		$600.00
	VII (1)		1,501.80
Total		$1,739.00	5,550.80
Ecuador	I (1)	38.80	208.52
	(4)		201.00
	IV (1)		156.00
	(2)	666.00	19,149.00
	V (2)		1,022.00
	VII (1)		226.00
	(2)		900.00
Total		704.80	21,862.52
Egypt	I (2)		837.50
	(3)		3,310.00
	(4)		1,680.21
	IV (1)	50,000.00	50,388.00
	(2)		752.31
	V (1)		16,993.00
	(2)		60.00
Total		50,000.00	74,021.02
El Salvador	I (1)		125,052.00
	(4)		1,111.00
	III (1)		18,200.00
	IV (1)		76.00
	(2)		6,460.00
	V (2)		375.00
	VII (2)		8,350.00
Total			159,624.00
Fiji	I (4)	81.42	81.42
Finland	I (2)		19,660.00
	(3)		538,569.60
	(4)		3,806,493.89
	IV (1)		951.50
	(2)	141.02	141.02
	V (2)	15,680.00	42,463.25
	VII (2)	75,000.00	640,900.00
Total		90,821.02	5,049,179.26
France	I (1)		201,488.00
	(2)		4,842,295.71
	(3)		506,795.00
	(4)		7,321,950.50
	(5)		499,000.00
	III (1)		28,111,023.00
	(2)		10,337.00
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)		376,315.00
	V (1)		546,000.00
	(2)		11,950,423.01
	(3)		1,644,697.00
	VII (1)		2.00
	(2)		56,593.00
Total			56,066,949.22
French Indochina	I (1)		$78.50
	(4)		51.00
	IV (1)		3,836.00
	(2)		11.00
	V (1)		125,000.00
	(2)		6,875.00
	(3)		21,554.00
Total			157,406.10
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	I (1)	$1,060.00	5,531,430.00
	(2)	1,806,822.50	19,217,025.94
	(3)		3,598,126.52
	(4)	7,271,361.98	35,919,888.88
	(5)	12,000,000.00	12,484,177.10
	III (1)	43,128,341.00	218,592,019.85
	(2)	25,189.34	127,923.14
	IV (1)	32,677.00	1,112,527.36
	(2)	5,574.00	2,745,295.76
	V (1)		61,075.00
	(2)	16,850,367.38	22,113,096.19
	(3)	15,206,084.88	36,044,631.00
	VII (1)	360,135.00	9,260,303.94
	(2)	3,350,000.00	5,473,039.80
Total		100,037,613.08	372,280,560.48
Greece	I (3)		150.00
	(4)		50.00
	(5)		90,900.00
	IV (1)		21.00
Total			91,121.00
Greenland	I (1)		1,015.48
	(2)		578.30
	(3)		6,674.65
	(4)		1,731.57
	IV (1)	540.00	540.00
	(2)	105.00	105.00
Total		645.00	10,645.00
Guatemala	IV (1)		186.00
	(2)		1,340.00
	VII (1)		226.80
	(2)		5,164.00
Total			6,916.80
Haiti	IV (1)	244.80	1,609.85
	(2)		23.00
	V (1)		7,000.00
	VII (1)		24.30
Total		244.80	8,657.15
Honduras	I (4)		432.00
	IV (1)		388.00
	(2)		1,528.00
	V (1)	10,000.00	10,000.00
	(2)		4,238.00
	VII (2)		131.00
Total		10,000.00	16,717.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued: August 1940	Value of export licenses issued: 8 months ending August 31, 1940
Hong Kong	I (1)	$23.00	$2,040.75
	(2)	938.00	938.00
	(4)	680.00	1,803.10
	IV (1)		7,363.00
	(2)		67.75
	V (2)		22,832.00
	(3)		24,750.00
	VI (2)		120.00
Total		1,641.00	59,914.60
Iceland	IV (1)		1,920.00
	(2)		374.00
	V (1)		7,890.00
	(2)		763.00
	VII (2)		65.00
Total			11,012.00
India	I (1)		3,437.39
	(4)		7,326.87
	IV (1)		3,678.64
	(2)		780.55
	V (1)		67,500.00
	(2)	163.00	1,469.40
	(3)		1,000.00
	VI (2)	2,586.00	3,468.00
Total		2,749.00	88,660.85
Iran	I (2)		37,500.00
	III (1)		760,000.00
	V (1)		112,000.00
Total			909,500.00
Iraq	I (2)	47,865.00	47,865.00
	III (2)		27,165.00
	V (2)	148,000.00	148,000.00
Total		195,865.00	223,030.00
Ireland	V (1)		235,503.00
	(2)		3,270.60
	(3)		33,380.00
Total			272,153.60
Italy	V (2)		13,610.00
Jamaica	IV (1)		123.00
	(2)		41.45
Total			164.45
Kenya	I (1)		107.00
	(4)		60.00
	IV (1)	516.00	714.00
	(2)		35.00
Total		516.00	916.00
Leeward Islands	VII (2)		162.45

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued: August 1940	Value of export licenses issued: 8 months ending August 31, 1940
Macau	I (2)		$555.00
Mauritius	I (4)		137.00
Mexico	I (1)	$86.55	220.75
	(4)	30.26	30.26
	(5)		112.50
	IV (1)	1,787.30	16,037.30
	(2)	547.20	1,023.20
	V (1)	32,550.00	438,682.40
	(2)	88.00	7,443.40
	(3)	1,000.00	38,255.00
	VI (2)	63.00	175.50
	VII (1)		8,040.25
	(2)	8,825.00	49,737.00
Total		44,977.31	559,757.56
Mozambique	I (1)		116.00
	(4)		154.61
	V (1)		282,000.00
	(2)		17,144.00
	(3)		55,710.00
Total			355,124.61
Netherlands	I (2)		12,866.00
	(4)		47.50
	(5)		155.00
	V (2)		17,942.19
	(3)		63,300.00
Total			94,310.69
Netherlands Indies	I (2)	3,375,900.00	3,447,950.00
	(3)	975,000.00	975,000.00
	(4)	3,031,752.90	3,032,411.64
	(5)	1,384,400.00	2,304,600.00
	III (1)	782,868.00	6,399,118.10
	(2)		9,081.90
	IV (1)	5,689.80	68,321.65
	(2)	13,103.90	19,792.93
	V (1)		622,056.12
	(2)	2,487.50	211,777.50
	(3)	208,750.00	441,260.79
	VII (1)		338.80
	(2)	160,749.30	160,749.30
Total		9,940,701.40	17,692,458.73
New Caledonia	I (4)		923.82
Newfoundland	I (1)	13.05	131.55
	(4)	868.48	1,168.72
	IV (1)	12.50	1,946.62
	(2)	157.90	398.22
Total		1,051.93	3,645.11
New Guinea, Territory of	IV (2)		17.25
	V (2)		1,250.00
Total			1,267.25
New Zealand	I (4)		266,750.00
	III (1)		1,916,870.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued: August 1940	Value of export licenses issued: 8 months ending August 31, 1940
New Zealand—Continued.	IV (1)		$202.00
	V (2)		161,527.45
	(3)		130,230.00
	VII (1)		11,045.00
Total			2,486,624.45
Nicaragua	I (1)		62,500.00
	(2)		9,000.00
	IV (1)	$25.00	25.00
	V (2)		480.00
	(3)		870.00
	VII (1)		1,292.00
Total		25.00	74,167.00
Nigeria	I (2)		278.50
	(4)		21.00
	IV (1)		30.25
	(2)		89.04
Total			418.79
Northern Rhodesia	IV (1)		25.50
Norway	I (1)		70.00
	(2)		450.00
	(4)		36,545.00
	III (1)		712,000.00
	(2)		280.00
	IV (1)		222.00
	(2)		121.00
	V (1)		2,200.00
	(2)		39,604.00
	(3)		1,515.00
Total			793,007.00
Palestine	V (3)	1,000.00	1,400.00
Panama	I (1)		12,500.00
	(2)		3,900.00
	(4)		6,600.00
	IV (1)		8,804.75
	(2)		1,207.00
	V (1)		27,866.00
	(2)	100.00	174.00
	(3)	800.00	1,380.00
	VII (1)		2,262.46
	(2)	728.00	728.00
Total		1,628.00	65,422.21
Paraguay	I (4)		384.80
	IV (2)		12,150.45
Total			12,535.25
Peru	IV (1)		7,550.90
	(2)		240.00
	V (1)		393,138.50
	(2)	5,694.58	11,455.58
	(3)	24,457.00	86,666.00
Peru—Continued.	VII (1)	$1,140.00	$2,140.00
	(2)		1,130.50
Total		31,291.58	502,321.48
Portugal	I (1)		51.80
	(4)		44.00
	III (1)		103,446.00
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)		422.00
	V (1)		4,300.00
	(2)	2,720.00	77,939.94
	(3)		66,125.00
	VII (1)		841.76
	(2)	17,000.00	71,000.00
Total		19,720.00	324,200.50
Rumania	V (2)		2,500.00
Saudi Arabia	I (1)		260.00
	V (2)		760.00
Total			1,020.00
Southern Rhodesia	I (1)		495.60
	(2)		227.50
	(4)	184.46	645.56
	IV (1)	209.30	317.30
	(2)	35.00	95.52
	V (2)		160,226.00
Total		428.76	162,007.48
Spain	I (1)	130.00	130.00
	(4)	25.00	25.00
Total		155.00	155.00
Straits Settlements	I (1)		9.12
Surinam	I (2)		11,644.50
	(4)		1.64
	IV (2)		2.47
Total			11,648.61
Sweden	I (2)		108,000.00
	(4)		65,572.00
	III (2)		4,000.00
	IV (2)		233,625.00
	V (2)		96,130.53
	(3)		247,298.00
Total			[a] 754,625.53
Switzerland	IV (1)		20.00

[a] The apparent discrepancy between the values reported for the arms, ammunition, and implements of war authorized to be exported to Sweden during the period Jan. 1–Aug. 31, 1940, and the corresponding figures for periods covered in previous press releases, is due to a number of licenses authorizing the exportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to Sweden which were canceled.

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued: August 1940	Value of export licenses issued: 8 months ending August 31, 1940
Thailand	I (1)		$27,800.00
	(4)	$8.57	8.57
	III (1)		707,334.00
	(2)		1,543.84
	IV (1)	1,065.00	16,994.89
	(2)	61.52	61.52
	V (1)		97,200.00
	(2)	1,467.00	68,070.74
	(3)	9,190.00	165,190.00
Total		11,792.09	1,084,203.56
Trinidad	IV (1)		153.00
	V (2)		294.00
	(3)		18,625.00
	VII (1)		852.00
Total			19,924.00
Turkey	III (2)		5,610.00
	IV (1)		33.00
	(2)		6.20
	V (2)	24,000.00	139,760.00
	VII (2)	42,857.00	42,857.00
Total		66,857.00	188,266.20
Union of South Africa	I (1)		308.00
	(4)		620.93
	III (1)	280,400.00	454,000.00
	IV (1)		190,488.70
	(2)		36,257.00
	V (1)		2,936,030.00
	(2)	36,383.45	91,575.28
	(3)	8,500.00	338,260.00
	VII (1)		156.00
	(2)		40,228.00
Total		325,283.45	4,087,923.91
Uruguay	I (4)		260.00
	IV (1)		1,522.00
	(2)		6,887.30
	V (1)		53,600.00
	(2)		100.40
	VII (2)		660.00
Total			63,029.70
Venezuela	I (1)	43.00	184.20
	(2)		278.00
	(4)	27.00	69.55
	III (1)		163,970.00
	IV (1)	46.00	4,881.60
	(2)	1.25	192.70
	V (1)	19,000.00	113,860.00
	(2)	3,700.00	59,301.00
	(3)		95,270.00
	VII (1)	1,991.40	11,003.40
	(2)		19,277.40
Total		24,808.65	468,287.85
Windward Islands	IV (2)	$10.00	$10.00
	VII (2)	108.30	135.37
Total		118.30	145.37
Yugoslavia	V (2)		9,411.75
	(3)		30,780.00
Total			40,191.75
Grand total		115,685,066.21	530,614,605.21

During the month of August, 438 arms-export licenses were issued, making a total of 3,153 such licenses issued during the current year.

Arms Exported

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war exported during the year 1940 up to and including the month of August under export licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports: August 1940	Value of actual exports: 8 months ending August 31, 1940
Angola	I (4)		$24.00
	V (1)		3,200.00
	(2)		495.00
Total			3,719.00
Argentina	I (2)	$884.00	24,095.50
	(4)		240.00
	(5)		2,418.00
	IV (1)	3,550.00	7,802.00
	(2)		6,504.00
	V (1)	6,025.00	40,025.00
	(2)	250.00	53,480.48
	(3)		290,713.50
	VII (1)		29.84
	(2)	650.00	61,511.51
Total		11,359.00	486,819.83
Australia	I (1)		816.53
	(4)		458.08
	III (1)		7,806,135.00
	IV (1)		136.55
	(2)		509.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports: August 1940	Value of actual exports: 8 months ending August 31, 1940
Australia—Continued.	V (1)		$13,296.00
	(2)	$182,124.00	588,323.00
	(3)	362,829.00	831,450.00
	VII (1)	15,200.00	33,474.86
Total		560,153.00	9,274,599.02
Bahrein Islands	IV (1)		136.00
Belgian Congo	I (4)		17.29
	IV (2)		1.87
Total			19.16
Belgium	I (1)		217.00
	(2)		49,450.00
	(4)		28,809.79
	III (1)		1,146,000.00
	IV (2)		69.00
	V (1)		20,745.00
	(2)		5,807.00
	(3)		119,997.00
Total			1,371,094.79
Bermuda	I (1)		48.00
	(4)		16.00
	IV (2)	35.00	35.00
	V (1)		8,000.00
	(2)	2,500.00	2,500.00
Total		2,535.00	10,599.00
Bolivia	I (4)	426.00	1,742.00
	IV (2)		1,285.00
	V (1)		19,000.00
	(2)		1,041.69
	(3)		58,741.00
	VII (1)	173.76	1,881.88
	(2)		1.50
Total		599.76	83,693.07
Brazil	I (1)	158.00	987.00
	(2)		5,438.00
	(4)	194.00	8,569.00
	III (1)		349,750.00
	IV (1)		18,462.75
	(2)	97.14	20,169.14
	V (1)	201,500.00	613,672.00
	(2)	13,068.80	117,303.63
	(3)	32,637.50	171,855.25
	VII (2)		2.00
Total		247,655.44	1,306,208.77
British Guiana	IV (2)		6.82
	V (3)	2,500.00	2,500.00
	VII (1)	791.16	1,108.84
Total		3,291.16	3,615.66

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports: August 1940	Value of actual exports: 8 months ending August 31, 1940
British Honduras	IV (1)		$15.00
	(2)		18.00
	VII (1)		129.20
	(2)		108.30
Total			270.50
Burma	I (1)		90.00
	(2)		400.00
	(4)		229.54
	IV (1)		472.00
	(2)		49.22
Total			1,240.76
Canada	I (1)	$627,280.48	655,891.46
	(2)	58,888.47	126,394.47
	(3)		38,569.00
	(4)	166,979.06	272,202.59
	(5)	154.00	94,654.00
	III (1)	1,887,244.00	6,128,697.00
	(2)		248,581.31
	IV (1)	25,415.36	34,775.95
	(2)	107.82	73,213.59
	V (1)	26,670.00	520,704.57
	(2)	711,285.97	1,400,166.44
	(3)	592,854.30	3,711,428.24
	VI (2)	2.00	36,008.00
	VII (1)	15,125.47	117,812.77
	(2)		84,314.35
Total		4,112,006.93	13,543,413.74
Chile	I (2)		2,970.00
	(4)	18,384.00	18,770.00
	(5)		5,300.00
	(6)		3,630.00
	IV (1)		53,841.00
	(2)		5,351.00
	V (1)		3,500.00
	(2)	3,297.50	3,407.50
	(3)	29,732.00	52,678.00
	VII (2)		12,607.15
Total		51,413.50	162,054.65
China	I (1)		1,344.00
	(2)		468,005.00
	(3)		850.00
	(4)		23,753.00
	III (1)		1,148,654.57
	(2)	4,497.00	18,033.00
	IV (1)		268.60
	(2)		5,649.00
	V (1)		114,600.00
	(2)	25,419.00	1,333,432.50
	(3)	258,673.00	562,481.00
	VII (1)		334,724.00
	(2)		342,000.00
Total		288,589.00	4,353,794.67

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports: August 1940	Value of actual exports: 8 months ending August 31, 1940
Colombia	I (1)	$30.00	$30.00
	(4)	112.00	177.00
	IV (1)	260.00	1,935.20
	(2)	38.00	1,831.76
	V (1)		348,350.00
	(2)		6,190.00
	(3)	5,702.00	35,592.00
	VII (1)		1,027.00
	(2)		1,965.00
Total		6,142.00	397,097.96
Costa Rica	I (4)		4.00
	IV (1)		137.30
	(2)	120.00	136.25
	V (1)		25,000.00
	(2)		22,057.00
	(3)		27,376.00
	VII (1)		2,235.26
	(2)		51.00
Total		120.00	76,996.81
Cuba	I (2)	70.00	70.00
	(4)	155.00	728.00
	III (1)		43,350.00
	IV (1)	390.00	2,445.50
	(2)	1,492.00	11,673.00
	V (1)	6,000.00	7,700.00
	(2)	540.00	8,895.00
	(3)		12,876.00
	VII (1)	757.52	5,377.72
	(2)		751.00
Total		9,404.52	93,866.22
Curaçao	I (1)		585.00
	(4)		77.39
	IV (1)		654.50
	(2)		214.64
	V (1)		103,975.00
	(2)	135.50	903.50
	(3)	7,900.00	53,150.00
	VII (2)	5.00	22.50
Total		8,040.50	159,582.53
Dominican Republic	I (2)	210.00	210.00
	IV (1)		854.00
	(2)		515.00
	V (2)		600.00
	VII (1)		1,501.80
Total		210.00	3,680.80
Ecuador	I (1)		169.72
	(4)		226.00
	IV (1)		191.00
	(2)		16,418.00
	V (2)	1,022.00	1,022.00
	VII (2)		900.00
Total		1,022.00	18,926.72
Egypt	I (3)		$2,680.00
	(4)		26.21
	IV (1)		3,519.00
	(2)		989.31
	V (2)		60.00
Total			7,274.52
El Salvador	I (1)	$125,000.00	125,052.00
	(4)	456.00	1,213.00
	III (1)		18,200.00
	IV (1)		76.00
	(2)	2,759.00	6,436.40
	V (2)		375.00
	VII (2)		8,350.00
Total		128,215.00	159,702.40
Finland	I (2)		184,310.00
	(3)		436,694.00
	(4)		1,364,078.89
	III (1)		2,321,496.00
	IV (1)		951.50
	V (2)		120,681.00
	(3)		1,200,063.00
	VII (2)		369,864.00
Total			5,998,138.39
France	I (1)		201,228.00
	(2)		4,841,072.71
	(3)		506,047.00
	(4)		7,463,300.50
	(5)		499,000.00
	III (1)		53,907,979.00
	(2)		20,845.00
	IV (2)		368,315.00
	V (1)		546,000.00
	(2)		3,927,169.82
	(3)		10,345,538.00
	VII (1)		2.00
	(2)		56,593.00
Total			82,683,090.03
French Indochina	I (4)		51.00
	IV (1)		3,836.00
	(2)		11.00
Total			3,898.00
French West Africa	I (4)		33.83
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	I (1)	1,060.00	2,919,430.00
	(2)	239,606.00	5,003,451.55
	(3)	19,901.00	1,931,093.20
	(4)	340,745.38	7,930,339.38
	(5)	258,843.00	415,316.60
	III (1)	21,395,384.00	43,689,392.00
	(2)	20,654.00	20,654.00
	IV (1)	173,422.80	515,745.86
	(2)	172,177.55	365,391.55
	V (1)		8,000.00
	(2)	1,459,788.55	3,316,894.79
	(3)	6,370,824.88	9,270,588.48

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports: August 1940	Value of actual exports: 8 months ending August 31, 1940
Great Britain and Northern Ireland—Continued.	VII (1)	$69,038.00	$7,937,305.06
	(2)	1,214,219.00	2,830,854.00
Total		31,735,664.16	86,154,456.47
Greece	I (3)		150.00
	(4)		50.00
Total			200.00
Greenland	I (1)		1,015.48
	(2)		578.30
	(3)		6,674.65
	(4)		1,731.57
	IV (1)	540.00	540.00
	(2)	105.00	105.00
Total		645.00	10,645.00
Guatemala	I (1)		37.00
	(4)		12.00
	IV (1)		159.00
	(2)		1,336.00
	VII (1)		226.80
	(2)	2,100.00	5,164.00
Total		2,100.00	6,934.80
Haiti	IV (1)		336.55
	(2)		23.00
	VII (1)		24.30
	(2)		6.0
Total			389.85
Honduras	I (4)	29.00	332.00
	IV (1)		388.00
	(2)	7.00	1,099.00
	V (1)	10,000.00	110,000.00
	(2)		3,213.00
	VII (2)		391.00
Total		10,036.00	115,423.00
Hong Kong	I (1)	23.00	23.00
	(4)	12.00	12.00
	IV (1)		7,363.00
	V (2)		5,196.00
Total		35.00	12,594.00
Iceland	IV (1)		1,920.00
	(2)		363.00
	V (1)		7,890.00
	(2)		763.00
	VII (2)		65.00
Total			11,001.00
India	I (1)		2,788.45
	(4)		7,041.96
	IV (1)		3,528.64
	(2)		1,095.31
India—Continued.	V (1)		$67,500.00
	(2)		1,336.40
	(3)		1,000.00
	VI (2)		929.00
Total			85,219.76
Iraq	III (1)		694,963.00
	(2)		27,165.00
	IV (1)		94.37
	(2)		25.85
Total			722,248.22
Ireland	V (1)		116,823.00
	(2)	$3,270.60	3,270.60
	(3)	33,380.00	33,380.00
Total		36,650.60	153,473.60
Jamaica	IV (1)		346.00
	(2)		27.50
Total			373.50
Japan	V (2)		4,143.00
Kenya	IV (1)	516.00	618.00
Latvia	V (3)		18,077.00
Mauritius	I (1)		251.45
	(4)		337.28
Total			588.73
Mexico	I (1)		56.00
	(5)		112.50
	IV (1)	6,424.60	14,704.60
	(2)		476.00
	V (1)	39,542.40	417,382.40
	(2)	48.00	2,937.00
	(3)	1,000.00	14,505.00
	VI (2)	63.00	175.50
	VII (1)		16,207.50
	(2)	145.00	39,301.00
Total		47,223.00	505,857.50
Mozambique	I (1)		116.00
	(4)		154.61
	V (1)		282,000.00
	(2)	4,080.00	7,304.00
	(3)	55,710.00	55,710.00
Total		59,790.00	345,284.61
Netherlands	I (2)		26,653.00
	(4)		47.50
	(5)		155.00
	III (2)		9,674.00
	V (1)		107,740.00
	(2)		163,472.50
	(3)		187,137.50
Total			494,879.50

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports: August 1940	Value of actual exports: 8 months ending August 31, 1940
Netherlands Indies	I (2)	$16,806.00	$92,484.00
	(4)	15,112.00	16,359.77
	(5)		281,075.00
	III (1)	61,160.00	1,570,958.00
	(2)	440.00	740.00
	IV (1)		40,639.35
	(2)	202.38	1,513.20
	V (1)		334,677.00
	(2)	81,423.00	234,331.00
	(3)	82,446.00	213,195.00
	VII (2)	50,169.30	188,169.30
Total		307,758.68	2,974,141.62
New Caledonia	I (4)		203.00
Newfoundland	I (1)		118.50
	(4)		95.24
	IV (1)	1,271.00	1,934.50
	(2)	19.92	215.82
Total		1,290.92	2,364.06
New Guinea, Territory of	IV (2)		17.25
	V (2)	1,000.00	2,500.00
Total		1,000.00	2,517.25
New Zealand	I (4)	24,301.00	26,615.00
	IV (1)		202.00
	V (2)		2,371.15
	(3)		2,540.00
	VII (1)	5,395.00	11,386.00
Total		29,696.00	43,114.15
Nicaragua	I (1)		34,827.00
	(2)		8,267.00
	(4)		1,264.00
	IV (2)		4,035.00
	V (2)		480.00
	(3)		870.00
	VII (1)		1,292.00
Total			51,035.00
Nigeria	I (2)	278.50	278.50
	(4)		33.00
	IV (2)	8.00	8.00
Total		286.50	319.50
Northern Rhodesia	IV (1)		25.50
Norway	I (1)		70.00
	(2)		285.00
	(4)		36,493.20
	III (1)		1,354,114.00
	(2)		280.00
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)		137.00
	V (1)		2,200.00
	(2)		644.00
Total			1,394,253.20
Palestine	V (3)		$400.00
Panama	I (1)		12,500.00
	(2)		3,900.00
	(4)		8,700.00
	IV (1)		8,781.75
	(2)		1,207.00
	V (1)	$2,866.00	21,807.13
	(2)	100.00	174.00
	(3)	800.00	1,447.00
	VII (1)		2,915.60
Total		3,766.00	61,432.48
Paraguay	I (4)	101.80	384.80
	IV (2)	3,286.00	11,215.45
Total		3,387.80	11,600.25
Peru	IV (1)		7,361.00
	(2)		240.00
	V (1)		387,810.00
	(2)		15,872.00
	(3)		62,617.00
	VII (1)		1,000.00
	(2)		1,131.00
Total			476,031.00
Portugal	I (1)		51.80
	(4)		44.00
	III (1)		877,298.00
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)		422.00
	V (1)		4,663.00
	(2)	220.00	44,235.91
	(3)		54,265.00
	VII (1)	486.00	841.76
Total		706.00	981,851.47
Rumania	V (2)		600.00
Saudi Arabia	V (2)		760.00
Southern Rhodesia	I (1)	315.60	495.60
	(2)		227.50
	(4)	88.50	352.50
	IV (1)		82.00
	(2)	60.52	121.04
	V (2)	13,300.00	13,300.00
Total		13,764.62	14,578.64
Straits Settlements	I (1)		9.12
Surinam	I (2)		11,644.50
	(4)		1.64
	IV (2)		2.47
	VII (1)		193.80
Total			11,842.41
Sweden	I (2)		108,000.00
	(4)		65,307.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports: August 1940	Value of actual exports: 8 months ending August 31, 1940
Sweden—Continued.	III (1)		$3,724,925.00
	(2)		4,000.00
	IV (2)	$89,000.00	133,501.00
	V (1)		65,000.00
	(2)	11,520.00	212,923.98
	(3)		247,267.00
Total		100,520.00	4,560,923.98
Thailand	I (1)		17.65
	(4)		1.93
	III (1)	468,361.00	468,361.00
	(2)	1,543.84	1,543.84
	IV (1)	893.00	16,380.89
	V (1)		5,300.00
	(2)	9,420.00	13,015.00
	(3)		193,120.00
Total		480,217.84	697,740.31
Trinidad	IV (1)		153.00
	(2)		18.00
	V (2)		3,094.00
	(3)		18,625.00
	VII (1)		852.00
Total			22,742.00
Turkey	I (2)		148,135.00
	(5)		158,750.00
	III (1)		1,191,084.00
	(2)		17,070.00
	IV (1)		14,236.00
	(2)		1,306.20
	V (2)	45,997.00	233,795.10
	(3)		70,344.00
Total		45,997.00	1,834,720.30
Union of South Africa	I (1)		296.00
	(4)		565.93
	III (1)		173,600.00
	IV (1)	21,925.00	91,588.70
	(2)		7.00
	V (1)	401,625.00	411,228.00
	(2)	12,775.00	24,806.64
	(3)	81,175.00	87,175.00
	VII (1)		156.00
	(2)		40,064.00
Total		517,500.00	829,487.27
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	V (3)		120,512.00
Uruguay	I (4)		299.00
	IV (1)		1,522.00
	(2)	1,068.00	4,146.30
	V (1)		35,104.00
	(2)	20.40	100.40
	VII (2)		660.00
Total		1,088.40	41,831.70
Venezuela	I (1)		$111.40
	(2)		246.00
	(4)		39.00
	III (1)		167,970.00
	IV (1)		3,316.60
	(2)		191.45
	V (1)	$1,800.00	94,783.00
	(2)		28,271.00
	(3)	3,000.00	82,131.00
	VII (1)	2,317.53	11,807.01
	(2)		15,890.40
Total		7,117.53	404,756.86
Yugoslavia	V (1)		63,000.00
	(2)		26,806.75
	(3)		31,080.00
Total			120,886.75
Grand total		38,837,513.86	223,506,654.19

Arms Import Licenses Issued

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of origin of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for import by the Secretary of State during the month of August 1940:

Country of origin	Category	Value	Total
Argentina	V (2)	$750.00	$750.00
Canada	I (2)	2,650.00	16,148.00
	(3)	250.00	
	(4)	227.00	
	III (1)	3,500.00	
	V (2)	20.00	
	(3)	9,500.00	
	VII (1)	1.00	
Dominican Republic	I (1)	37.00	37.00
El Salvador	V (2)	100.00	100.00
Great Britain	I (4)	1,285.00	1,285.00
Venezuela	V (2)	2,733.00	6,733.00
	(3)	4,000.00	
Total			25,053.00

During the month of August, 16 import licenses were issued, making a total of 145 such licenses issued during the current year.

Categories of Arms, Ammunition, and Implements of War

The categories of arms, ammunition, and implements of war in the appropriate column

of the tables printed above are the categories into which those articles were divided in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937, enumerating the articles which would be considered as arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of section 5 of the joint resolution of May 1, 1937 [see the *Bulletin* of July 27, 1940 (vol. III, no. 57), pp. 58–59].

Special Statistics in Regard to Arms Exports to Cuba

In compliance with article II of the convention between the United States and Cuba to suppress smuggling, signed at Habana, March 11, 1926, which reads in part as follows:

"The High Contracting Parties agree that clearance of shipments of merchandise by water, air, or land, from any of the ports of either country to a port of entry of the other country, shall be denied when such shipment comprises articles the importation of which is prohibited or restricted in the country to which such shipment is destined, unless in this last case there has been a compliance with the requisites demanded by the laws of both countries."

and in compliance with the laws of Cuba which restrict the importation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war of all kinds by requiring an import permit for each shipment, export licenses for shipments of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to Cuba are required for the articles enumerated below in addition to the articles enumerated in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937;

(1) Arms and small arms using ammunition of caliber .22 or less, other than those classed as toys.

(2) Spare parts of arms and small arms of all kinds and calibers, other than those classed as toys, and of guns and machine guns.

(3) Ammunition for the arms and small arms under (1) above.

(4) Sabers, swords, and military machetes with cross-guard hilts.

(5) Explosives as follows: explosive powders of all kinds for all purposes; nitrocellulose having a nitrogen content of 12 percent or less; diphenylamine; dynamite of all kinds; nitroglycerine; alkaline nitrates (ammonium, potassium, and sodium nitrate); nitric acid; nitrobenzene (essence or oil of mirbane); sulphur; sulphuric acid; chlorate of potash; and acetones.

(6) Tear gas ($C_6H_5COCH_2Cl$) and other similar non-toxic gases and apparatus designed for the storage or projection of such gases.

The table printed below indicates, in respect to licenses authorizing the exportation to Cuba of the articles and commodities listed in the preceding paragraph, issued by the Secretary of State during August 1940, the number of licenses and the value of the articles and commodities described in the licenses:

Number of licenses	Sections	Value	Total
22	(2)	$11.00	$25,223.25
	(3)	7,006.40	
	(5)	18,205.85	

The table printed below indicates the value of the articles and commodities listed above exported to Cuba during August 1940 under licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Section	Value	Total
(1)	$582.00	$28,790.35
(2)	45.00	
(3)	9,725.90	
(5)	18,437.45	

Tin-Plate Scrap

The table printed below indicates the number of licenses issued during the year 1940, up to and including the month of August, authorizing the export of tin-plate scrap under the provisions of the act approved February 15, 1936, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, together with the number of tons authorized to be exported and the value thereof:

Country of destination	August 1940		8 months ending August 31, 1940	
	Quantity in long tons	Total value	Quantity in long tons	Total value
Japan			4,033	$75,009.70

During the month of August, no licenses were issued authorizing the exportation of tinplate scrap. A total of 52 such licenses were issued during the first seven months of the current year.

Helium

No licenses authorizing the exportation of helium gas under the provisions of the act approved on September 1, 1937, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, were applied for or issued during the month of August 1940.

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press September 18]

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since September 7, 1940:

Career Officers

Lynn W. Franklin, of Bethesda, Md., Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, has been assigned as Consul at Niagara Falls, Ont., Canada.

Walter H. McKinney, of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Consul at Sheffield, England, has been assigned as Consul at London, England, upon the closing of the American Consulate at Sheffield, England.

Eugene A. Masuret, of New Jersey, Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Paris, France, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Bordeaux, France.

Ernest de W. Mayer, of Flushing, Long Island, N. Y., Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Paris, France, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Casablanca, Morocco.

Non-career Officers

Jones R. Trowbridge, of Augusta, Ga., Vice Consul at Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, has been appointed Vice Consul at Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Worthington E. Hagerman, of Maryland, Vice Consul at Paris, France, has been appointed Vice Consul at Bordeaux, France.

Henry O. Ramsey, of Pierre, S. Dak., Vice Consul at Sheffield, England, has been appointed Vice Consul at Manchester, England, upon the closing of the office at Sheffield, England.

The following American Consulates, which were established for the purpose of performing non-immigrant visa services only, will be closed September 30, 1940:

American Consulate, Kingston, Ont., Canada.

American Consulate, Fort Erie, Ont., Canada.

American Consulate, Sherbrooke, Que., Canada.

American Consulate, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Canada.

Regulations

The following Government regulations may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin:*

Visas; Documents Required of Bona Fide Alien Seamen Entering the United States. (Department of State.) September 16, 1940. *Federal Register,* September 19, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 183), p. 3740 (The National Archives of the United States).

Sugar Consumption Requirements and Quotas for the Calendar Year 1940. (Agricultural Adjustment Administration.) September 18, 1940. *Federal Register,* September 19, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 183), p. 3739–3740 (The National Archives of the United States).

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

EXTRADITION

Supplementary Extradition Treaty With Switzerland

The American Minister to Switzerland reported by a telegram dated September 19, 1940 that the Swiss Parliament approved on September 18, 1940 the ratification of the Supplementary Extradition Treaty between the United States and Switzerland signed on January 31, 1940. The supplementary treaty amends the extradition treaties between the two countries of May 14, 1900 and January 10, 1935 (Treaty Series Nos. 354 and 889).

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement

In order to carry out the provisions of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement, signed at Habana on December 13, 1937, which agreement will enter into force on March 29, 1941, the Rules and Regulations of the Federal Communications Commission were amended and new regulations prescribing the restrictions and conditions necessary to carry out the provisions of the agreement were adopted. The notice of the amendment of the rules is printed on page 3696 of the *Federal Register* of September 17, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 181), and the amended rules are printed in the same issue on pages 3670–3671. These rules govern standard and high-frequency broadcast stations and will become effective on the effective date of the agreement, namely, March 29, 1941.

The United States has furnished the other governments signatory to the agreement—Canada, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Mexico—with lists of "broadcast stations actually in operation", the "changes authorized to be made with respect to said stations", and "new broadcast stations authorized but not yet in operation", as required under article III of the agreement. This information is required to be furnished by each party ratifying the agreement "not later than 180 days prior to the effective date thereof". The latest date on which such information is to be received is September 29, 1940.

RESTRICTION OF WAR

Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and the Sick of Armies in the Field (Treaty Series No. 847) and Convention Relating to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Treaty Series No. 846)

Bolivia

By a note dated September 10, 1940, the Swiss Minister at Washington informed the Secretary of State of the deposit on August 13, 1940, of the instruments of ratification by Bolivia of the Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and the Sick of Armies in the Field and the Convention Relating to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, both signed at Geneva on July 27, 1929. According to the terms of the conventions, they will enter into force in respect of Bolivia on February 13, 1941.

Legislation

An Act To provide for the common defense by increasing the personnel of the armed forces of the United States and providing for its training. (Public, No. 783, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 14 pp. 5¢.

Publications

The following Government publications may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin:*

China Trade Act, 1922, with regulations and forms. Edition of 1935, with amendments as of Feb. 26, 1925, and June 25, 1938. (Department of Commerce: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.) 1940. ii, 29 pp. [Regulations as amended Sept. 11, 1936.] 5¢.

United States imports and trade agreements concessions: Statistics of United States imports in selected years from 1931–39 for each product upon which United States has granted concession in trade agreements, together with rates of tariff duty before and after concession. (Tariff Commission.) Feb. 1940. 8 vols. 978 leaves (processed). Free (from Commission).

United States imports in 1939 of products on which concessions were granted in trade agreements. (Tariff Commission.) Apr. 1940. 168 leaves (processed). [This report, containing preliminary import statistics for entire year 1939, supplements the above eight volumes, which contain statistics for only 11 months of 1939.] Free (from Commission).

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General

OUR FOREIGN POLICY AND NATIONAL DEFENSE

Address by the Under Secretary of State [1]

[Released to the press September 28]

I have been particularly glad to accept the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Council to address you today on the subject of "Our Foreign Policy and National Defense".

I have been glad because of my conviction that, so far as the interests of the Nation warrant and the exigencies of their duties make it possible, those who hold responsible positions in the Government involving the conduct of our foreign relations should frequently make such public reports. Even more I hold the belief that in what is probably the most critical moment in our life as an independent people, every man and woman in the United States should be fully advised as to the course of events upon this tragic international scene—they must be aware of the part which their Government has played in trying to avert the present nature of that course—and be completely cognizant of the steps which it has taken to safeguard the vital interests and the peace of the American people.

I think we all of us have recognized increasingly clearly during these recent years that our foreign policy and our ability to defend ourselves are inextricably woven together. Outside of the Western Hemisphere, the concept of international morality and the authority of international law have ceased to be determining factors. Those nations which have relied upon their neutrality, or which have endeavored to exercise the weight of the prestige they formerly enjoyed, and which did not possess the physical means to preserve their neutrality or to make their influence felt, have found to their bitter cost that a foreign policy, however righteous, however acutely devised, based merely on morality or prestige, counted for less than nothing against the impact of brute force. The peoples of the democracies have taken a long time to persuade themselves of this truth.

The history of the recent international relations of this country can perhaps be properly divided into two chapters.

The first would cover that period between 1933 and the early months of 1937, when it still seemed unbelievable that the impending calamity could not be averted through resort to reason and good-will. In that period this Government exerted every effort, by offering its full cooperation in the negotiation of equitable and workable economic readjustments, and in the search for agreements for the limitation of armaments, and by urging the peaceful settlement of those political and geographic readjustments in which this country was not directly concerned, to prevent a world catastrophe which must inevitably shake all civilized structures—our own by no means least.

The second chapter is separated from the first by the events of those transition months which culminated in the agreements of Munich.

That was in September 1938. Since then the policy of this Government has been concerned primarily and consistently with the assuring of our own national defense. It has been directed towards the perfection of our

[1] Delivered by Mr. Welles before the Foreign Affairs Council, Cleveland, Ohio, September 28, 1940.

means of cooperation with our sister republics of the New World, and towards assisting those nations outside the Western Hemisphere whose continued independence and integrity contribute towards the maintenance of peace, and whose continued freedom to live their own untrammeled democratic way of life constitutes a bulwark for the maintenance of individual liberty in the Western Hemisphere.

The basic reason for this change in objective is illustrated very clearly in a passage in Harold Nicolson's admirable life of his father. In speaking of the years before the World War of 1914–18, he says, "It was not considered patriotic that one's own country should on every occasion set an example of unselfishness, humanity and intelligence. It thus came about that all but a small minority . . . approached the problem of civilization in a competitive and not in a cooperative spirit. In organized communities this competitive spirit can be controlled by the authority of law. The European community of nations was not an organized community, and for them the ultimate appeal was not to law, but to force."

During the generation after the Treaty of Versailles not only had efforts to organize the community of nations failed but in the early years of the past decade signs were constantly on the increase that even that power of public opinion based on international agreement, known as international law, which had to a considerable extent been a deterrent to violence and moral anarchy, was fast disintegrating and was being steadily replaced by the rule of brute force.

Let me at this point recall to you some of the many attempts which have been undertaken by this country to induce the nations of the world to return to a sane economic order—to halt the armaments race—and to reestablish in international life the standard of morality and law which three centuries of civilization had produced and which alone could make it possible for human beings to raise their standard of living, to know what happiness means, and to pass their natural lives unshadowed by constant fear.

In the field of our economic relations with other countries your Government has never ceased striving to serve the end of peaceful development. In the depths of the depression the economic disorder within each country was attended by the great decline of all international commercial and financial activity. Our own export trade had dwindled, our investors were struck with sudden immense losses in their security holdings. The very solvency of many of our main financial institutions was threatened by their large credits abroad which could not be liquidated as trade everywhere shriveled to incredibly low proportions. What was obviously required was, first of all, to stabilize, and then to bring stimulating recovery to the economy which was suffering from the shocks of past errors and miscalculations.

Early in 1933 the depression and unemployment prevalent in most countries, including our own, was so severe as to require far-reaching measures for relief and recovery in each country. This made it impossible, tragically enough, for the governments that met in London in 1933 to agree upon international measures that would serve satisfactorily the pressing needs of all, but the United States during the succeeding years assumed the leadership in trying to make effective the purpose which the 1933 conference had been summoned to achieve.

In undertaking to rebuild our trade with the rest of the world, it was necessary to convince unwilling minds that the policy pursued by this country during the 1920's of constantly increasing barriers to trade had brought injury to ourselves as well as to others. Under the Trade Agreements Act this Government negotiated 22 trade agreements with other nations, each of which enlarged commerce and employment in this and other countries without doing material injury to any branch of American production. By so doing, we created a renewed realization that in the interest of an increase in the standard of living, in the interest of renewing employment, in short, in the interest of recovery itself, commercial intercourse with the rest of the world was as

necessary to our country as it was to other countries.

The recovery in both internal and international affairs that took place for a few years after 1933 for some time gave reason for hope that the world would gradually attain some new and more satisfactory economic balance. This hope spurred on the efforts of this Government to keep before its own people and before other peoples the principles of an international program of mutual economic benefit. Hardly a day passed without some effort on our part to bring other countries to join with us in the adoption of this program through gradual elimination of policies contrary to it.

I am convinced that those efforts might have succeeded if it had not become evident that certain powers had determined that all economic policies for the adjustment of human welfare would be subordinated by them to policies of seizing by force what they themselves desired. An ironic situation was thus patent. Many nations thereupon feared that if they extended their economic relations, they would strengthen their potential enemies. They feared that if they exchanged advantages with others they might inevitably become dependent upon others. The resulting discouragement to trade, investment, and other economic activities necessarily increased the disposition to seek relief by predatory action under desperate leadership; it prepared the way for war.

That was the course which this Government had so clearly foreseen and which we had so often tried to offset, not only by warnings and appeals, but by the example which we ourselves held up.

Believing as this Government does, that one of the surest safeguards against war is the opportunity of all peoples to buy and to sell on equal terms and without let or hindrance of a political character, we have never ceased to offer our full participation and cooperation in such a general economic program.

The oncoming of the war and the complete dislocation of international trade have necessarily left that program in suspense, but the determination of your Government to resume it when the opportunity again occurs remains unaltered.

Meanwhile, our economic policy has been adjusted to safeguard and to serve our security in many vital relations.

Let me turn now to the subject of our armed defense. During the first years of this administration we participated in conferences designed to bring about an international agreement on the limitation and reduction of armament. Time after time this Government expressed our readiness to join with other nations in a common effort to bring about an effective agreement.

While the Government was making efforts for arms limitation, our national defense was not neglected. Ever since he assumed office, President Roosevelt has worked unceasingly towards an adequate national defense. In 1934 steps were taken to bring our Navy up to treaty strength. Shortly thereafter, provision was made for replacing and improving Army equipment, and for a very substantial increase in enlisted strength.

The aim of this administration has been to make our national defense adequate and efficient on land, on sea, and in the air. The definition of an adequate national defense, of course, is bound to change with changing international situations. It has been our policy to make no increase in our own armament unless other powers by increasing theirs make increase by us necessary to our national safety.

By the end of 1936 it had become apparent that under existing conditions there was no possibility of a general international agreement for a reduction in armament. Instead, there was a recrudescence of the military spirit, resulting in the expansion of standing armies, in naval construction, in enormously increased military budgets, and in feverish efforts to devise new instruments of warfare.

During this period the administration repeatedly pointed out the dangers in the international situation. As early as January 4, 1935, President Roosevelt stated in a message to Congress, "I cannot with candor tell you that general international relationships outside the borders of the United States are improved.

On the surface of things many old jealousies are resurrected, old passions aroused; new strivings for armament and power, in more than one land, rear their ugly heads."

Towards the end of 1937 the Nation was warned that international lawlessness was spreading; that the situation was of universal concern; and that the peace, freedom, and security of 90 percent of the population of the world was being jeopardized by the remaining 10 percent who were threatening a break-down in all international order under law.

In a message to Congress of January 28, 1938, the President declared that as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States it was his constitutional duty to report that "our national defense is, in the light of the increasing armaments of other nations, inadequate for purposes of national security and requires increase for that reason."

A few months after the Munich agreement President Roosevelt reported to Congress that although a war which had threatened to envelop the world in flames had been temporarily averted, it had become increasingly clear that peace was not assured. In this message of January 4, 1939, he pointed out that the world had grown so small and weapons of attack so swift that no nation could be safe so long as any other powerful nation refused to settle its grievances at the council table; that weapons of defense gave the only safety from any highly armed nation which insists on policies of force; that we had learned that survival cannot be guaranteed by arming after the attack begins. One week later the President submitted to Congress the program required by the necessities of defense.

With the outbreak of war in Europe in September 1939, the President increased the strength of the Army and Navy within statutory authorizations. In January 1940 he submitted a budget to the Congress which included estimates for the national defense, amounting to approximately $2,000,000,000, for the fiscal year 1941. On May 16 of this year he asked of the Congress, and the Congress approved, a tremendous increase in appropriations for the national defense. And subsequently requests have been made to bring our defense forces to a point capable of meeting any emergency.

The recent agreement with Great Britain for a chain of naval and air bases extending from Newfoundland to the South American Continent, and the agreement with Canada on defense, are of immeasurable assistance in providing effectively for the defense of the Americas.

From this brief summary I think you will agree that the administration has been fully aware of the dangers in the international situation, that it has informed the country thereof, and that through the years it has been vigilant in preparing our national defense against any possible threats to our security.

To serve that program of defense, a far-reaching effort is being carried forward to acquire adequate supplies of all essential and critical materials, and we are keeping under close supervision the export of all American products that we may need for an emergency.

In reviewing the ever increasingly tragic history of the international relations of the past seven years, there is just one bright picture of constructive achievement that stands out. I refer, of course, to the recent history of the relations between the 21 American republics.

I doubt whether the people of the United States even remotely appreciate the vast changes which these past seven years have brought about in the relations between the United States and its neighbors in the New World. A short eight years ago, it is an understatement to assert, suspicion of the motives of the United States existed throughout the major portion of the continent. Where open resentment did not exist because of some act of high-handed intervention on the part of this Government, or hostility smolder because of the assertion by this country of its power to dictate, there existed at least in many quarters, a very natural resentment because of our insistence, through the Tariff Act of 1930, upon closing our markets to our neighbors.

Today, that condition, fortunately, has vanished. It began to disappear after the Inter-American Conference of 1933 when Secretary Hull, in the name of this Government, made it

clear that the United States would no longer intervene in the internal affairs of the other American republics. It was still further dissipated when this Government, through the provisions of the Trade Agreements Act, made it evident that the United States was not only willing but anxious to trade with its neighbors on terms of mutual advantage; and thus the way was prepared for the holding of the Conference for the Maintenance of Peace in Buenos Aires in 1936 in a spirit of nascent understanding and mutual reliance by all of the American republics.

Few of you probably recall today that the suggestion for the holding of this Conference was made by President Roosevelt so long ago as on January 30, 1936, through personal letters which he addressed to the Presidents of all of the other American republics.[2]

The war clouds over Europe were steadily darkening, and the President foresaw clearly that in the event of a new world war, no greater assurance could be offered to the nations of the New World that the peace of the Western Hemisphere would be maintained and that in the event that any aggression against the American Continent threatened, the United States could count upon the loyal friendship of her American neighbors, than through the perfection of agreements between them which would reduce the possibility of hostilities between themselves and afford a common policy in the event of danger from abroad.

That suggestion was made four and a half years ago, and it is now well worth while to remember that at that Conference there was for the first time proclaimed by the 21 American republics in unanimous accord the great principle that any threat to the peace of any one of the American republics affects the peace of them all.

Since that time there has been held the Inter-American Conference of Lima in 1938, which strengthened notably the earlier acts of the Conference at Buenos Aires, and which indicated still more clearly the intention of the American republics to assume a common front against any threat of aggression to the New World. As a result of machinery there set up, there have also been held since the war broke out two consultative meetings at Panamá and at Habana.

Three important achievements at the Panamá meeting are worthy of special attention.

First, the declaration by the American republics that so long as this continent remains at peace the American nations are entitled as of inherent right to have the waters adjacent to their shores, and which they regard as of primary utility to them in their normal relations, free from the commission of hostile acts.

Second, the creation of the Inter-American Neutrality Committee, which is in permanent session in Rio de Janeiro in order to study the problems of neutrality and to formulate recommendations with a view to coordinating action among the American republics.

And third, the creation of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, which has been in session in Washington since November 15, 1939, and to which have been submitted for study and recommendation a wide range of problems in the fields of banking, shipping, customs procedure, and broad programs of economic development.

In July 1940 there was held at Habana the second consultative meeting. Once more concrete measures were adopted to enable the American nations to cope effectively with new problems. Resolutions were adopted looking towards joint action through coordination of police activity in the combatting of subversive foreign influences, and, in the economic field, the Inter-American Committee at Washington was charged with additional responsibilities primarily with respect to the grave problems of surplus commodities brought about by the disruption of normal markets.

At the same time the Act of Habana was approved providing for the assumption of joint provisional responsibilities with respect to European colonies in the Western Hemisphere in the event that a change of sovereignty of these colonies should threaten as a result of the European conflict.

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[2] See *Press Releases* of February 15, 1936 (vol. XIV, no. 333), pp. 162–163.

Today, the governments of all the American republics are cooperating as one in the search for remedies for their common problems, and with a full and reciprocal recognition of their several needs and requirements. They are as one in their determination to preserve their domestic institutions, their ancient liberties, and their independence and integrity; but more than that, they recognize today that the strength of every one of them is vastly enhanced by the combined strength of the rest.

Speaking from the standpoint of a citizen of the United States, I can conceive of no greater safeguard to the national defense of the United States than the realization on our part that we possess the sympathy, the trust and the cooperation of our neighbors of the New World.

Unfortunately it is not possible for me to refer with any measure of satisfaction to the course of events in the Far East during these past seven years.

The policy of this Government in the Far East has differed in no way from the policies of this country in relation to other regions of the world. It is true, of course, that the problems which have arisen in our relations with the countries of the Far East have had certain peculiarities because of the earlier rights of extraterritorial jurisdiction accorded to the nationals of occidental powers, along with various other special procedures adopted with special reference to special situations, but as situations have changed, the United States has by processes of negotiation and agreement voluntarily assented to the alteration and removal of these special features.

From time to time the nations directly interested in the Far East have entered into treaties and international agreements which have created a network of common interests, as well as common responsibilities and obligations.

In essence the primary requirements of the United States in the Far East may be thus simply set forth: Complete respect by all powers for the legitimate rights of the United States and of its nationals as stipulated by existing treaties or as provided by the generally accepted tenets of international law; equality of opportunity for the trade of all nations; and, finally, respect for those international agreements or treaties concerning the Far East to which the United States is a party, although with the expressed understanding that the United States is always willing to consider the peaceful negotiation of such modifications or changes in these agreements or treaties as may in the judgment of the signatories be considered necessary in the light of changed conditions.

The Government of Japan, however, has declared that it intends to create a "new order in Asia". In this endeavor it has relied upon the instrumentality of armed force, and it has made it very clear that it intends that it alone shall decide to what extent the historic interests of the United States and the treaty rights of American citizens in the Far East are to be observed.

As we here well know, many hundreds of incidents have occurred as a result of which the rights of this country and the rights of our nationals have been violated.

On April 15 of this year, as a result of developments in the European war, the Foreign Minister of Japan, in a public statement, asserted that Japan desired the maintenance of the *status quo* of the Netherlands East Indies. On April 17 the Secretary of State made a statement on behalf of the United States expressing the belief of this Government that the best interests of all nations called for maintenance of the *status quo* in the entire Pacific area.[3] On repeated occasions since then official spokesmen for the Japanese Government have reiterated their desire for the maintenance of the present status of the Netherlands East Indies, and have further specifically declared that this policy applied not only to the Netherlands East Indies, but to French Indochina as well. Nevertheless, and notwithstanding these official declarations, we are all familiar with the events of the past week which have culminated in measures

[3] See the *Bulletin* of April 20, 1940 (vol. II, no. 43), p. 411.

undertaken by the Japanese military forces which threaten the integrity of the French colony.

From the standpoint of reason, of common sense, and of the best practical interests of all of the powers possessing interests in the Far East, there is no problem presented which could not be peacefully solved through negotiation, provided there existed a sincere desire on the part of all concerned to find an equitable and a fair solution which would give just recognition to the rights and to the real needs of all concerned.

As the weeks pass, tides of anarchy and of chaos are threatening to engulf the continent of Europe.

We have seen during the past 18 months the disappearance or the armed occupation of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia; the defeat and partial occupation of the great Republic of France; the dismemberment, through the threat of force, of Rumania; and the spoliation, after an heroic resistance, of the Republic of Finland.

Warfare has now engulfed the Mediterranean region and threatens to spread to the Near East.

Alone, the British people, with a heroism which is worthy of the finest traditions of that brave people, are defending successfully their homes and their liberties—which are the same liberties which free men cherish everywhere.

It is the policy of your Government, as approved by the Congress of the United States, and, I believe, by the overwhelming majority of the American people, to render all material support and assistance, through the furnishing of supplies and munitions, to the British Government and to the Governments of the British Dominions in what we hope will be their successful defense against armed aggression.

It is becoming trite to say that what we are witnessing in the world today is not a world war but a world revolution. It is indeed an attempt at world revolution, a revolution in the sense that we are seeing a new manifestation of the age-old struggle of the lowest that is in human nature against the highest, of barbarism against civilization, of darkness against light.

There is no question that the errors of omission and of commission during the years which succeeded the negotiation of the Treaty of Versailles and the other treaties arising from the World War paved the way for the vast conflagration which we see today, but there is equally no question that during the five years which preceded the Munich agreements the Government of the United States did everything within its power to avert the final calamity. When the record is ultimately assayed, I believe this truth will be recognized.

There could be no better demonstration of the purposes and of the beliefs of this Government than in the words which the President addressed to the Chiefs of the Governments directly concerned, at the time of the Czechoslovak crisis, on September 26, 1938. He said:

"The fabric of peace on the continent of Europe, if not throughout the rest of the world, is in immediate danger. The consequences of its rupture are incalculable. Should hostilities break out the lives of millions of men, women and children in every country involved will most certainly be lost under circumstances of unspeakable horror.

"The economic system of every country involved is certain to be shattered. The social structure of every country involved may well be completely wrecked.

. . . . .

"The traditional policy of the United States has been the furtherance of the settlement of international disputes by pacific means. It is my conviction that all people under the threat of war today pray that peace may be made before, rather than after, war."[4]

In a further message sent to the German Chancelor on September 27, the President said:

"Present negotiations still stand open. They can be continued if you will give the word. Should the need for supplementing them become evident, nothing stands in the way of widening

[4] See *Press Releases* of October 1, 1938 (vol. XIX, no. 470), pp. 219–220.

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their scope into a conference of all the nations directly interested in the present controversy. Such a meeting to be held immediately—in some neutral spot in Europe—would offer the opportunity for this and correlated questions to be solved in a spirit of justice, of fair dealing, and, in all human probability, with greater permanence." [5]

If the nations directly interested in that controversy, including Czechoslovakia, had sat around the council table in some neutral city, on equal terms, with no single one of them under the threat of aggression, as the President urged, the way might well have been paved for the avoidance of today's calamity.

We as a nation face today as grave a danger as our people have confronted during the century and a half of their independent life. We are confronting the emergency, however, I believe, with vision, with courage, and with determination.

Our security has been vastly enhanced by the relations of confidence and of trust which we have with all of the American republics, and through the strengthening of our traditional ties of understanding with our neighbor, the great Dominion of Canada. Our ability to repel aggression is likewise greatly increased by the naval and air bases which we have now leased from Great Britain, and our rearmament program is being carried on with efficiency and dispatch.

We are profiting by the lessons which we have learned from the experience of others. We must increase our armed strength until the New World is unassailable.

We must, and I believe we will, successfully repel any threat to the peace of this hemisphere.

The lights of civilization are fast dimming in many other parts of the world.

While your Government must continue in the future, as it has in the past, to prepare for all eventualities, this Nation must at the same time be ready, when the time comes, to aid in the construction of that kind of a world peace based on justice and on law through which alone can our security be fully guaranteed.

I shall always remember that day last March, during the course of the mission in Europe with which the President had entrusted me, when I left London by plane on a day of blinding snow. I had with me Carl Sandburg's splendid life of Lincoln, and as I opened the volume my eyes first rested on these immortal phrases of the Second Inaugural: "Fondly do we hope—fervently do we pray—that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away" and "to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations."

As we arm with all haste and vigor to guard our New World from threatened danger, I can conceive of no nobler hope and exhortation in our course as a nation than those which are contained in these words.

CONTROL OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP EXPORTS

[Released to the press by the White House September 26]

The President has approved the early establishment of additional controls of the exportation of iron and steel scrap with a view to conserving the available supply to meet the rapidly expanding requirements of the defense program in this country.

Effective October 15, 1940 all outstanding balances of licenses which have been granted pursuant to the existing regulations of July 26, 1940 for the exportation of No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap will be revoked. On October 16, 1940 the exportation of all grades of iron and steel scrap will be placed under the licensing system.

Under the new regulations which will be made effective on October 16, 1940, licenses will be issued to permit shipments to the countries of the Western Hemisphere and Great Britain only.

[5] See *ibid.*, p. 224.

ALLIANCE BETWEEN GERMANY, ITALY, AND JAPAN

Statement by the Secretary of State

[Released to the press September 27]

At his press conference today, in response to inquiries, the Secretary of State said:

"The reported agreement of alliance does not, in the view of the Government of the United States, substantially alter a situation which has existed for several years. Announcement of the alliance merely makes clear to all a relationship which has long existed in effect and to which this Government has repeatedly called attention. That such an agreement has been in process of conclusion has been well known for some time, and that fact has been fully taken into account by the Government of the United States in the determining of this country's policies."

WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT

Remarks of the President [6]

[Released to the press by the White House September 28]

First of all, I make this signal to the Army and the Navy that flies:

"Well done! The Commander-in-Chief's compliments and thanks to all hands".

The roar above us of American airplane engines in hundreds of American planes is symbolic of our determination to build up a defense on sea, on land, and in the air capable of overcoming any attack. They represent in a small way the power we ultimately must have—and will soon have. Rather let me describe this as just a gratifying flexing of the kind of fighting muscle democracy *can* and *does* produce.

They are here upon a peaceful mission. We all hope that their missions will always be in the ways of peace. We shall strive with all of our energies and skills to see to it that they are never called upon for missions of war. But the more of them we have the less likely we are to have to use them—the less likely are we to be attacked from abroad.

Here, in this broad Potomac Valley, George Washington and the other fathers sought to place the Nation's capital at a center of the then channels of transportation. There was long dispute about the plan. So, too, there has been long dispute about the plan for this airport, which will make the capital again the hub of transportation by air. A proper and adequate flying field has been a Washington problem since the Wrights had their first crash on the parade ground at Fort Myer 30 years ago. We might go even further back, indeed, and say the problem has existed ever since Dr. Langley tried to fly his "Aerodrome" from a barge anchored just below us here in the Potomac.

Two years ago the problem became so acute as, literally, to give me bad dreams. So, upon the passage of the Civil Aeronautics Act, one of the first tasks I asked of the new agency was the creation of an adequate airport for the Nation's capital.

That was in August. On November 19, 1938, I watched a dredge bring the first mucky soil from beneath some 10 feet of water very near the spot where we now stand. They told me this field would be usable within two years. Today, well within that promise, the field was used. It will be in regular use within three more months. And Assistant Secretary Hinckley tells me that it will be so extensively used, because of the growth of civil aviation during these two years, that already we must begin to plan other subsidiary airports for Washington as we must do throughout the Nation.

[6] Delivered in connection with the laying of the cornerstone of the Administration Building of the Washington National Airport, September 28, 1940.

For proof of the value of the growth of aviation to the Nation's defense, we can make comparisons with Washington's day. He had a citizenry ready to spring to arms because nearly every citizen *had* arms and knew how to use them. Every gentleman wore a sword and every farmer had a musket which he used almost daily to bring food to his table. But two years ago less than 25,000 of our people—only one fiftieth of one percent of the population—knew how to fly an airplane. If only that proportion of the American people had known how to use a musket in Washington's day the Continental Army would have consisted of little more than a corporal's guard.

Today 50,000 young Americans are licensed flyers, and the number is growing by almost 2,000 a month. They are not all military pilots—but they are as ready to become military pilots as were the farmers of Washington's day to become riflemen of the line. Whereas two years ago not more than a quarter of a million of our people used the airlines and private planes to travel in, that number—the number of citizens at least familiar with the airplane—has doubled and will soon be tripled.

That is why an airport like this is important to the national defense. That is why this airport, soon to be one of the world's greatest facilities, surely its most convenient and probably its most beautiful, should be brought with all possible emphasis to the attention of our people during this awakening of America to the needs of national defense. This airport and many others which we hope will follow will draw free men freely to use a peacetime implement of commerce which, we hope, will never be converted to wartime service.

Our newspapers and the radio tell us day after day how increasingly important aircraft has become both as a weapon in the hands of aggressors and to those who fight for their continued national existence. These reports easily explain why these squadrons of the Army and Navy air forces, the thunder of which still rings in our ears, were a prelude to the ceremonies here this afternoon—a prelude to the completion and operation today even of this civilian aviation center—the Washington National Airport.

DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The following regulation has been codified under Title 22: Foreign Relations (Chapter I: Department of State), in accordance with the requirements of the *Federal Register* and the *Code of Federal Regulations:*

PART 65—VISAS; DOCUMENTS REQUIRED OF BONA FIDE ALIEN SEAMEN ENTERING THE UNITED STATES

§ 65.51 *Waiver of crew list visa requirements.* Under the emergency provisions of section 30 of the Alien Registration Act, 1940, and of Executive Order No. 8429,[7] of June 5, 1940, the crew list visa requirements are waived for vessels sailing between ports of the United States and Canada and Newfoundland which do not touch at ports of other countries. (Sec. 30, Public, No. 670, 76th Cong., 3d sess., approved June 28, 1940; E. O. 8429, June 5, 1940)

CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1940.

[Departmental Order No. 880]

EXECUTIVE ORDER PRESCRIBING SELECTIVE SERVICE REGULATIONS

On September 23, 1940, the President signed Executive Order No. 8545 prescribing selective service regulations governing the administration of the Selective Training and Service Act, approved September 16, 1940. The text of the Executive order appears in the *Federal Register* for September 25, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 187), pages 3779-3791.

[7] 5 F. R. 2145.

DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS BOARD

[Released to the press by the White House September 24]

The purpose of the Defense Communications Board, created today by Executive order,[8] is to coordinate the relationship of all branches of communication to the national defense.

The Defense Communications Board was initiated jointly by the various Government departments and agencies having a vital interest in this phase of the preparedness program. The Board is basically a planning agency, without operating or procurement functions. As such it is charged with the important duty of charting the utilization and control of our communication systems in the best interests of the national security.

The Board will have no power to censor radio or other communications or to take over any facilities.

This task of planning is not confined to radio broadcasting, but also embraces common carriers such as commercial radiotelephone and radiotelegraph, as well as other telephone, telegraph, and cable facilities.

The Board does not propose to interfere with the normal operation of broadcasting or other forms of communication any more than is necessary for the national protection. Through correlated planning, it will seek to gear the great and strategically valuable American communications system, in both the domestic and international fields, to meet any situation the national interest may require.

The various branches of the communications industry will cooperate in an advisory capacity with the Board, which will be composed of the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, the Director of Naval Communications, an Assistant Secretary of State, and an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Where the activities of the Board impinge upon any functions of Government departments, representatives of such departments will be placed upon appropriate committees.

The Board has had the cooperation of the radio industry in the preparation of this order. With industry cooperation, the Board will appoint committees from every branch of communications—broadcast and other radio services, cable, telegraph, and telephone—as well as from labor groups. All plans involving the utilization of private facilities, or requiring industry cooperation, will be adopted only after consultation with such industry representatives, and the particular private companies whose properties may be involved.

[8] No. 8546. For text see the *Federal Register* for September 26, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 188), pp. 3817–3818, and the *Federal Register* for September 27, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 189), p. 3827.

The Far East

DEVELOPMENTS IN FRENCH INDOCHINA

[Released to the press September 23]

In response to inquiries at the press conference today, the Secretary of State said:

"Events are transpiring so rapidly in the Indochina situation that it is impossible to get a clear picture of the minute-to-minute developments. It seems obvious, however, that the *status quo* is being upset and that this is being achieved under duress. The position of the United States in disapproval and in deprecation of such procedures has repeatedly been stated."

[Released to the press September 23]

This Government has not at any time or in any way approved the French concessions to Japan. The attitude of this Government toward developments in French Indochina is as expressed by the Secretary of State this morning and in previous public statements.

EXCHANGE PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS

[Released to the press September 24]

Under the terms of the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations,[9] the United States has now arranged exchanges of students and professors with nine of the American republics. Ten graduate students from the other American republics have been selected for study in the United States, and four additional students will soon be chosen. Eight graduate students and three professors from the United States have been invited to study and teach in other American countries. These arrangements have been made between the United States and the Governments of Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, and Venezuela. In addition, the United States has been informed that the Governments of Brazil and Peru will undertake similar arrangements in the near future. Plans for these exchanges have been worked out jointly by the Department of State and the Office of Education of the Federal Security Agency.

The American graduate students include Miss Dorothy Field, of Phillips, Maine, and Miss Esther Matthews, of Denver, Colo., who have gone to Chile; Miss Edith Alida Bronson, of Evanston, Ill., who goes to Costa Rica; Mr. Charles Christian Hauch, of Chicago, Ill., and Mr. Joseph John Montllor, of New York, N. Y., who go to the Dominican Republic (Mr. Montllor has sailed for Ciudad Trujillo); Mr. James S. Triolo, Jr., of Alameda, Calif., who goes to Panama, and Dr. George William Luttermoser, of Detroit, Mich., who has gone to Venezuela. In addition, the Government of Costa Rica has selected a second graduate student, Mr. Don H. Walther. Mr. Walther is a teaching fellow at the University of North Carolina and proposes for his research project to make a study of the life and works of the historian, Ricardo Fernández-Guardia.

The three American professors selected are Dr. Charles C. Griffin, of Vassar College, whose appointment was announced on August 19 and who sailed for Venezuela on September 6, 1940; Dr. John Ashton, of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Tex., who will sail for Nicaragua on September 28, 1940, and Dr. Carroll William Dodge, of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., who is expected to leave for Guatemala within a few months.

John Ashton, Ph. D., associate professor of agricultural journalism at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, has been selected by the Government of Nicaragua as exchange professor. He received the degree of Bachelor of Science from the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas and the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Missouri. Dr. Ashton is the author or co-author of several books dealing with the history of farm animals, as well as of several historical treatises. He has also contributed many articles to various agricultural journals, based on travel and research in the rural communities of the United States and Europe. While in Nicaragua Dr. Ashton will lecture in agricultural history and agricultural journalism.

Carroll William Dodge, Ph. D., professor of botany at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., has been selected by the Government of Guatemala as exchange professor. Professor Dodge was born in Danby, Vt., was awarded his Bachelor of Arts degree by Middlebury College in 1915, and in 1918 received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Washington University.

[9] Treaty Series No. 928.

From 1919 to 1921 he was an instructor and assistant professor at Brown University; from 1921 to 1931 he was an instructor and assistant professor at Harvard University; and since 1931 he has been professor of botany at Washington University. He is the co-author of *Comparative Morphology of Fungi* and the author of *Medical Mycology*. While in Guatemala Professor Dodge will give technical lectures on mycology, plant pathology, and lichens, and popular lectures on botany and education in the United States, and will conduct research on the lichens and certain groups of fungi of the country, as well as on local plant diseases.

In addition, the Governments of Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, and Peru have indicated their desire to receive a professor from the United States, and negotiations are now in process.

Arrangements have been made for students to come to the United States from Chile, the Dominican Republic, Panama, and Paraguay. The students from Chile as already announced are Señor Jorge del Canto Schram, of Santiago; Señora María Marchant de González Vera, of Santiago; Señor Carlos E. Salazar Justiniano, of Santiago; Señor Leopoldo Seguel Fuentes, of Yungay (Ñuble). In addition, fellowships have been awarded to two Dominican students, Oscar Rafael Batlle-Morel and Américo Alejandro Martínez y Martínez. Señor Martínez will carry out studies in construction with reinforced concrete and in the resistance of materials. Señor Batlle-Morel will carry on medical studies, specializing in eye, ear, nose, and throat.

The two Panamanian students who have received fellowships are Señor César Augusto Quintero C. and Señor Diego Manuel Domínguez-Caballero. Señor Quintero recently obtained his degree in law and political science from the National University of Panama and plans to continue his studies of international law under the fellowship. Señor Domínguez was graduated with honors in philosophy and letters from the National University of Panama in 1939 and has been active in student affairs. He will take a specialized course in American history under his fellowship.

Fellowships have also been awarded by the Government of the United States to two Paraguayan students, Julio C. Chenú-Bordon and Juan Guillermo Peroni. Doctor Chenú-Bordon is pediatrician at the Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensary of Asunción and associate professor of pediatrics of the Faculty of Medicine at Asunción. He is a member of several Paraguayan medical societies and the author of a number of articles in his field of interest. He plans to pursue special studies in pediatrics, puericulture, and child nutrition at the University of Chicago. Señor Peroni holds the degree of law and social sciences and is at present professor of commercial law in the National School of Asunción. He plans to pursue studies in finance and political law in this country.

Moreover, the Governments of Costa Rica and Haiti have submitted panels of graduate students which are now under consideration by the United States. Two additional governments, those of Brazil and of Peru, have signified their intention of soon initiating arrangements for exchanges.

The present status of exchanges under the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations is therefore as follows:

The Government of *Brazil* has officially notified this Government of its intention to inaugurate exchanges in the near future.

The Government of *Chile* has awarded fellowships to two American students, and the Government of the United States has awarded fellowships to four Chilean students. Chile is also negotiating for an American professor.

The Government of *Costa Rica* has awarded fellowships to two American students, and the Government of the United States will shortly award two fellowships to Costa Rican students. Costa Rica is also negotiating for an American professor.

The Government of the *Dominican Republic* has awarded fellowships to two American students, and the Government of the United States has awarded fellowships to two Dominican stu-

dents. The Dominican Government is also negotiating for an American professor.

The Government of *Guatemala* has selected an American professor.

The Republic of *Haiti* has submitted a panel of students for consideration by the United States.

The Government of *Nicaragua* has selected an American professor and negotiations are in process for the exchange of students.

The Government of *Panama* has awarded a fellowship to an American student, and the Government of the United States has awarded fellowships to two Panamanian students.

Fellowships have been awarded by the United States to two students from the Republic of *Paraguay*.

The Government of *Peru* has notified the United States that it will shortly initiate exchange arrangements.

The Government of *Venezuela* has selected an American professor, who is now in Venezuela, and has awarded a fellowship to an American student.

The Buenos Aires convention was signed by each of the 21 American republics at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, held in Buenos Aires in 1936, and has been ratified by 13 countries. The exchange program is directed toward the development of a more realistic understanding between the peoples of the Western Hemisphere. Emphasizing the essential reciprocity of cultural relations, the exchanges are designed to make available to the people of the other American republics a more accurate knowledge of the progress of science, the humanities, the technology, and the artistic achievements of the United States. In receiving the visiting professors, teachers, and graduate students from those nations, the program affords a similar diffusion in this country of the intellectual attainments of their people.

The expenses involved in the exchange program are shared by the participating governments. The nominating governments will pay the round-trip travel costs of students, together with other incidental expenses. The receiving government will pay tuition, subsidiary expenses, and board and lodging at the institutions in which the visiting students are enrolled.

The Department of State has been assisted in choosing the panels of students and professors by a Committee on Exchange Fellowships and Professorships. This committee, in collaboration with the Department and with the United States Office of Education of the Federal Security Agency, drew up the standards and application forms for fellowships and professorships under the convention. The minimum requirements were designed to assure the twofold purpose of making available to the qualified student in this country opportunity to pursue advanced study in the other American republics and to afford opportunity for applications from all sections of the United States.

HABANA CONVENTION OF JULY 30, 1940

A message from the President to the Senate transmitting the Habana Convention of July 30, 1940, together with a report of the Secretary of State concerning the convention and "Act of Habana", appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Treaty Information".

FINANCIAL CONVENTION WITH DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

An announcement regarding a convention with the Dominican Republic revising the convention of 1924 appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Treaty Information".

Europe

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

[Released to the press September 28]

The following tabulation shows contributions collected and disbursed during the period September 6, 1939, through August 31, 1940, as shown in the reports submitted by persons and organizations registered with the Secretary of State for the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used for relief in belligerent countries, in conformity with the regulations issued pursuant to section 8 of the act of November 4, 1939, as made effective by the President's proclamation of the same date.

This tabulation has reference only to contributions solicited and collected for relief in belligerent countries (France; Germany; Poland; the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa; Norway; Belgium; Luxemburg; the Netherlands; and Italy) or for the relief of refugees driven out of these countries by the present war. The statistics set forth in the tabulation do not include information regarding relief activities which a number of organizations registered with the Secretary of State may be carrying on in non-belligerent countries, but for which registration is not required under the Neutrality Act of 1939.

The American National Red Cross is required by law to submit to the Secretary of War for audit "a full, complete, and itemized report of receipts and expenditures of whatever kind". In order to avoid an unnecessary duplication of work, this organization is not required to conform to the provisions of the regulations governing the solicitation and collection of contributions for relief in belligerent countries, and the tabulation does not, therefore, include information in regard to its activities.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Aug. 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Acción Demócrata Española, San Francisco, Calif., Mar. 29, 1940. France	$267.45	$125.00	$35.51	$106.94	None	None
Allied Relief Ball, Inc., New York, N. Y., Apr. 4, 1940. Great Britain and France	52,346.35	38,104.00	12,630.85	1,611.50	None	None
Allied Relief Fund, New York, N. Y., June 4, 1940. United Kingdom, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Norway	711,683.61	539,105.24	53,953.41	118,624.96	$39,259.22	$7,109.15
American Association for Assistance to French Artists, Inc., New York, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1940. France	12,427.26	7,987.58	3,220.67	1,219.01	1,605.15	None
American Association of University Women, Washington, D. C., May 23, 1940. France and Great Britain	9,770.61	225.00	455.87	9,089.74	None	None
American Auxiliary Committee de L'Union des Femmes de France, New York, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1939. France and Great Britain	18,489.07	8,213.35	1,407.19	8,868.53	3,285.20	347.74
American Board of Missions to the Jews, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., July 5, 1940. France, Belgium, and Germany	725.00	725.00	None	None	None	None
American Civilian Volunteers, South Sudbury, Mass., May 27, 1940.* France	None	None	None	None	None	None
American Committee for Christian Refugees, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1939. Germany and France	11,801.86	11,801.86	None	None	None	None

* No reports for the months of July and August have been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Aug. 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
American Committee for the German Relief Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y., Mar. 27, 1940. Germany and Poland	$31,572.14	$20,000.00	$5,178.90	$6,393.24	None	None
American Committee for the Polish Ambulance Fund, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 12, 1940. France and Poland	30,302.51	17,721.33	2,081.63	10,499.55	$471.00	None
American Dental Ambulance Committee, New York, N. Y., Mar. 12, 1940. United Kingdom	3,239.52	3,133.02	101.50	5.00	None	None
American Emergency Volunteer Ambulance Corps, Inc., New York, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1940. Great Britain and France	None	None	None	None	None	None
American Employment for General Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 1, 1940. England, France, Norway, Poland, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands	2,547.50	None	1,485.61	1,061.89	None	None
American Field Service, New York, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1939. France, Great Britain, and British East Africa	295,685.76	208,416.36	10,587.07	76,682.33	None	None
American and French Students' Correspondence Exchange, New York, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1939. France	7,301.65	3,024.85	651.41	3,625.39	None	None
American-French War Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. France and Great Britain	39,973.55	21,736.42	5,732.68	12,504.45	47,764.96	$1,560.31
American Friends of Czechoslovakia, New York, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1939. Great Britain, France, and Bohemia-Moravia	23,734.67	18,881.32	4,220.79	632.56	19,240.00	None
American Friends of the Daily Sketch War Relief Fund, New York, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1939. Great Britain	2,136.27	1,357.00	None	779.27	None	None
American Friends of France, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. France	322,596.58	146,680.94	31,620.08	144,295.56	11,256.11	8,469.96
American Friends of German Freedom, New York, N. Y., July 24, 1940.[b] England and France	6,780.59	2,856.10	3,707.81	216.68	None	None
American Friends of a Jewish Palestine, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 9, 1940. Palestine, Germany, Poland, France, and United Kingdom	3,120.38	659.02	2,290.66	170.70	None	None
American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 9, 1939. United Kingdom, Poland, Germany, France, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands	94,439.77	88,079.35	6,360.42	None	12,473.42	None
The American Fund for Breton Relief, New York, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1939. France	5,206.17	3,786.50	366.05	1,053.62	4,911.50	None
American Fund for French Wounded, Inc., Boston, Mass., Jan. 3, 1940. France and England	14,731.13	9,576.70	478.49	4,675.94	7,383.42	270.00
American Fund for Wounded in France, Inc., Worcester, Mass., Dec. 15, 1939. France	200.00	None	None	200.00	None	None
American German Aid Society, Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 15, 1939. Germany	3,856.50	None	1,003.45	2,853.05	None	None
The American Hospital in Britain, Limited, New York, N. Y., July 24, 1940. Great Britain	5,150.00	None	None	5,150.00	None	None
The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1939. United Kingdom, Poland, Germany, France, Norway, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands	1,968,703.55	1,815,506.24	153,197.31	None	51.00	None
American McAll Association, New York, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1940. France	637.32	417.45	None	219.87	750.00	500.00
American-Polish National Council, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 14, 1940. Poland	1,977.26	1,010.00	40.28	926.98	None	None
American Volunteer Ambulance Corps, New York, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1939. France, Belgium, Holland, and England	224,899.47	105,971.82	16,135.19	102,792.46	1,500.00	1,194.20
American War Godmothers, Pittsburgh, Pa., Mar. 6, 1940. France	1,050.33	155.74	269.02	625.57	None	2.45
American Women's Hospitals, New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. France and England	2,580.72	2,304.20	42.62	233.90	None	None
American Women's Unit for War Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1940. France	1,750.20	789.32	664.33	296.55	None	190.15
American Women's Voluntary Services, Inc., New York, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1940. England	19,381.01	7,626.23	10,432.98	1,321.80	17,118.89	None
Les Amis de la France à Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R., Dec. 20, 1939. France	10,915.68	6,500.00	248.68	4,167.00	650.00	107.77

[b] The registration of this organization was revoked on July 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Aug. 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Les Amitiés Féminines de la France, New York, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1939. France	$1,200.91	$386.88	$322.19	$491.84	$164.00	None
Les Anciens Combattants Français de la Grand Guerre, San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 26, 1939. France	18,725.30	8,242.33	461.11	10,021.86	2,826.56	$150.00
Mrs. Larz Anderson, Boston, Mass., Dec. 12, 1939. France	18,021.66	16,983.14	456.76	581.76	None	None
Anthracite Relief Committee, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Sept. 8, 1939. Poland	10,808.14	7,000.00	288.45	3,519.69	None	None
Anzac War Relief Fund, New York, N. Y., May 23, 1940. Australia and New Zealand	5,169.00	3,056.00	292.67	1,820.33	None	None
Associated Polish Societies Relief Committee of Webster, Mass., Webster, Mass., Sept. 21, 1939. Poland	2,829.27	2,600.00	7.50	221.77	None	None
Associated Polish Societies' Relief Committee of Worcester, Mass., Worcester, Mass., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	9,875.75	6,766.45	453.10	2,656.20	1,430.00	None
Association of Former Juniors in France of Smith College, New York, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1939. France	273.50	225.00	None	48.50	None	None
Association of Former Russian Naval Officers in America, New York, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1940. France	190.57	133.30	7.07	50.20	None	None
Association of Joint Polish-American Societies of Chelsea, Mass., Chelsea, Mass., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	2,050.08	1,000.00	85.67	964.41	None	None
L'Atelier, San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 29, 1940. France	12,676.23	7,857.98	679.99	4,138.26	1,565.88	712.00
Mrs. Mark Baldwin, New York, N. Y., Mar. 4, 1940. France	1,114.46	992.00	97.16	25.30	30.00	None
Basque Delegation in the United States of America, New York, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1939. France	1,473.15	975.00	156.34	341.81	None	None
Belgian Relief Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y., June 14, 1940. Belgium, France, and England	17,110.19	5,339.00	7,198.90	4,572.29	9,566.00	1,363.00
Belgian Relief of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif., May 27, 1940. Belgium	5,217.55	2,401.40	1,890.92	925.23	33,182.50	None
Belgian War Relief Fund, Manila, P. I., June 7, 1940.[c] Belgium	1,118.31	None	2.50	1,115.81	None	None
The Benedict Bureau Unit, Inc., New York, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1939. France	5,481.17	846.74	943.56	3,690.87	None	None
Beth Lechem, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. Poland, France, and England	3,376.16	703.15	2,527.00	146.01	None	None
Bethel Mission of Eastern Europe, Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 27, 1939. Poland	8,988.20	6,227.40	2,546.95	213.85	None	None
Bishops' Committee for Polish Relief, Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1939. Poland	339,498.43	166,324.31	46.23	173,127.89	None	None
Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, New York, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1939. Great Britain, France, and Germany	6,163.88	4,770.50	732.24	661.14	None	None
British-American Ambulance Corps, New York, N. Y., June 11, 1940. England and France	312,608.23	73,002.21	25,525.62	214,080.40	None	None
British-American Comfort League, Quincy, Mass., Feb. 21, 1940. England	1,253.71	310.00	178.72	764.99	None	None
British-American War Relief Association, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 17, 1939. United Kingdom and allied countries	12,306.01	8,998.89	1,142.76	2,164.36	1,285.00	232.65
British Sailors' Book and Relief Society, New York, N. Y., May 2, 1940. Bermuda, Canada, and the British West Indies	877.25	55.00	817.45	4.80	850.00	None
British War Relief Association of Northern California, San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 20, 1939. Great Britain and France	55,984.48	39,095.06	1,577.92	15,311.50	18,713.77	1,235.89
The British War Relief Association of the Philippines, Manila, P. I., Apr. 11, 1940.[d] All belligerent countries	22,718.06	18,203.12	80.33	4,434.61	75.10	76.88
The British War Relief Association of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 8, 1939. Great Britain	147,610.49	122,169.12	9,425.86	16,015.51	14,160.22	None
British War Relief Society, Inc., New York, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1939. Great Britain, Newfoundland, and British East Africa	544,427.80	275,453.95	58,887.70	206,086.15	155,737.75	3,500.00
Bundles for Britain, New York, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1939. Great Britain and Dominions	134,954.38	27,618.18	43,509.34	63,826.86	87,468.90	6,397.75
Caledonian Club of Idaho, Boise, Idaho, Jan. 25, 1940. Scotland	477.64	300.30	164.57	12.77	None	None
The Canadian Society of New York, New York, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1940. Great Britain and Canada	400.00	None	30.58	369.42	None	None

[c] No complete report for the month of August has been received from this organization.

[d] No reports for the months of July and August have been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Aug. 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Catholic Medical Mission Board, Inc., New York, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1940. India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa	$1,074.25	None	None	$1,074.25	$3,220.00	$1,050.00
The Catholic Student War Relief of Pax Romana, Washington, D. C., Dec. 13, 1939. Poland, France, Germany, and Great Britain	1,039.84	$809.00	$135.41	95.43	None	None
Central Bureau for Relief of the Evangelical Churches of Europe, New York, N. Y., May 14, 1940. All belligerent countries	9,923.62	6,824.00	2,085.61	1,014.01	None	None
Central Committee Knesseth Israel, New York, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1939. Palestine	29,880.20	18,676.83	11,203.37	None	None	None
Central Committee for Polish Relief, Toledo, Ohio., Feb. 29, 1940. Poland	707.00	500.00	126.82	80.18	None	None
Central Council of Polish Organizations, New Castle, Pa., Nov. 7, 1939. England, Poland, and France	2,555.30	1,754.00	39.74	761.56	None	None
Centrala, Passaic, N. J., Oct. 12, 1939. Poland	1,440.72	1,300.75	11.65	128.32	1,900.00	None
Cercle Français de Seattle, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 2, 1939. France and Great Britain	2,549.45	658.28	558.96	1,332.21	2,775.00	None
Chester (Delaware Co., Pa.) Polish Relief Committee, Chester, Pa., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland and France	6,503.32	5,465.46	553.17	484.69	1,677.30	None
Children's Crusade for Children, Inc., New York, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1940. France, Poland, and Germany	107,661.37	80,500.00	27,104.92	56.45	None	None
Commission for Polish Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1939.* Poland	315,509.43	257,455.27	46,725.18	11,328.98	1,500.00	None
The Commission for Relief in Belgium, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 21, 1940. Belgium and Luxemburg	4,790.92	4,165.00	287.90	338.02	None	None
Committee for Aid to Children of Mobilized Men of the XX" Arrondissement of Paris, New York, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1940. France	4,923.40	3,365.63	None	1,557.77	None	None
Committee of French-American Wives, New York, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1939. France and Great Britain	20,145.10	10,114.33	2,067.70	7,963.07	3,012.84	1,503.75
Committee of Mercy, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1939. France, Great Britain, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, and their allies	54,225.52	33,704.41	5,840.16	14,680.95	1,240.00	None
Committee for Relief in Allied Countries, Washington, D. C., Feb. 2, 1940. France, Great Britain, Poland, Norway, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands	4,523.03	2,500.00	1,805.60	217.43	None	None
Committee for the Relief for Poland, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 24, 1939. Poland	2,426.23	2,162.72	255.71	7.80	None	None
Committee Representing Polish Organizations and Polish People in Perry, N. Y., Perry, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1939. Poland	197.00	197.00	None	None	None	None
Czechoslovak Relief, Chicago, Ill., July 25, 1940. Czechoslovakia, Great Britain and Dominions, France, and Belgium	2,362.75	2,000.00	None	362.75	8,100.00	None
District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, Washington, D. C., Aug. 14, 1940. Great Britain	None	None	None	None	None	None
The Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 13, 1939. Great Britain, France, Norway, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands	37,235.38	21,991.70	6,960.47	8,283.21	7,090.03	None
Emergency Relief Committee for Kolbuszowa, New York, N. Y., Mar. 13, 1940. Poland	4,933.85	None	2,226.59	2,707.26	None	None
Emergency Rescue Committee, New York, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1940.† France, United Kingdom, Belgium, Norway, and the Netherlands						
English-Speaking Union of the United States, New York, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1939. Great Britain, Canada, possibly France	53,570.24	34,351.77	2,617.54	16,600.93	13,506.08	341.25
Erste Pinchover Kranken Unterstuzungs Verein, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., Apr. 22, 1940. Poland	275.00	None	None	275.00	None	None

* This registrant serves primarily as a clearinghouse for the distribution abroad of contributions received from other registrants; these receipts and disbursements are not included in the figures here given, since they are shown elsewhere in this tabulation following the names of the original collecting registrants.

† No complete report for the month of August has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Aug. 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Federated Council of Polish Societies of Grand Rapids, Mich., Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	$7,285.59	$4,450.93	$845.50	$1,989.16	$3,200.00	$100.00
Federation of Franco-Belgian Clubs of Rhode Island, Woonsocket, R. I., Nov. 15, 1939. France and England	4,933.88	1,892.49	410.50	2,630.89	277.55	191.21
Federation of French Veterans of the Great War, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1939.[f] France	9,896.52	801.09	406.68	8,688.75	664.70	100.00
Federation of Polish Jews in America, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	6,244.30	5,020.75	376.14	847.41	7,651.43	6,000.00
Fellowship of Reconciliation, New York, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1940. France, England, and possibly Germany	590.21	531.21	None	59.00	None	None
Fortra, Incorporated, New York, N. Y., March 7, 1940. Germany and Poland	306,503.02	219,391.16	46,568.33	40,543.53	None	None
Foster Parents' Plan for War Children, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. France	97,494.62	54,414.67	19,414.20	23,665.75	None	None
Foyers du Soldat, New York, N. Y., Mar. 2, 1940. France	6,760.22	3,920.00	2,585.02	255.20	None	None
Franco-American Federation, Salem, Mass., July 9, 1940. France	630.32	None	None	630.32	None	None
French Committee for Relief in France, Detroit, Mich., Oct. 17, 1939. France and Great Britain	3,344.26	1,011.72	222.99	2,109.55	8,567.95	19,382.02
French Relief Association, Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 3, 1940. France	747.07	332.90	112.96	301.21	531.17	886.83
French War Relief, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. Nov. 16, 1939.[g] France	33,609.80	20,175.49	3,500.27	9,934.04	None	None
French War Relief Fund of Nevada, Reno, Nev., June 21, 1940. France	None	None	None	None	None	None
French War Relief Fund of the Philippines (formerly Lévy, Maxime), Manila, P. I., May 1, 1940.[h] France	796.96	None	10.00	786.96	None	None
French War Veterans, Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 5, 1939. France	822.81	407.75	171.66	243.40	None	None
Friends of Children, Inc., New York, N. Y., June 13, 1940. Great Britain, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands	5,572.80	317.09	231.24	5,024.47	4,924.62	None
The Friends of Israel Refugee Relief Committee, Incorporated, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 23, 1939. Canada, France, and England	12,370.73	997.60	5,477.01	5,896.12	None	None
The Friends of Normandy, New York, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1939. France	2,445.50	1,500.00	160.00	785.50	None	None
Friends of Poland, Chicago, Ill. Dec. 6, 1939. Poland	1,421.95	600.00	91.89	730.06	None	None
Fund for the Relief of Men of Letters and Scientists of Russia, New York, N. Y., Apr. 29, 1940. France, Czechoslovakia, and Poland	520.53	96.15	6.10	418.28	None	None
Funds for France, Inc., New York, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1940. France	1,391.57	None	558.59	832.98	None	None
General Gustav Orlicz Dreszer Foundation for Aid to Polish Children, Washington, D. C., Nov. 3, 1939. Poland	894.45	400.00	325.04	169.41	None	None
General Taufflieb Memorial Relief Committee for France, Santa Barbara, Calif., Nov. 17, 1939. France and England	2,424.01	1,726.40	52.10	645.51	80.00	None
German-American Relief Committee for Victims of Fascism, New York, N. Y., Apr. 18, 1940. France and Great Britain	1,298.07	276.30	443.94	577.83	None	None
Mrs. George Gilliland, New York, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1940.[h] Northern Ireland	159.25	159.25	None	None	None	None
Golden Rule Foundation, New York, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1939. Poland and Palestine	None	None	None	None	None	None
The Grand Duke Vladimir Benevolent Fund Association, New York, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1940. France	480.48	370.79	17.70	91.99	None	None
Grand Lodge, Daughters of Scotia, Hartford, Conn., Feb. 16, 1940. Scotland	7,953.91	6,512.10	None	1,441.81	None	None
Great Lakes Command, Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, Detroit, Mich., July 5, 1940. Great Britain and Canada	1,115.00	None	None	1,115.00	None	None
Greater New Bedford British War Relief Corps, New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 19, 1939. Great Britain	4,695.49	3,341.58	352.23	1,001.68	307.43	None

[f] No complete report for the month of August has been received from this organization.
[g] No complete reports for the months of July and August have been received from this organization.
[h] No report for the month of August has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Aug. 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Margaret-Greble Greenough (Mrs. Carroll Greenough), Washington, D. C., Nov. 21, 1939. France	$1,073.00	$445.00	None	$628.00	None	None
Hadassah, Inc., New York, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1939. Palestine	919,324 79	595,158.74	$29,292.03	294,874.02	$53,670.50	$122.91
Hamburg-Bremen Steamship Agency, Inc., New York, N. Y., Mar. 21, 1940. Germany and Poland	93,571.11	72,603.88	25,010.18	None	None	None
Hebrew Christian Alliance of America, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 3, 1940. England, Germany, and Poland	1,781.89	1,775.00	6.89	None	None	None
Holy Rosary Polish Roman Catholic Church, Passaic, N. J., Sept. 15, 1939.[1] Poland	1,126.17	1,049.00	None	77.17	None	None
A. Seymour Houghton, Jr., *et al.*, New York, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1939. France	18,326.03	2,720.00	127.73	15,478.30	757.30	None
Humanitarian Work Committee, Glen Cove, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1939. Poland	3,403.21	2,400.00	61.63	941.58	185.00	None
Independent British War Relief Society of Rhode Island, Greenwood, R. I., June 14, 1940. Great Britain	827.06	283.05	19.60	524.41	None	None
Independent Kinsker Aid Association, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1940. Poland	475.74	None	None	475.74	None	None
International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, New York, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland, France, India, Norway, Belgium, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Canada, and the United Kingdom	35,929.15	25,002.50	940.17	9,986.48	None	None
International Federation of Business and Professional Women, New York, N. Y., July 5, 1940. Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Belgium, France, and the Netherlands	None	None	None	None	None	None
International Relief Association for Victims of Fascism, New York, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1939. France, England, and Germany	10,483.96	5,654.23	3,844.38	985.35	2,020.00	None
Joint Committee of the United Scottish Clans of Greater New York and New Jersey, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1940. Scotland	3,417.80	2,351.00	634.95	431.85	None	None
Junior Relief Group of Texas, Houston, Tex., May 29, 1940. United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, Belgium, and Norway	11,835.10	10,000.00	1,680.89	154.21	None	None
Marthe Th. Kahn, New York, N. Y., Apr. 16, 1940. France	222.25	25.00	7.56	189.69	None	None
The Kindergarten Unit, Inc., Norwalk, Conn., Oct. 3, 1939. France, Poland, United Kingdom, India, Australia, and New Zealand	1,222.21	892.85	329.36	None	None	None
The Kosciuszko Foundation, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 24, 1940. Poland	3,544.97	2,650.00	322.79	572.18	None	None
Kuryer Publishing Company, Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 16, 1939. Poland	6,070.52	6,056.96	13.56	None	None	None
Der Kyffhaeuserbund, League of German War Veterans in U. S. A., Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 27, 1939. Poland, Germany, and Canada	37,586.37	30,395.00	3,229.02	3,962.35	None	None
Lackawanna County Committee for Polish Relief, Scranton, Pa., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	8,689.66	7,225.56	831.80	632.30	None	None
Lafayette Fund, New York, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1940.[2] France	2,017.50	1,540.00	None	477.50	None	None
LaFayette Preventorium, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. France	19,098.47	8,597.13	3,981.02	6,520.32	None	None
La France Post American Legion, New York, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1940. France and Great Britain	1,585.32	None	366.61	1,218.71	None	None
Mrs. Nancy Bartlett Laughlin, New York, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1940. France	314.50	306.00	None	8.50	None	None
League of American Writers, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 6, 1940. France, England, Poland, and Norway	5,367.77	3,583.45	1,420.21	364.11	None	None
League of Polish Societies of New Kensington, Arnold and Vicinity, New Kensington, Pa., Nov. 17, 1939. Poland	2,035.62	1,363.77	78.19	593.66	2,284.45	115.55
Legion of Young Polish Women, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 2, 1939. Poland	15,487.79	9,642.00	2,411.85	3,433.94	None	None
The Little House of Saint Pantaleon, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 30, 1939. France and England	21,365.99	16,318.08	36.26	5,011.65	12,791.97	691.75

[1] The registration of this organization was revoked on June 30, 1940, at the request of registrant.
[2] No report for the month of August has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Aug. 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
The Louisiana Guild for British Relief, New Orleans, La., July 24, 1940. British Empire	$1,518.99	$579.80	$30.31	$908.88	$100.00	None
The Maple Leaf Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y., Apr. 19, 1940. Canada, United Kingdom, and France	25,743.71	5,415.55	6,779.46	13,548.70	9,914.00	None
Massachusetts Relief Committee for Poland, Worcester, Mass., Nov. 9, 1939. Poland	5,211.50	5,209.75	1.75	None	None	None
Medical and Surgical Supply Committee, New York, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1940. Poland, Great Britain, France, Netherlands, Norway, Luxemburg, and Belgium	4,783.00	None	2,310.27	2,472.73	4,042.48	$3,200.00
Mennonite Central Committee, Akron, Pa., Feb. 13, 1940. Great Britain, Poland, Germany, and France	16,058.62	13,653.96	1,783.82	620.84	5,461.60	None
Milford, Connecticut, Polish Relief Fund Committee, Milford, Conn., Nov. 6, 1939. Poland	405.33	250.20	84.62	70.51	None	None
Kate R. Miller, New York, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1940. France	111.00	111.00	None	None	None	None
Mobile Surgical Unit, Inc., New York, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1940. France	12,638.58	11,072.76	1,496.29	69.53	500.00	None
The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ Scientist, in Boston, U. S. A., Boston, Mass., Apr. 25, 1940. Canada, France, and the United Kingdom	118,273.71	2,467.50	1,248.42	114,557.79	None	None
Fernanda Wanamaker Munn (Mrs. Ector Munn), New York, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1939. France and England	12,102.27	4,788.69	5,047.77	2,265.81	4,949.90	1,216.67
Mutual Society of French Colonials, Inc., New York, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1940. France	None	None	48.40	None	None	None
National Christian Action, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 23, 1940.[1] Norway and Denmark	1,539.89	None	341.17	1,198.72	None	None
Netherlands War Relief Committee, Manila, P. I., May 27, 1940. Netherlands	2,844.99	750.00	11.50	2,083.49	None	None
The New Canaan Workshop, New Canaan, Conn., July 1, 1940. British Empire	6,911.14	4,750.00	371.97	1,789.17	450.00	None
New Jersey Broadcasting Corporation, Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 13, 1939. Poland	1,210.55	826.17	384.38	None	None	None
Nicole de Paris Relief Fund, New York, N. Y., July 1, 1940. France	204.50	None	51.00	153.50	None	None
North Side Polish Council Relief Committee of Milwaukee, Wis., Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 5, 1939. Poland	1,469.37	1,400.28	19.18	49.91	1,300.00	None
Norwegian Relief, Inc., Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1940. Norway	302,670.39	None	8,041.63	294,628.76	None	None
Nowe-Dworer Ladies Benevolent Association, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1939. Poland	806.14	None	141.00	665.14	None	None
Nowiny Publishing Apostolate, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 26, 1939. Poland	5,129.46	4,589.86	None	549.60	None	None
Nowy Swiat Publishing Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1939. Poland and France	26,545.91	24,712.00	103.39	1,730.52	None	None
Order of Scottish Clans, Boston, Mass., Jan. 25, 1940. Scotland	4,738.59	3,377.00	None	1,361.59	None	None
Over-Seas League Tobacco Fund, New York, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1940. British Empire	None	None	None	None	None	None
Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1940. Poland	108,333.78	60,000.00	31,430.27	16,903.51	None	None
The Paryski Publishing Co., Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	6,580.15	6,501.15	None	79.00	None	None
The Pawtucket and Blackstone Valley British Relief Society of Rhode Island, Pawtucket, R. I., Feb. 26, 1940. Great Britain	3,628.95	332.00	351.91	2,945.04	None	None
Polish Aid Fund Committee of Federation of Elizabeth Polish Organizations, Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 23, 1939.[2] Poland	8,687.92	7,946.85	15.00	726.07	1,500.00	None
Polish Aid Fund Committee of St. Casimir's Roman Catholic Church of the City of Albany, N. Y., Albany, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1940. Poland	2,573.22	226.32	7.00	2,339.90	1,200.00	None

[1] No complete reports for the months of July and August have been received from this organization.
[2] No report for the month of August has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Aug. 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Polish-American Associations of Middlesex County, N. J., Sayreville, N. J., Jan. 22, 1940. Poland	$1,057.05	$800.00	$80.82	$176.23	None	None
Polish-American Citizens Relief Fund Committee, Shirley, Mass., Dec. 16, 1939. Poland	427.01	350.31	21.67	55.03	$350.00	$75.00
Polish-American Council, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	378,939.00	210,459.50	9,379.60	159,099.90	100,500.00	None
Polish-American Forwarding Committee, Inc., New York, N. Y., Mar. 28, 1940. Poland and Germany	1,173.05	769.35	2,198.77	None	None	None
Polish-American Volunteer Ambulance Section (Pavas), New York, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1940. France	29,120.00	19,094.05	73.83	9,952.12	245.40	None
Polish Broadcasting Corporation, New York, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	2,147.08	None	35.30	2,111.78	None	None
Polish Business and Professional Men's Club, Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 17, 1939. Poland	474.50	314.23	158.27	2.00	None	None
Polish Central Committee of New London, Conn., New London, Conn., Oct. 13, 1939. Poland	1,271.10	994.24	148.57	128.29	75.00	None
Polish Central Council of New Haven, New Haven, Conn., Sept. 29, 1939. Poland	3,712.44	3,131.00	51.26	530.18	800.00	1,000.00
Polish Civic League of Mercer County, Trenton, N. J., Sept. 19, 1939. Poland	6,903.47	6,392.86	1.19	509 42	4,000.00	None
Polish Civilian Relief Fund, Passaic, N. J., October 27, 1939. Poland	4,154.70	3,025.00	207.90	921.80	None	None
Polish Falcons Alliance of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 20, 1939. Poland	10,495.11	9,102.23	20.00	1,372.88	None	None
Polish Inter-Organization "Centrala" of Waterbury, Waterbury, Conn., Feb. 28, 1940. Poland	742.25	607.76	25.50	108.99	None	None
Polish Literary Guild of New Britain, Conn., New Britain, Conn., Sept. 21, 1939. Poland	2,826.59	2,000.00	13.00	813.59	None	None
The Polish National Alliance of Brooklyn, United States of America, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1939.[m] Poland	8,578.73	4,000.00	None	4,578.73	None	None
Polish National Alliance of the United States of North America, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 27, 1939. Poland	292,505.22	231,065.00	1,619.64	59,820.58	None	None
Polish National Council of Montgomery County, Amsterdam, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1939. Poland	4,402.62	2,610.00	97.54	1,695.08	5,000.00	None
Polish National Council of New York, New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland and France	89,555.76	65,640.78	11,616.96	12,298.02	289,633.50	187,527.50
The Polish Naturalization Independent Club, Worcester, Mass., Sept. 20, 1939. Poland	2,526.75	2,200.00	8.65	318.10	None	None
Polish Relief of Carteret, New Jersey, Carteret, N. J., Oct. 11, 1939. Poland	1,330.15	800.00	13.00	517.15	45.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Boston, Boston, Mass., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	8,421.55	7,101.19	421.34	899.02	2,600.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Brockton, Mass., Brockton, Mass., Sept. 25, 1939. Poland	1,711.55	1,201.27	247.67	262.61	350.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Cambridge, Mass., Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 16, 1939. Poland	2,210.84	1,142.30	116.89	951.65	600.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Columbia County, Hudson, N. Y., Mar. 15, 1940. Poland	None	None	None	None	None	None
Polish Relief Committee of Delaware, Wilmington, Del., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland	7,722.12	7,189.84	235.63	296.65	4,250.00	200.00
Polish Relief Committee, Detroit, Mich., Sept. 11, 1939. Poland	149,942.99	98,603.14	5,816.91	45,522.94	51,974.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Fitchburg, Fitchburg, Mass., Mar. 29, 1940. Poland	749.80	460.40	41.09	248.31	130.00	None
Polish Relief Committee, Flint, Mich., Sept. 18, 1939. Poland	6,489.83	3,300.00	1,411.05	1,778.78	None	None
Polish Relief Committee of Gardner, Mass., Gardner, Mass., Sept. 26, 1939.[m] Poland	4,175.09	2,979.20	771.47	424.42	1,307.05	None
Polish Relief Committee of Holyoke, Mass., Holyoke, Mass., Nov. 4, 1939. Poland	5,615.48	4,922.53	203.35	489.60	725.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Jackson, Mich., Jackson, Mich., Nov. 9, 1939. Poland	1,799.60	622.60	270.11	906.89	750.00	None

[m] The registration of this organization was revoked on Aug. 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Aug. 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Polish Relief Committee, New Bedford, Mass., Oct. 31, 1939. Poland	$9,834.96	$7,397.24	$870.29	$1,567.43	$3,850.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Philadelphia and Vicinity, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 12, 1939. Poland	42,211.01	32,510.00	750.54	8,950.47	None	None
Polish Relief Committee of the Polish National Home Association, Lowell, Mass., Nov. 27, 1939. Poland	2,840.34	1,500.00	481.28	859.06	None	None
Polish Relief Committee, Taunton, Mass., Dec. 13, 1939. Poland	2,720.22	2,257.00	23.17	440.05	1,375.00	None
Polish Relief Fund of Fall River, Mass., Fall River, Mass., Nov. 8, 1939. Poland	1,170.13	1,000.00	30.10	140.03	None	None
Polish Relief Fund, Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 12, 1939.[a] Poland	58,860.15	53,108.59	1,840.30	3,911.26	1,575.00	None
Polish Relief Fund, Jewett City, Conn., Oct. 3, 1939. Poland	1,292.75	1,186.90	101.08	4.77	400.00	None
Polish Relief Fund of Meriden, Meriden, Conn., Oct. 12, 1939.[a] Poland	1,806.69	1,500.00	27.90	278.79	None	None
Polish Relief Fund, Middletown, Conn., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	4,550.45	2,968.85	18.20	1,563.40	None	None
Polish Relief Fund, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1939. Poland	2,650.72	2,500.00	21.80	128.92	None	None
Polish Relief Fund of Palmer, Mass., Three Rivers, Mass., Oct. 20, 1939. Poland	1,736.01	620.46	194.75	920.80	4,004.95	None
Polish Relief Fund of Syracuse, N. Y., and vicinity, Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1939. Poland	12,305.16	6,869.00	2,511.99	2,924.17	1,850.00	None
Polish Relief Fund Committee, Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 13, 1939. Poland	829.34	448.00	165.73	215.61	150.00	None
Polish Relief Fund Committee of Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 26, 1939. Poland	15,520.65	12,232.72	846.47	2,441.46	11,607.40	$500.00
Polish Relief Fund Committee of Passaic and Bergen Counties, Inc., Passaic, N. J., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland	12,089.96	9,270.17	1,036.51	1,783.28	3,678.00	None
Polish Union of the United States of North America, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Sept. 8, 1939. Poland	2,153.13	2,000.00	None	153.13	None	None
Polish United Societies of Holy Trinity Parish, Lowell, Mass., Sept. 20, 1939. Poland	4,083.39	1,788.31	162.71	2,132.37	1,240.00	None
Polish War Sufferers Relief Committee (Fourth Ward), Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1939. Poland	5,541.69	5,326.11	117.09	98.49	None	None
Polish Welfare Council, Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland	5,550.76	5,260.35	57.32	233.09	6,150.00	None
Polish White Cross Club of West Utica, Utica, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1939. Poland	6,697.16	4,962.70	309.80	1,424.66	1,600.00	None
Polish Women's Fund to Fatherland, Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	5,699.56	1,821.10	642.34	3,236.12	1,800.00	850.00
Polish Women's Relief Committee, New York, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1939. France, Poland, and Germany	7,443.14	269.72	2,379.41	4,794.01	859.00	1,209.80
Polski Komitet Ratunkowy (Polish Relief Fund), Binghamton, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1939. Poland	3,800.49	2,354.04	267.13	1,179.32	780.00	None
Polsko Narodowy Komitet w Ameryce, Scranton, Pa., Sept. 8, 1939.[b] Poland	26,738.80	24,823.87	381.11	1,533.82	21,345.00	None
Pulaski Civic League of Middlesex County, N. J., South River, N. J., Sept. 30, 1939. Poland	507.53	None	85.00	422.53	None	None
Pulaski League of Queens County, Inc., Jamaica, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1939. Poland	7,443.93	6,700.00	159.65	584.28	None	None
Queen Wilhelmina Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 17, 1940. Netherlands, France, Poland, United Kingdom, India, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Union of South Africa, Norway, Belgium, and Luxemburg	348,705.87	75,058.40	27,804.44	245,843.03	None	None
Refugees of England, Inc., New York, N. Y., July 12, 1940.[c] Great Britain and France	8,005.97	5,204.50	200.47	2,601.00	1,025.00	None
Relief Agency for Polish War Sufferers, Willimantic, Conn., Sept. 29, 1939. Poland	2,792.54	2,080.28	175.72	536.54	537.10	None
Relief Committee of United Polish Societies, Chicopee, Mass., Oct. 21, 1939. Poland	6,098.39	5,799.66	None	298.73	2,190.00	None

[a] No report for the month of August has been received from this organization.
[b] The registration of this organization was revoked on July 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.
[c] No complete report for the month of August has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Aug. 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Relief Fund for Sufferers in Poland Committee, Kenosha, Wis., Sept. 25, 1939. Poland	$3,600.59	$3,066.50	$364.41	$169.68	$1,000.00	None
Relief Society for Jews in Lublin, Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 13, 1939. Poland	827.58	175.00	281.82	370.76	None	None
Russian Children's Welfare Society, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1939. Germany, France, and Poland	6,425.02	3,896.92	1,454.64	1,073.46	1,166.20	$2,127.75
The Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church, Little Falls, N. Y., Little Falls, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1939.* Poland	239.95	200.00	1.00	38.95	None	None
St. Andrews (Scottish) Society of Washington, D. C., Washington, D. C., June 18, 1940. Scotland	789.28	None	71.65	717.63	None	None
St. Stephens Polish Relief Fund of Perth Amboy, N. J., Perth Amboy, N. J., Sept. 27, 1939. Poland	2,691.45	None	None	2,691.45	None	None
The Salvation Army, New York, N. Y., May 23, 1940. England, France, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands	157,384.65	122,764.00	1,510.70	33,109.95	3,000.00	None
Save the Children Federation, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1939. England, Poland, Belgium, and the Netherlands	35,163.60	24,686.25	9,131.14	1,346.21	None	None
Schuylkill and Carbon Counties Relief Committee for Poland, Frackville, Pa., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	5,388.74	4,485.71	None	903.03	None	None
Scots' Charitable Society, Boston, Mass., May 9, 1940. Scotland	328.00	None	None	328.00	None	None
Scottish Games of New Jersey Association, Fairhaven, N. J., July 9, 1940. Great Britain	237.70	None	158.17	79.53	None	None
Le Secours Français (formerly Le Paquet au Front), New York, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1939. France	60,625.16	42,119.26	29,707.43	None	2,707.75	1,119.71
Secours Franco-Américain—War Relief, Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 20, 1939. Great Britain	1,768.48	1,491.11	90.02	187.35	1,869.60	None
The Seventh Column, Inc., West Fairlee, Vt., June 12, 1940. France and England	None	None	None	None	None	None
Share A Smoke Club, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1939.° England, France, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands	473.71	350.00	113.60	10.11	None	None
Sociedades Hispanas Aliadas, San Francisco, Calif., Mar. 29, 1940. France	1,214.24	None	706.13	508.11	None	None
Sociedades Hispanas Confederadas, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1940. France	31,199.12	30,240.87	958.25	None	None	None
Société Française de St. Louis, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 15, 1939. France	653.07	373.49	57.56	222.02	None	8.00
Société Israelite Française de Secours Mutuels de New York, New York, N. Y., June 4, 1940. France	278.00	None	2.80	275.20	None	None
Society of the Devotees of Jerusalem, Inc., New York, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1939. Palestine	11,573.29	6,100.00	5,347.31	125.98	None	None
The Somerset Workroom, Far Hills, N. J., Apr. 25, 1940. France and Great Britain	9,938.24	3,981.41	334.21	5,622.62	9,294.40	662.15
Southbridge Allied Committee for Relief in Poland, Southbridge, Mass., Nov. 9, 1939. Poland	1,084.92	135.81	20.91	928.20	700.00	None
Le Souvenir Français, Detroit, Mich., May 1, 1940. France and Belgium	58.00	None	None	58.00	None	None
Spanish Committee Pro-Masonic Refugees in France, New York, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1940.† France	None	None	None	None	None	None
Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, New York, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1939. France	34,630.52	11,009.58	22,804.99	815.95	16,486.00	None
Springfield and Vicinity Polish Relief Fund Committee, Springfield, Mass., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	1,090.14	1,000.00	21.25	68.89	None	None
Superior Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, New York, N. Y., Apr. 5, 1940. France	310.00	310.00	None	None	None	500.00
Toledo Committee for Relief of War Victims, Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1939. Poland	6,042.95	4,601.17	629.79	811.99	None	None
Tolstoy Foundation, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1939. France, Poland, England, and Czechoslovakia	18,754.65	10,815.64	3,258.14	4,680.87	None	None

* The registration of this organization was revoked on July 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.
° No report for the month of August has been received from this organization.
† The registration of this organization was revoked on Aug. 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Aug. 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Mrs. Walter R. Tuckerman, Bethesda, Md., Nov. 24, 1939. Great Britain	$2,673.85	$1,400.85	$3.95	$1,269.05	None	None
Edmund Tyszka, Hamtramck, Mich., Sept. 19, 1939. Poland	3,031.46	3,031.46	None	None	None	None
Ukrainian Relief Committee, New York, N. Y., June 28, 1940. Germany, France, England, and Italy	91.50	40.00	None	51.50	None	None
L'Union Alsacienne, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1939. France	2,360.16	400.27	585.47	1,374.42	$315.00	None
Unitarian Service Committee of the American Unitarian Association, Boston, Mass., May 23, 1940. France, British Isles, and the Netherlands	21,450.13	12,539.36	1,995.34	6,915.43	None	None
United American Polish Organizations, South River, N. J., South River, N. J., Oct. 20, 1939. Poland	3,142.22	2,400.00	136.94	605.28	None	None
United American Spanish Aid Committee, New York, N. Y., Apr. 29, 1940. United Kingdom and France	1,626.36	938.85	600.44	87.07	None	None
United Bilgorayer Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Mar. 21, 1940. Poland	1,091.97	None	146.27	945.70	None	None
United British War Relief Association, Somerville, Mass., June 14, 1940. Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1,362.33	556.00	263.25	543.08	175.00	None
United Charity Institutions of Jerusalem, New York, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1939. Palestine	37,634.91	19,866.93	18,763.65	None	None	None
United Committee for French Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1939. France	111,924.62	53,246.83	8,575.54	50,102.25	7,452.77	$592.09
United German Societies, Inc., Portland, Oreg., Portland, Oreg., Jan. 8, 1940. Germany	2,363.17	2,000.00	133.99	229.18	None	None
United Nowy Dworer Relief Committee, New York, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1940. Poland	832.96	84.70	191.96	556.30	None	None
United Opoler Relief of New York, New York, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1939. Poland	677.15	None	35.21	641.94	None	None
United Polish Central Council of Connecticut, Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 16, 1939.[r] Poland	9,597.29	9,365.35	231.94	None	4,845.00	None
United Polish Committees in Racine, Wis., Racine, Wis., Nov. 2, 1939. Poland	2,015.39	1,350.00	212.16	453.23	None	None
United Polish Organizations of Salem, Mass., Salem, Mass., Oct. 20, 1939. Poland	2,489.72	1,965.27	437.91	86.54	595.00	None
United Polish Societies of Bristol, Conn., Bristol, Conn., Sept. 29, 1939. Poland	1,221.19	576.80	26.75	617.64	300.00	None
United Polish Societies of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Calif., Oct. 21, 1939. Poland	2,739.71	2,262.10	346.52	131.09	None	None
United Reading Appeal for Polish War Sufferers, Reading, Pa., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland	7,668.29	5,657.14	140.13	1,871.02	None	None
Urgent Relief for France, Washington, D. C., Dec. 26, 1939. France	19,066.08	14,338.17	559.74	4,168.17	3,159.10	2,532.35
Mrs. Paul Verdier Fund, San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 11, 1939. France	4,207.41	3,897.31	65.45	244.65	3,282.00	None
Vincennes, France, Committee of Vincennes, Ind., Vincennes, Ind., May 31, 1940.[r] France	None	None	None	None	None	None
Woman's Auxiliary Board of the Scots' Charitable Society, Inc., Waverley, Mass., Feb. 28, 1940. Scotland	1,316.12	1,218.62	13.67	83.83	None	None
Women's Allied War Relief Association of St. Louis, Clayton, Mo., Dec. 18, 1939. Great Britain and France	6,241.42	2,452.27	8.02	3,781.13	5,538.80	None
Registrants whose registrations were revoked prior to Aug. 1, 1940, and who had no balance on hand as of that date	217,411.79	194,463.17	26,117.21	None	51,400.06	None
Total[*]	11,244,603.82	7,264,206.88	1,030,418.11	2,971,231.04	1,308,766.93	267,226.19

[r] The registration of this organization was revoked on Aug. 31, 1940, at the request of the registrant.

[*] It is not possible to strike an exact balance in these published totals, since some registrants have included in their expenditures moneys available from loans or advances, which are not considered by the Department to be "funds received" and hence are not reported as such.

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press September 28]

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since September 18, 1940:

Career Officers

Dudley G. Dwyre, of Fort Collins, Colo., First Secretary of Legation and Consul General at Montevideo, Uruguay, has been designated First Secretary of Legation and Consul General at San José, Costa Rica, and will serve in dual capacity.

John P. Hurley, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Consul General at Marseille, France, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

William L. Peck, of Washington, Conn., Consul at Naples, Italy, has been assigned as Consul at Marseille, France.

Charles L. Luedtke, of Minnesota, Foreign Service officer, assigned to the Department of State and detailed to the Department of Agriculture, has been designated Agricultural Attaché at Panamá, Panama; San José, Costa Rica; and Quito, Ecuador.

Benjamin M. Hulley, of De Land, Fla., Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Paris, France, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Ralph J. Blake, of Portland, Oreg., Language Officer at the Embassy, Tokyo, Japan, has been assigned as Consul at Tokyo, Japan.

The assignment of Foy D. Kohler, of Toledo, Ohio, for duty in the Department of State, has been canceled. Mr. Kohler will remain at his present post, Athens, Greece.

John Frémont Melby, of Bloomington, Ill., Vice Consul at Caracas, Venezuela, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Caracas, Venezuela.

Non-career Officers

Mr. Stephen C. Worster, of Maine, has been appointed Vice Consul at Coatzacoalcos (Puerto México), Veracruz, Mexico, instead of at Salina Cruz, Oaxaca, Mexico, where a consular office will not be established as previously reported.

Edwin J. King, of Waynesboro, Pa., Vice Consul at Dublin, Ireland, died at his post on September 17, 1940.

Francis M. Withey, of Michigan, Vice Consul at Palermo, Italy, has been appointed Vice Consul at Nice, France.

Leonard G. Bradford, of Boston, Mass., Vice Consul at Genoa, Italy, has been appointed Vice Consul at Marseille, France.

George D. Whittinghill, of New York, Clerk at Milan, Italy, has been appointed Vice Consul at Lyon, France.

The American Consulate at Trail, British Columbia, Canada, which was established for the purpose of performing non-immigrant visa services only, will be closed September 30, 1940.

FOREIGN SERVICE REGULATIONS

On September 24, 1940, the President signed Executive Order No. 8547 amending the Foreign Service Regulations of the United States (Chapter XX—Miscellaneous). For text of the Executive order, see the *Federal Register* for September 26, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 188), pages 3818–3819.

Legislation

An Act To provide for increasing the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, and for other purposes. (Public, No. 792, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 1 p. 5¢.

Export-Import Bank of Washington: Hearings before the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, 76th Cong., 3d sess., on S. 3069 (H. R. 8477), to provide for increasing the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, and for other purposes, Feb. 16, 19, and 20, 1940. 87 pp. 10¢.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

SOVEREIGNTY

Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas

On September 27, 1940, the Senate gave its advice and consent to the ratification by the President of the Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas, signed at Habana July 30, 1940.[10]

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee made public on September 24 the message from the President to the Senate of the United States, transmitting the Habana convention, together with the report from the Secretary of State concerning the convention and "Act of Habana".[11] The texts read as follows:

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

To the end that I may receive the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification I transmit herewith, in certified form, a Convention entitled "Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas", signed at Habana on July 30, 1940. Also enclosed, for the information of the Senate, but not requiring ratification, is a copy of the "Act of Habana", signed on the same date at the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics and a report concerning the Convention and Act, from the Secretary of State.

I commend the Convention to the early consideration of the Senate.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 13, 1940.

[Enclosure]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 12, 1940.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

The undersigned, the Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President, in certified form, with a view to its transmission to the Senate to receive the advice and consent of that body to ratification, if his judgment approve thereof, a Convention entitled "Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas", signed at Habana on July 30, 1940. The Convention is accompanied by the "Act of Habana" which is included in the Final Act of the Conference, signed at the same time. This Act is important as information and as a part of the record.

Permit me also to make the following statement concerning the background and provisions of the Convention.

It will be recalled that the primary purpose of the American republics in convoking the Meeting of Foreign Ministers at Habana last July was to consider the possibility that developments in Europe might affect the status of the European possessions in the Western Hemisphere in such a manner as to constitute a threat to the peace and security of the American republics. Sovereignty over these possessions has been maintained for many generations and in some cases for several centuries by the French, British and Netherlands Governments. These geographic regions have not heretofore constituted a menace to the peace of the Americas and we have maintained the most cordial relations with their respective administrations.

It would not, however, be consistent with the policy of the United States or desirable from the point of view of the defense of the Western

[10] For text, see the *Bulletin* of August 24, 1940 (vol. III, no. 61), pp. 145–148.

[11] For text, see *ibid.*, pp. 138–139.

Hemisphere to permit these regions to become a subject of barter in the settlement of European difficulties, or a battleground for the adjustment of such difficulties. Either situation could only be regarded as a threat to the peace and safety of this Hemisphere, as would any indication that the possessions under consideration might be used to promote systems alien to the inter-American system. Any effort, therefore, to modify the existing status of these possessions whether by cession, by transfer, or by any impairment whatsoever in the control heretofore exercised would be of profound and immediate concern to all the American republics.

The foregoing views are entirely consonant with the basic principle of foreign policy of the United States as enunciated over a century ago by President Monroe.

This doctrine continues to represent the policy of the United States; it is fundamental to our national defense. Moreover, as I have pointed out to the Congress in connection with legislation designed to strengthen the defense of this country, the war at present raging in Europe is the result in part of the abandonment by certain European powers of those principles of respect for the pledged word and of peaceful negotiation of agreements for the modification of the established order to which the American republics adhere.

The progress of that war to date has obliged the government of one of the countries having possessions in the American republics to abandon its homeland; the government of a second of these countries has been forced to sign an armistice involving, among other conditions, the hostile occupation of more than one-half of its territory. The third of the governments with whose possessions in this hemisphere we are now concerned is engaged in a struggle in which its very existence may be at stake.

It was therefore altogether appropriate that the United States in company with the other free and sovereign republics of the Western Hemisphere, should consider the consequences which might result from the transfer of sovereignty over any of these British, French or Netherland possessions, especially if that transfer were made to a country which has demonstrated a lack of adherence to the established principles of international law. It was equally obvious that such a transfer, by giving a foothold in the Americas to the representatives of a system of government and of international politics entirely alien to the traditions and practice of the American republics, would constitute a very serious danger to the peace and security of the two continents.

It must also be recognized that this threat may become a reality, not only through a formal transfer of territory, but also through circumstances arising out of the relative status of victor and vanquished, without there having been any formal expression regarding the disposition of these territories.

On June 17, 1940, the Secretary of State, after the Government of the United States had been informed that the Government of France had requested of the German Government the terms of an armistice, directed the representatives of the United States at Berlin and Rome to make a communication to the German and Italian Governments the pertinent paragraph of which is the following:

"The Government of the United States feels it desirable, in order to avoid any possible misunderstanding, to inform Your Excellency that in accordance with its traditional policy relating to the Western Hemisphere, the United States would not recognize any transfer, and would not acquiesce in any attempt to transfer, any geographic region of the Western Hemisphere from one non-American power to another non-American power." [12]

The Governments of France, Great Britain, and the Netherlands were informed in the same sense.

The Senate itself has also given evidence of its adherence to the policy which I have outlined above through the passage of S. J. Resolution 271 on June 17, 1940, "approving nonrecognition of the transfer of any geographic region in the Western Hemisphere from one non-Ameri-

[12] See the *Bulletin* of June 22, 1940 (vol. II, no. 52), pp. 681–682.

can power to another non-American power, and providing for consultations with other American republics in the event that such transfer should appear likely".

On July 21, 1940 there assembled at Habana the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics for purposes of consultation in accordance with the procedure established at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace held at Buenos Aires in December 1936 and the Eighth International Conference of American States held at Lima in December 1938.

It was recognized that it would be contrary to the interests of the American Republics to permit the European possessions in the New World to become a subject of barter in the settlement of European differences and that such a situation would involve a threat to the peace and security of the hemisphere. Even in the absence of an actual transfer of sovereignty, it was evident that the use of these possessions to promote systems alien to the inter-American system could not be countenanced. Furthermore, in approaching this matter, it appeared desirable that any solution which might be reached should not carry with it the creation of any special interest for the benefit of any particular American republic or republics but that the solution should further the legitimate interests of all the American republics as well as the interests of the possessions that might be involved. It was therefore agreed that in the event that conditions should so permit, such possessions as might be taken under control by, or on behalf of, the American republics should be returned to their original sovereigns or declared independent, as soon as possible after the passing of the emergency which furnished the basis for the assumption of control over them.

To give effect to the foregoing, two measures were adopted at Habana, the Act of Habana, and the Convention submitted herewith. The former, a copy of which, as already stated, I enclose as essential information but not as requiring ratification, provides for the emergency establishment of a regime of provisional administration under specified conditions "when islands or regions in the Americas now under the possession of non-American nations are in danger of becoming the subject of barter of territory or change of sovereignty". The determination of the necessity for establishing such a provisional regime is entrusted to an emergency committee consisting of one representative of each of the American republics, although provision is also made for individual or joint action on the part of any of the American republics should the need be so urgent that consideration by the committee cannot be awaited. In other words, full freedom of action is retained by each of the American republics, should the circumstances be such as in its estimation to require it to take provisional steps without prior submission of its views to the Committee.

The purpose of the Convention is to obtain the acceptance in treaty form of the mutual obligations recognized by the American republics with respect to the situation envisaged in the "Act of Habana". It is my belief that this convention should be brought into force at the earliest possible date.

Respectfully submitted,

CORDELL HULL

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE

Financial Convention with the Dominican Republic Revising the Convention of 1924

A convention between the United States and the Dominican Republic was signed on September 24, 1940 in Washington by Secretary Hull for the United States and by Dr. Rafael L. Trujillo, Ambassador Extraordinary of the Dominican Republic on Special Mission. The new convention when it comes into effect will supersede the convention between the two countries signed on December 27, 1924 (Treaty Series No. 726) relating to the collection and application of customs in the Dominican Republic.

Under the provisions of the new convention the Government of the Dominican Republic will resume the collection of that country's customs

revenues which, under the provisions of the convention of 1924 had been collected by an official appointed by the President of the United States, and the General Receivership of Dominican Customs will be abolished.

The convention provides that a depositary bank will be selected by mutual agreement between the two Governments which will be the sole depositary of all the revenues of the Dominican Republic. The two Governments, likewise, will appoint a representative of the holders of the 1922 and 1926 bonds, who will be charged to receive from the Dominican Government during the first 10 days of each month the interest and amortization payments on the outstanding bonds. As soon as these payments have been made to the representative, the depositary bank will be authorized to make disbursements on behalf of the Dominican Government. The payments of the service of the bonds, as well as the costs of the services of the bondholders' representative and of the depositary bank, will constitute an irrevocable first lien upon all the revenues of the Dominican Republic.

In the event that the Dominican revenues exceed $12,500,000 in any given year, specified percentages of the excess will be paid into the sinking fund for the additional redemption of the 1922 and 1926 bonds. The agreement between the Dominican Republic and the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council concluded in 1934 regarding the rate of amortization of the outstanding bonds remains in effect. Existing Dominican accounting and treasury law may not be changed without the consent of both Governments. Arbitration is provided in case controversies should arise between the two Governments which cannot be settled by diplomatic means. The new convention will enter into force upon the exchange of ratifications, which shall take place within 30 days following ratification by the Government which ratifies later in point of time. On the date of entering into effect of the new convention, the convention of December 27, 1924 will cease to have effect although certain provisions of the old convention will remain in force until the necessary measures have been taken by both countries to put the provisions of the new convention into operation.

Simultaneously with the signing of the convention, notes were exchanged by the Governments of the United States and of the Dominican Republic providing for the liquidation at the rate of $125,000 annually of the claims of United States nationals against the Dominican Republic; and for the payment of benefits to two retired officials who served in the General Receivership of Dominican Customs for many years.

The signing of the new convention inaugurates a new era in the friendly relations which exist between the United States and the Dominican Republic as well as an additional step in the development and coordination of the good-neighbor policy based on mutual respect and confidence among the countries of this hemisphere.

POSTAL

Universal Postal Convention of 1939

Argentina

There is printed below in translation a decree signed on October 23, 1940, by the Acting President of Argentina providing for the administrative operation of the Universal Postal Convention and Subsidiary Agreements signed at Buenos Aires on May 23, 1939:

AUTHORIZING THE ADMINISTRATIVE ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONVENTION AND AGREEMENTS SIGNED AT THE XI CONGRESS OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

BUENOS AIRES, *August 23, 1940.*

Having considered the report issued by the Ministry of the Interior No. 16, 791–C–1940, whereby the Direction General of Posts and Telegraphs, in accordance with the provisions of article 82 of the Universal Postal Convention, requests authorization to enforce administratively the convention and agreements signed at the XI Congress of the Universal Postal Union held in this federal capital in 1939, and

WHEREAS:

For reasons of administrative character it is fitting and necessary to establish the juridical situation of the Argentine administration regarding the international agreements mentioned, the enforcement of which, as stipulated in the above-mentioned article, is to take place on July 1, 1940,

The Vice President of the Argentine Nation, Acting Executive Power, through a ministerial resolution,

DECREES:

Article 1. The administrative enforcement as from July 1, 1940 of the convention and agreements signed in Buenos Aires on May 23, 1939 is hereby authorized subject to ratification by the Honorable National Congress:

(a) Universal postal convention, the final protocol thereof, rules for its execution and additional provisions regarding airmail;

(b) Agreement relative to letters and boxes with declared value, the final protocol thereof and rules for its execution;

(c) Agreement relative to parcel-post packages, the final protocol thereof, rules for its execution and additional provisions regarding air transportation of parcel-post packages;

(d) Agreement relative to money orders, rules for its execution and supplement regarding travel postal orders;

(e) Agreement regarding postal transfers and rules for its execution;

(f) Agreement relative to postal drafts and rules for its execution;

(g) Agreements relative to subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals and rules for their execution.

Article 2. Let this be communicated, published in the *Official Bulletin*, and transmitted to the National Registry.

CASTILLO.—JOSÉ MARÍA CANTILO.—DIÓGENES TABOADA.—PEDRO GROPPO.—LUIS A. BARBERIS.—MASSINI EXCURRA

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

During the quarter beginning July 1, 1940, the following publications have been released:[13]

1466. The Chaco Peace Conference: Report of the Delegation of the United States of America to the Peace Conference Held at Buenos Aires July 1, 1935–January 23, 1939. Conference Series 46. iv, 198 pp., including maps. $1.

1473. Military Aviation Mission: Agreement Between the United States of America and Chile—Signed April 23, 1940; effective April 23, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 169. ii, 8 pp. 5¢.

1474. Allocation of Tariff Quota on Heavy Cattle During the Calendar Year 1940: Proclamation by the President of the United States Issued on November 30, 1939, Pursuant to Article III of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada Signed November 17, 1938 (Executive Agreement Series No. 149). Executive Agreement Series No. 170. ii, 4 pp. 5¢.

1475. Trans-Isthmian Joint Highway Board: Arrangement Between the United States of America and Panama—Effected by exchanges of notes signed October 19 and 23, 1939, December 20, 1939, and January 4, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 168. ii, 5 pp. 5¢.

1478. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. II, No. 53, June 29, 1940. 21 pp. 10¢.[14]

1479. Certificates of Airworthiness for Export: Arrangement Between the United States of America and New Zealand—Effected by exchange of notes signed January 30 and February 28, 1940; effective March 1, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 167. ii, 17 pp. 5¢.

1480. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. III, No. 54, July 6, 1940. 19 pp. 10¢.

[13] Serial numbers which do not appear in this list have appeared previously or will appear in subsequent lists.

[14] Subscription, $2.75 a year.

1481. Diplomatic List, July 1940. ii, 91 pp. Subscription, $1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

1482. Reciprocal Recognition of Load Line Regulations for Vessels Engaged in International Voyages on the Great Lakes: Arrangement Between the United States of America and Canada—Effected by exchanges of notes signed April 29, 1938, August 24, 1938, October 22, 1938, September 2, 1939, October 18, 1939, January 10, 1940, and March 4, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 172. ii, 9 pp. 5¢.

1483. The American Foreign Service: General Information for Applicants and Sample Entrance Examination Questions. Revised to June 1, 1940. iv, 142 pp. Free.

1484. Publications of the Department of State (a list cumulative from October 1, 1929). July 1, 1940. ii, 23 pp. Free.

1485. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. III, No. 55, July 13, 1940. 7 pp. 10¢.

1486. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. III, No. 56, July 20, 1940. 10 pp. 10¢.

1487. Exemptions From Exchange Control Measures: Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada—Effected by exchange of notes signed June 18, 1940; effective June 18, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 174. ii, 3 pp. 5¢.

1488. Achievements of the Second Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics: Statement of the Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at the Close of the Meeting, Habana, July 30, 1940. Conference Series 47. ii, 8 pp. 5¢.

1489. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. III, No. 57, July 27, 1940. 24 pp. 10¢.

1490. Exchange of Official Publications: Agreement Between the United States of America and Nicaragua—Effected by exchange of notes signed February 14 and 19, 1940; effective February 14, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 171. ii, 7 pp. 5¢.

1491. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. III, No. 58, August 3, 1940. 37 pp. 10¢.

1492. Diplomatic List, August 1940. ii, 91 pp. Subscription, $1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

1493. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. III, No. 59, August 10, 1940. 10 pp. 10¢.

1494. Foreign Service List, July 1, 1940. iv, 107 pp. Subscription, 50¢ a year; single copy, 15¢.

1495. Statistics of Causes of Death: Protocol Between the United States of America and Other Powers Revising the Minimum Nomenclature of Causes of Death Annexed to the International Agreement Signed at London June 19, 1934 (Executive Agreement Series No. 80)—Signed at Paris October 6, 1938; effective January 1, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 173. ii, 12 pp. 5¢.

1496. Military Aviation Instructors: Agreement Between the United States of America and Argentina—Signed June 29, 1940; effective June 29, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 175. ii, 10 pp. 5¢.

1497. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. III, No. 60, August 17, 1940. 8 pp. 10¢.

1498. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. III, No. 61, August 24, 1940. 53 pp. 10¢.

1499. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. III, No. 62, August 31, 1940. 20 pp. 10¢.

1500. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. III, No. 63, September 7, 1940. 17 pp. 10¢.

1501. Diplomatic List, September 1940. ii, 93 pp. Subscription, $1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

1503. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. III, No. 64, September 14, 1940. 8 pp. 10¢.

1507. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. III, No. 65, September 21, 1940. 21 pp. 10¢.

TREATY SERIES:

960. Commerce and Navigation: Treaty Between the United States of America and Iraq—Signed at Baghdad December 3, 1938; proclaimed May 29, 1940. ii, 10 pp. 5¢.

The Department of State also publishes the slip laws and Statutes at Large. Laws are issued in separate series and are numbered in the order in which they are signed. Treaties are also issued in a separate series and are numbered in the order in which they are proclaimed. All other publications of the Department since October 1, 1929, are numbered consecutively in the order in which they are sent to press, and, in addition, are subdivided into series according to general subject.

To avoid delay, requests for publications of the Department of State should be addressed directly to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., except in the case of free publications, which may be obtained from the Department. The Superintendent of Documents will accept deposits against which the cost of publications ordered may be charged and will notify the depositor when the deposit is exhausted. The cost to depositors of a complete set of the publications of the Department for a year will prob-

ably be somewhat in excess of $15. Orders may be placed, however, with the Superintendent of Documents for single publications or for one or more series.

The Superintendent of Documents also has, for free distribution, the following price lists which may be of interest: Foreign Relations of the United States; American History and Biography; Tariff; Immigration; Alaska and Hawaii; Insular Possessions; Laws; Commerce and Manufactures; Political Science; and Maps. A list of publications of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce may be obtained from the Department of Commerce.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1940

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.—Price 10 cents - - - - - - Subscription price, $2.75 a year

PUBLISHED WEEKLY WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BULLETIN

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OCTOBER 5, 1940

Vol. III: No. 67—Publication 1509

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General

CONTROL OF EXPORTS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

Fire-Control Instruments, Military Searchlights, and Other Military Equipment

[Released to the press by the White House October 1]

Acting to further strengthen the national defense, the President, in a proclamation dated September 30, has placed under the licensing system fire-control instruments, military searchlights, aerial cameras, and other types of military equipment containing optical elements.

A study recently completed by the War and Navy Departments disclosed that the rapidly expanding national defense effort has made urgent the control of exports of these vital articles of equipment.

The proclamation reads as follows:

ADMINISTRATION OF SECTION 6 OF THE ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO EXPEDITE THE STRENGTHENING OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE," APPROVED JULY 2, 1940

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A Proclamation

WHEREAS section 6 of the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT To expedite the strengthening of the national defense," approved July 2, 1940, provides as follows:

"SEC. 6. Whenever the President determines that it is necessary in the interest of national defense to prohibit or curtail the exportation of any military equipment or munitions, or component parts thereof, of machinery, tools, or material, or supplies necessary for the manufacture, servicing, or operation thereof, he may by proclamation prohibit or curtail such exportation, except under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe. Any such proclamation shall describe the articles or materials included in the prohibition or curtailment contained therein. In case of the violation of any provision of any proclamation, or of any rule or regulation, issued hereunder, such violator or violators, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000.00 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The authority granted in this section shall terminate June 30, 1942, unless the Congress shall otherwise provide."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the aforesaid act of Congress, do hereby proclaim that upon the recommendation of the Administrator of Export Control I have determined that it is necessary in the interest of the national defense that on and after October 15, 1940, the following-described articles and materials shall not be exported from the United States except when authorized in each case by a license as provided for in Proclamation No. 2413 [1] of July 2, 1940, entitled "Administration of section 6 of the act entitled 'An Act to expedite the strengthening of the national defense' approved July 2, 1940," and in the regulations issued pursuant thereto:

[1] See the *Bulletin* of July 6, 1940 (vol. III, no. 54), pp. 12–13.

Fire Control Instruments, Military Searchlights, Aerial Cameras and other types of Military Equipment containing optical elements.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 30″ day of September, in the year of our [SEAL] Lord nineteen hundred and forty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fifth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

[No. 2428]

Iron and Steel Scrap

The following additional regulations governing the exportation of iron and steel scrap exports have been issued by the President:

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE EXPORTATION OF ARTICLES AND MATERIALS DESIGNATED IN THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION OF JULY 26, 1940,[2] ISSUED PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 6 OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JULY 2, 1940

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the provisions of section 6 of the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1940, entitled "An Act to expedite the strengthening of the national defense", I hereby prescribe the following additional regulations governing the exportation of:

IRON AND STEEL SCRAP

1. As used in my proclamation of July 26, 1940, issued pursuant to the provisions of section 6 of the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1940, and in the regulations of July 26, 1940,[3] issued in accordance with that proclamation, the construction and definition of the term "iron and steel scrap", is hereby amended to read:

Iron and Steel Scrap. All iron and steel scrap of every kind and description, classified or unclassified.

2. Regulations 2 to 12, inclusive, of the regulations issued on July 2, 1940, pursuant to the act of July 2, 1940, are applicable to the exportation of iron and steel scrap.

3. This regulation shall become effective October 16, 1940.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE
September 30, 1940.

DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The following regulation has been codified under Title 22: Foreign Relations (Chapter I: Department of State), in accordance with the requirements of the *Federal Register* and the *Code of Federal Regulations:*

PART 61—VISAS; DOCUMENTS REQUIRED OF ALIENS ENTERING THE UNITED STATES, ITS TERRITORIES, OR POSSESSIONS

§ 61.101 *Waiver of passport and visa requirements for certain aliens.*

. . . . .

(d) *Aliens desiring to enter Virgin Islands for less than 30 days; resident aliens of Virgin Islands.* Under the emergency provisions of section 30 of the Alien Registration Act, 1940, and of Executive Order No. 8430,[4] of June 5, 1940, British subjects domiciled in the British Virgin Islands and French citizens domiciled in the French island of St. Bartholomew, who

[2] See the *Bulletin* of July 27, 1940 (vol. III, no. 57), p. 49.

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 50.

[4] See the *Bulletin* of June 8, 1940 (vol. II, no. 50), pp. 622–624.

seek admission into the Virgin Islands for business or pleasure for a period of less than 30 days on any one visit, may present a nonresident alien's border-crossing identification card issued by the immigration authorities of the Virgin Islands. Border-crossing identification cards may also be issued to aliens residing in the Virgin Islands who may have occasion to proceed temporarily to the British Virgin Islands or to the French island of St. Bartholomew. (Sec. 30, Public, No. 670, 76th Cong., 3d sess., approved June 28, 1940; E.O. 8430, June 5, 1940)

[SEAL] CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

OCTOBER 3, 1940.

[Departmental Order No. 884]

REGISTRATION OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS

[Released to the press October 5]

On September 20, 1940 Mr. Francisco A. Cárdenas, Post Office Box 266, Station A, San Antonio, Tex., submitted a registration statement in compliance with the provisions of the act of June 8, 1938, as amended, requiring the registration of agents of foreign principals. In this statement he named as his foreign principals "Partido Revolucionario de Unificacion Nacional (Revolutionary Party of National Unification) of Mexico and Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, as legitimate President-elect of Mexico".

The acceptance and filing of a registration statement submitted by the agent of a foreign principal does not, of course, imply agreement by the Department with the contents thereof. The Department finds, however, that this registration statement contains surplusage inimical to the foreign policy of the United States and has therefore canceled it.

CELEBRATION OF THE JEWISH NEW YEAR

[Released to the press October 3]

The Secretary of State has issued the following message on the occasion of the celebration of the Jewish New Year on October 3, 1940:

"On the occasion of the celebration of the Jewish New Year it gives me great pleasure to extend my greetings to our fellow Americans of the Jewish faith and to express the earnest hope and desire that the coming year may hold in store for them abundant health and happiness."

PAYMENT OF EXPENSES IN CONNECTION WITH THE DEATH OF UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES

An Executive order (no. 8557) prescribing regulations governing the payment of expenses incurred in connection with the death of certain civilian officers and employees of the United States was signed by the President on September 30, 1940.

The text of this Executive order appears in full in the *Federal Register* for October 3, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 193), pages 3888–3890.

American Republics

TRAVEL GRANTS TO PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS

[Released to the press September 30]

Travel grants have been awarded by the Government of the United States under the Second Deficiency Act of 1940 to 18 students and professors from the other American republics, as part of the program to develop closer inter-American relations. These grants were made available to persons from the more distant republics who otherwise would not have been able to take advantage of scholarships which had been awarded them in the United States, principally through the Institute of International Education of New York, N. Y. Payment of their necessary travel expenses from their homes to this country and return was authorized under an appropriation voted by the Seventy-sixth Congress.

Four of the students come from Argentina, six from Brazil, six from Chile, one from Ecuador, and one from Peru. They have been awarded fellowships by the following institutions in this country: Stanford University, Tufts College, University of Florida, University of Pennsylvania, Johns Hopkins University, University of Minnesota, Rollins College, University of California (2), University of Chicago, New York University, University of Michigan, Catholic University of America, Iowa State College, Bryn Mawr College, Ohio State University, and Louisiana State University (2). The awards made by these institutions are in addition to the Government fellowships under the Buenos Aires Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations.[5]

A wide range of interests is revealed by the fields of study in which these individuals are to specialize, as follows: Medicine, political science, civil engineering, meteorology, food analysis, railroad economics, electrical engineering, social work (2), library science (2), psychology, economics, education (2), botany, agriculture, and methods of teaching history and literature.

Included in this group is Dr. César Vargas Calderon, professor of botany in the University of Cuzco, Peru, who was awarded a fellowship by the University of California.

Through the cooperation of Acting President Paul M. Hebert, of Louisiana State University, and the Committee on Library Cooperation with Latin America of the American Library Association, two fellowships in the School of Library Science at Baton Rouge were made available to two members of the staff of the Municipal Library of São Paulo, Brazil. The recipients of these fellowships are Senhor Francisco José de Almeida Azevedo, who is assistant to the chief cataloguer, and Senhorita Maria Leonor Voigtlander, assistant librarian. The São Paulo Municipal Library now has under construction a magnificent new building, which is expected to be one of the finest and most modern library structures in the world. The director of the Library, Dr. Rubens Borba de Moraes, made a visit to the United States a year ago under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Brief biographies of the students awarded travel grants follow:

Argentina

Noe Epstein—of the Weather Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture of Argentina. His field is general meteorology with special reference to synoptical meteorology. He will study at New York University.

Lucrecia Moreno Frers—of the Maternity and Infancy Division, National Department of Hygiene. Her field is sociology. She will study at Ohio State University.

Pablo Mario Nogues—a graduate of the School of Engineering of the University of Buenos Aires. His field is civil engineering. He will study at the University of Minnesota.

[5] Treaty Series No. 928.

REBECCA SOKOL—a graduate of the Instituto Nacional del Profesorado Secundario, Buenos Aires. Her field of study will be methods of teaching history and literature. She will study at Rollins College, Fla.

BRAZIL

ROBERTO ASSUMPCÃO DE ARAUJO—a graduate of the Law School of the University of Brazil; educational technician in the National Institute of Educational Cinema of the Ministry of Education. He will pursue a course in political science. He will study at the University of Chicago.

FRANCISCO JOSÉ DE ALMEIDA AZEVEDO—a graduate of the São Paulo Library School. He has been with the library since 1935 and is now assistant to the chief cataloger. He will pursue special studies in cataloging at Louisiana State University.

JOSÉ SALLES DE OLIVERIA COUTINHO—a graduate of the Medical School at Rio de Janeiro. He will continue his medical studies at Johns Hopkins University.

OTTO LYRA SCHRADER—a graduate of the Superior School of Agriculture and Veterinary Science at Viçosa, Minas Geraes; and an inspector for the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture. He will continue his studies in the agricultural field at the University of Florida.

NETO THOMAZ SCOTT NEWLANDS—a graduate of the Law School of the University of Brazil. He is an educational specialist in the Ministry of Education of Brazil. He will pursue advanced work in education at the University of Pennsylvania.

MARIA LEONOR VOIGTLANDER—a graduate of the Normal School and of the São Paulo Library School. She has had 15 years of library experience and is now the assistant librarian. She will undertake advanced library work at the University of Louisiana.

CHILE

MARIA JOSEFINA AGUIRRE—the head of the Spanish Department at Santiago College. She will pursue courses in American educational methods at Bryn Mawr College.

ENRIQUE ECHEVERRÍA HEITMANN—a graduate of the Faculty of Economics and Commerce of the University of Chile. He is secretary of the Energy Department in the Corporation of Production Development. He will pursue studies in economics and international trade at the Catholic University of America.

CARLOS A. FREIRE ALARCÓN—a graduate of the University of Concepción and secretary of the "Escuela Industrial de Concepción". He will pursue courses in education and psychology at Tufts College.

DANILO LUKSIC—a graduate of the School of Engineering, University of Chile. He will pursue an advanced course in civil engineering with especial reference to construction in earthquake regions. He will study at the University of California.

RENATO SALAZAR—a graduate of the School of Engineering, University of Chile, and assistant engineer in the Electrical Service Board of the Chilean Government. His field of study will be electrical engineering, which he will pursue at Stanford University.

LUIS ANTONIO SEVERO DE COSTA—a graduate of the Law School of the University of Brazil and a member of the staff of the "Institute of Superannuation and Pensions of Industrial Workers". He will pursue studies in sociology, with special reference to rural communities, at the University of Michigan.

ECUADOR

JOSÉ CRUSELLAS VENTURA—a graduate of the University of Guayaquil; teaches chemistry at the University and is municipal chemist of the city of Guayaquil. He will pursue courses at Iowa State College.

PERU

CÉSAR VARGAS CALDERON—professor of botany at the University of Cuzco. He will pursue advanced studies at the University of California.

RAILWAY SURVEY IN BOLIVIA

[Released to the press October 4]

At the request of the Bolivian Government, the Department of State has arranged for a survey of the cost and feasibility of completing the railway in Bolivia between Vila Vila and Santa Cruz. Capt. LeRoy Bartlett and Lieut. Irving M. Parry, Engineer Corps, United States Army, are shortly to leave for Bolivia to undertake this survey.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT OF CUBA

[Released to the press October 3]

The President has named the Honorable George S. Messersmith as his special representative with the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America at the inauguration of Fulgencio Batista as President of Cuba.

Europe

GERMAN DEBTS

[Released to the press October 1]

The following note has been sent by the Secretary of State to the German Chargé d'Affaires:

SEPTEMBER 12, 1940.

HERR HANS THOMSEN,
German Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

SIR:

I am requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to you the enclosed statement of amounts due and payable on September 30, 1933 to March 31, 1940, inclusive, and September 30, 1940, from the German Government pursuant to the terms of the Debt Agreement of June 23, 1930, and the Moratorium Agreement of May 26, 1933.

Accept [etc.] CORDELL HULL

[Enclosure]

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS DUE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY, FROM SEPTEMBER 30, 1933 TO MARCH 31, 1940, INCLUSIVE, AND SEPTEMBER 30, 1940

(in Reichsmarks)[6]

	Mixed Claims	Army Costs	Annuity under Moratorium Agreement
Amount due September 30, 1933 (Deposited by the German Government in the Konversionskasse fur Deutsche Auslandeschulden)	2, 040, 000. 00	458, 562. 50	1, 529, 049. 45
Amount due March 31, 1934	122, 400, 000. 00	----------	1, 529, 049. 45
Amount due September 30, 1934	23, 460, 000. 00	795, 687. 50	1, 529, 049. 45
Amount due March 31, 1935	23, 970, 000. 00	63, 464, 250. 00	1, 529, 049. 45
Amount due September 30, 1935	24, 480, 000. 00	10, 432, 812. 50	1, 529, 049. 45
Amount due March 31, 1936	24, 990, 000. 00	10, 601, 375. 00	1, 529, 049. 45
Amount due September 30, 1936	25, 500, 000. 00	10, 769, 937. 50	1, 529, 049. 45
Amount due March 31, 1937	26, 010, 000. 00	10, 938, 500. 00	1, 529, 049. 45
Amount due September 30, 1937	26, 520, 000. 00	10, 007, 062. 50	1, 529, 049. 45
Amount due March 31, 1938	27, 030, 000. 00	10, 155, 687. 50	1, 529, 049. 45
Amount due September 30, 1938	27, 540, 000. 00	10, 304, 312. 50	1, 529, 049. 45
Amount due March 31, 1939	28, 050, 000. 00	10, 452, 937. 50	1, 529, 049. 45
Amount due September 30, 1939	28, 560, 000. 00	11, 701, 562. 50	1, 529, 049. 45
Amount due March 31, 1940	29, 070, 000. 00	11, 870, 125. 00	1, 529, 049. 45
Total	439, 620, 000. 00	171, 952, 812. 50	21, 406, 692. 30

Amount due September 30, 1940

Mixed Claims—		
Semi-annual interest due September 30, 1940 on bonds A–4 to A–21, inclusive, in the principal amount of 20,400,000 reichsmarks each	9, 180, 000. 00	
Principal of Bond A–22	20, 400, 000. 00	
Army Costs—		
Semi-annual interest due September 30, 1940 on bonds B–6 to B–21, inclusive		2, 738, 687. 50
Principal of bond B–22		9, 300, 000. 00
Moratorium Agreement—		
Semi-annual installment due September 30, 1940 on the annuity of 3,058,098.90 reichsmarks under moratorium agreement of May 26, 1932		1, 529, 049. 45
Amount due		43, 147, 736. 95

[6] One reichsmark=$.4033.

SUSPENSION OF TONNAGE DUTIES FOR VESSELS OF ICELAND

A proclamation (no. 2429) providing that "the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and imposts within the United States" be "suspended and discontinued so far as respects the vessels of Iceland and the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in said vessels into the United States from Iceland or from any other foreign country; the suspension to take effect from September 13, 1940, and to continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States and their cargoes shall be continued, and no longer", was signed by the President on September 30, 1940.

The text of this proclamation appears in full in the *Federal Register* for October 3, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 193), page 3887.

Publications

Department of State

Telecommunication: General Radio Regulations (Cairo Revision, 1938) and Final Radio Protocol (Cairo Revision, 1938) Annexed to the Telecommunication Convention (Madrid, 1932) between the United States of America and Other Powers.—Signed April 8, 1938; proclaimed by the President September 18, 1939. Treaty Series No. 948. iv, 335 pp. 30¢.

Other Government Agencies

The following Government publications may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin:*

Manual of the international list of causes of death, as adopted for use in the United States, based on the fifth decennial revision by the International Commission, Paris, October 3–7, 1938; manual of joint causes of death. (Bureau of the Census.) 1940. 445 pp. $1.25 (cloth).

Report of the Alaskan International Highway Commission to the President, April 1940. (House Doc. No. 711, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) vi, 33 pp., illus., maps.

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press October 5]

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since September 28, 1940:

Lynn W. Meekins, of Pennsylvania, Foreign Service officer assigned to the Department of State and detailed to the Department of Commerce, has been designated Commercial Attaché at Pretoria, Union of South Africa.

The assignment of Rolland Welch, of Texas, as Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Panamá, Panama, has been canceled. Mr. Welch has now been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Lima, Peru, and will serve in dual capacity.

Charles A. Cooper, of Humboldt, Nebr., Vice Consul at Shanghai, China, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Tokyo, Japan.

Harold E. Montamat, of Westfield, N. J., Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at La Paz, Bolivia, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Panamá, Panama, and will serve in dual capacity.

E. Edward Schefer, of New York, N. Y., Vice Consul at Manila, P. I., has been assigned as Vice Consul at Batavia, Java, Netherlands Indies.

Elbert G. Mathews, of Oakland, Calif., Vice Consul at Sydney, Australia, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Managua, Nicaragua, and will serve in dual capacity.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

INTERNATIONAL LAW

International Institute for the Unification of Private Law

The Italian Ambassador at Washington transmitted to the Secretary of State with a note dated September 6, 1940 a certified copy of the Statute of the International Institute of Rome for the Unification of Private Law, which is dated March 15, 1940.

Article 20 of the statute provides that any government may adhere thereto by notification to the Italian Government. Each adherence is made for six years, and unless a notice of denunciation is given in writing one year before the expiration of the six-year period, each adherence is tacitly renewed. The adherences and denunciations are notified to each participating government by the Italian Government.

The purpose of the Institute as set forth in article I of the statute is "to study the methods for the assimilation and coordination of private law as between States or groups of States, and to prepare for the gradual adoption by the various states of uniform private law legislation". The seat of the Institute is at Rome. The organs of the Institute are (1) the General Assembly, composed of a representative of each participating government; (2) the President appointed by the Italian Government; (3) the Governing Body, composed of the President and from 10 to 14 members chosen by the General Assembly; (4) the Standing Committee, composed of the President and 4 members chosen by the Governing Body from among its members; (5) the Secretariat, composed of a Secretary General appointed by the Governing Body, on the proposal of the President, two Assistant Secretaries General of different nationalities, likewise appointed by the Governing Body, and such officials and clerks as provided by the rules for the administration of the Institute.

The Ambassador's note states that the following countries have adhered to the statute: Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE

Protocol on Uniformity of Powers of Attorney Which Are To Be Utilized Abroad

Bolivia

The Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State by a letter dated October 1, 1940 that the Protocol on Uniformity of Powers of Attorney Which Are To Be Utilized Abroad, which was opened for signature on February 17, 1940, was signed *ad referendum* on behalf of Bolivia on September 26, 1940.

The representative of Bolivia in signing the protocol inserted a statement, a translation of which reads as follows:

"The Representative of Bolivia signs this protocol with the following clarification regarding article I, section 2:

"For the correct application of article I, section 2 of the protocol on uniformity of the legal regime concerning powers of attorney in the territory of the Republic of Bolivia, it is

necessary that the notary or functionary charged with the authentication of documents should insert in the powers of attorney which are issued by delegation or by substitution the integral text of the original powers of attorney and of all those documents which prove the legal capacity of the person conferring the power."

Legislation

Workmen's Compensation for Seamen: Hearings before the Commerce Committee of the Senate, 76th Cong., 3d sess., on H. R. 6881, to implement the provisions of the Shipowners' Liability Convention, 1936 (sick and injured seamen), July 23, 24, and 25, 1940. 359 pp. 30¢.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1940

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General

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT TO THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE[1]

MY FRIENDS OF THE AMERICAS:

It is no mere coincidence that this radio broadcast to the entire Western Hemisphere—North America, Central America and South America—should take place on the anniversary of Christopher Columbus' discovery of the New World. No day could be more appropriate than this day on which we celebrate the exploits of the bold discoverer.

Today, all of us Americans of North and Central and South America join with our fellow citizens of Italian descent to do honor to the name of Columbus.

Many and numerous have been the groups of Italians who have come in welcome waves of immigration to this hemisphere. They have been an essential element in the civilization and make-up of all of the 21 republics. During these centuries Italian names have been high in the list of statesmen in the United States and in the other republics—and in addition, those who have helped to create the scientific, commercial, professional, and artistic life of the New World.

The Americas have excelled in the adventure of many races living together in harmony. In the wake of the discoverers came the first settlers, the first refugees from Europe. They came to plough new fields, build new homes, establish a new society in a new world. Later, they fought for liberty. Men and women of courage, of enterprise, of vision, they knew what they were fighting for; they gained it—and thereby "gave hope to all the world for all future time".

They formed, here in the Western Hemisphere, a new human reservoir, and into it has poured the blood, the culture, the traditions of all the races and peoples of the earth. To the Americas they came—the "masses yearning to be free"—"the multitudes brought hither out of many kindreds and tongues", cherishing common aspirations, not for economic betterment alone, but for the personal freedoms and liberties which had been denied to them in the Old World.

They came not to conquer one another but to live with one another. They proudly carried with them their inheritance of culture, but they cheerfully left behind the burden of prejudice and hatred.

In this New World were transplanted the great cultures of Spain and Portugal. In our own day the fact is that a great part of the Spanish and Portuguese culture of the entire world now comes from the Americas.

It is natural that all American citizens from the many nations of the Old World should kindly remember the lands where their ancestors lived and the great attributes of the old civilization in those lands. But in every single one of the American republics, the first and final allegiance and loyalty of these citizens, almost without exception, is to the republic in which they live and move and have their being.

[1] Delivered from the President's train at Dayton, Ohio, October 12, 1940.

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For when our forefathers came to these shores, they came with a determination to stay and to become citizens of the New World. As it established its independence, they wanted to become citizens of America—not an Anglo-Saxon America, nor an Italian, nor a German, nor a Spanish, nor a Portuguese—but just citizens of an independent nation of America.

Here, we do not have any dual citizenship. Here, the descendants of the very same races who had always been forced to fear or hate each other in lands across the ocean have learned to live in peace and in friendship.

No one group or race in the New World has any desire to subjugate the others. No one nation in this hemisphere has any desire to dominate the others. In the Western Hemisphere no nation is considered a second-class nation. And that is something worth remembering.

We know that attempts have been made—we know that they will continue to be made—to divide these groups within a nation and to divide these nations among themselves.

There are those in the Old World who persist in believing that here in this new hemisphere the Americas can be torn by the hatreds and fears which have drenched the battlegrounds of Europe for so many centuries. Americans as individuals, American republics as nations, remain on guard against those who seek to break up our unity by preaching ancient race hatreds, by working on old fears, or by holding out glittering promises which they know to be false.

"Divide and conquer" has been the battle-cry of the totalitarian powers in their war against the democracies. It has succeeded on the continent of Europe for the moment. On our continents it will fail.

We are determined to use our energies and our resources to counteract and repel the foreign plots and propaganda—the whole technique of underground warfare originating in Europe and now clearly directed against all the republics on this side of the ocean.

That propaganda repeats and repeats that democracy is a decadent form of government. They tell us that our old democratic ideal, our old traditions of civil liberties, are things of the past.

We reject this thought. We say that *we are* the future. We say that the direction in which they would lead us is backward, not forward—backward to the bondage of the Pharaohs, backward to the slavery of the Middle Ages.

The command of the democratic faith has been ever onward and upward. Never have free men been satisfied with the mere maintenance of any *status quo*, however comfortable or secure it may have seemed at the moment.

We have always held to the hope, the belief, the conviction that there is a better life, a better world, beyond the horizon.

That fire of freedom was in the eyes of Washington, and Bolívar, and San Martín, and Artigas, and Juárez, and Bernardo O'Higgins, and all the brave, rugged, ragged men who followed them in the wars of independence.

That fire burns now in the eyes of those who are fighting for freedom in lands across the sea.

On this side of the ocean there is no desire, there will be no effort, on the part of any one race, or people, or nation, to control any other. The only encirclement sought is the encircling bond of good old-fashioned neighborly friendship. So bound together, we are able to withstand any attack from the east or from the west. Together we are able to ward off any infiltration of alien political and economic ideas which would destroy our freedom and democracy.

When we speak of defending this Western Hemisphere, we are speaking not only of the territory of North, Central, and South America and the immediately adjacent islands. We include the right to the peaceful use of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. That has been our traditional policy.

It is a fact, for example, that as far back as 1798 the United States found that its peaceful trade and commerce with other parts of the Americas were threatened by armed privateers sent to the West Indies by nations then at war in Europe. Because of this threat to peace in this hemisphere of ours, the United States Ships *Constellation*, *Constitution*, *United States*, and many others were fitted out; and they drove the

armed vessels of Europe out of the waters to the south of us, and made commerce between the Americas once more peaceable and possible.

We of the Americas still consider that this defense of these oceans of the Western Hemisphere against acts of aggression is the first factor in the defense and protection of our own territorial integrity. We reaffirm that policy, lest there be any doubt of our intention to maintain it.

There are some in every single one of the 21 American republics who suggest that the course the Americas are following is slowly drawing one or all of us into war with some nation or nations beyond the seas.

The clear facts have been stated over and over again. This country wants no war with any nation. This hemisphere wants no war with any nation. The American republics are determined to work in unity for peace, just as we work in unity to defend ourselves from attack.

For many long years every ounce of energy I have had has been devoted to keeping this nation and the other republics at peace with the rest of the world. That is what continues uppermost in my mind today—the objective for which I hope and work and pray.

We arm to defend ourselves. The strongest reason for that is that it is the strongest guarantee for peace.

The United States of America is mustering its men and resources, arming not only to defend itself, but, in cooperation with the other American republics, to help defend the whole hemisphere.

We are building a total defense on land and sea and in the air, sufficient to repel total attack from any part of the world. Forewarned by the deliberate attacks of the dictators upon free peoples, the United States, for the first time in its history, has undertaken the mustering of its men in peacetime. Unprecedented dangers have caused the United States to undertake the building of a navy and an air force sufficient to defend all the coasts of the Americas from any combination of hostile powers.

We have asked for, and we have received, the fullest cooperation and assistance of industry and labor. All of us are speeding the preparation of adequate defense.

And we are keeping the nations of this hemisphere fully advised of our defense preparations. We have welcomed the military missions from neighboring republics; and in turn our own military experts have been welcomed by them. We intend to encourage this frank interchange of information and plans.

We shall be all for one and one for all.

This idea of a defense strong enough and wide enough to cover this half of the world had its beginnings when the Government of the United States announced its policy with respect to South America. It was the policy of the good neighbor, the neighbor who knew how to mind his own business, but was always willing to lend a friendly hand to a friendly nation which sought it, the neighbor who was willing to discuss in all friendship the problems which will always arise between neighbors.

From the day on which that policy was announced, the American republics have consulted with each other; they have peacefully settled their old problems and disputes; they have grown closer and closer to each other; until at last in 1938 at Lima, their unity and friendship were sealed.

There was then adopted a declaration that the New World proposed to maintain collectively the freedom upon which its strength had been built. It was the culmination of the good-neighbor policy, the proof of what was said by that famous Argentinian of Italian birth, Alberdi—"The Americas are a great political system: the parts draw life from the whole; and the whole draws life from its parts."

Through the acquisition of eight naval bases in territories of the British Empire lying within the sphere of the New World, from Newfoundland to Guiana, we have increased the immediate effectiveness of the great Navy which we now have and of the greater Navy we have under construction. These bases were acquired by the United States; but not for the protection of the United States alone. They were acquired for the protection of the whole Western Hemisphere. The unity of the American republics

was proven to the world when these naval bases were promptly opened by the United States to the other republics for cooperative use. In that act was typified the good-neighbor conception of hemispheric defense through cooperation by and for all of us.

American radio stations will play their part in the new unity which has been built so solidly between the American nations during the past eight years. They must be effective instruments for the honest exchange and communication of ideas. They must never be used as stations in other lands are used, to send out on the same day one false story to one country, and a different false story to another.

The core of our defense is the faith we have in the institutions we defend. The Americas will not be scared or threatened into the ways the dictators want us to follow.

No combination of dictator countries of Europe and Asia will halt us in the path we see ahead for ourselves and for democracy.

No combination of dictator countries of Europe and Asia will stop the help we are giving to almost the last free people fighting to hold them at bay.

Our course is clear. Our decision is made. We will continue to pile up our defense and our armaments. We will continue to help those who resist aggression, and who now hold the aggressors far from our shores. Let no American in any part of the Americas question the possibility of danger from overseas. Why should we accept assurances that we are immune? History records that not long ago those same assurances were given to the people of Holland and Belgium and Norway.

It can no longer be disputed that forces of evil which are bent on conquest of the world will destroy whomever and whenever they can destroy. We have learned the lessons of recent years. We know now that if we seek to appease them by withholding aid from those who stand in their way, we only hasten the day of their attack upon us.

The people of the United States, the people of all the Americas, reject the doctrine of appeasement. They recognize it for what it is—a major weapon of the aggressor nations.

I speak bluntly. I speak the love the American people have for freedom and liberty and decency and humanity.

That is why we arm. Because, I repeat, this nation wants to keep war away from these two continents. Because we all of us are determined to do everything possible to maintain peace on this hemisphere. Because great strength of arms is the practical way of fulfilling our hopes for peace and for staying out of this war or any other war. Because we are determined to muster all our strength so that we may remain free.

The men and women of Britain have shown how free people defend what they know to be right. Their heroic defense will be recorded for all time. It will be perpetual proof that democracy, when put to the test, can show the stuff of which it is made.

I well recall during my recent visit to three great capital cities in South America, the vast throngs which came to express by their cheers their friendship for the United States. I especially remember that above all the cheers I heard one constant cry again and again—one shout above all others: "¡Viva la Democracia!"—"Long live democracy!"

Those three stirring words cry out the abiding conviction of people in all the democracies that freedom shall rule in the land.

As I salute the peoples of all the nations in the western world, I echo that greeting from our good neighbors of the Americas: "¡Viva la democracia!"—"Long live democracy!"

FUNDAMENTAL VALUES IN AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

Address by Assistant Secretary Berle [2]

[Released to the press October 8]

Properly, it seems to me, universities throughout the country are discussing American foreign policy. Now, if ever, the youth of this country ought to be considering, very soberly, what that policy is, where it is going, and why it is going there.

The events of the past few years have conclusively settled one question. The United States does not stand apart as a detached spectator in world events. We no longer debate foreign policy as an academic issue. It was perhaps possible in 1914 for us to choose whether the American Continent would have a part in the world events then taking place or whether we might pass them by. Today we do not have that choice. The American public was a direct spectator of the fall of Austria, the abortive peace effort of Munich, the crushing of Czechoslovakia, the invasion of Poland, and the outbreak of the war in September 1939. Its emotions, its economics, and its foreign relations were profoundly affected by the rapid spread of the war both on land and at sea.

Propaganda of the various belligerents, specifically directed at us, was present in varying degrees in many parts of the United States. That same propaganda was and still is carried on in our sister republics on this hemisphere with an intensity and an anti-American direction designed to threaten not only the conventional "American interests" of commerce and trade, but also security, communications, and even political stability. The word "isolation" originally meant the creditable desire of great masses of Americans to steer clear of foreign disputes. As events moved forward, it began to mean being surrounded by nations or groups of nations whose intentions, judging at least from the propaganda put out by orders of their governments, were not reassuring. Propaganda is frequently a better test of a government's intentions than official statements.

I think, in retrospect, that it has been thoroughly good for the United States to be brought face to face with these elemental international forces. I think it is not at all a bad thing for us, every once in so often, to have to stand up and make affirmation of faith; to say to ourselves and to everyone else what we are all about, and why. I think that it is, on the whole, fortunate that we are having to do so now. For there was, in my judgment, a very real danger threatening the United States.

That danger was a tendency to become soft, to assume that everyone could consider his own interests and did not need to consider those of anyone else, and to believe that there were, after all, no real guiding principles by which men, and particularly young men, must live.

I think I know how this came about, because I lived through the long process which began just after the World War and ended only a short time ago.

After the World War, disillusionment rapidly became complete. We entered that war with the highest ideals of any belligerent in history. We were unable to see that those ideals had been realized in any way. Many Americans, and particularly many American liberals, began to drink deeply at the poisoned well of certain sterile European revolutionary movements.

You know the line. These movements had no positive values. They began by denying God in any form, insisting that He was a device invented by special privilege to intrench its own position. There actually were Americans silly enough to swallow that idea, forgetting that centuries of Americans had believed in and served a God who had taken them through the wilderness, past frontier after frontier, and had by resolute faith built on this continent a nation unrivaled in power. Religion then did not protect privilege: there was none to protect. It gave strength to the settlers and builders.

[2] Delivered before the International Relations Club of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, October 7, 1940.

What we used to call virtues, such as honesty, consideration, kindness, and fair dealing were summarily disposed of as merely dogmas invented by weaklings to protect themselves against the strong, who thus were prevented from using their full powers. This blithely disregarded the continuous historic fact that mere strength, in and of itself, never built or settled anything, either in the Old World or the New. Strength is only useful as it protects the development of some positive belief by which men live together, work together, and get a result we call civilization.

Finally, the doctrine was rapidly expanded in Europe—it finds some repercussions here—that the world belongs to the young and the young only, because the young are strong enough to use brass knuckles and bludgeons to seize what they want and make the most out of it. Propagandists of this idea always conceal the fact that behind the youngsters thus invited to take charge of the world there are invariably certain scheming, organized heads, who know that the young men with force in their hands are merely their tools, and that, if you like, the youngster is being swindled into becoming a cat's paw for cleverer men, who stay behind the lines, and quietly take advantage of the disorder created. The "brave young men" who were used to create the European disorders out of which the present situation has come have quietly vanished—they are cannon fodder in army ranks, they are dead by assassination, or they are otherwise disposed of. It is the oldest trick in revolutionary technique.

It was possible to involve the young men of Europe, and Europe generally, in these tragic and disastrous movements only because there had come to be a huge emptiness in European thought. No one felt it necessary to point out that the great civilization which Europe and we inherited had not come merely from the casual ambitions of men who had seized power. No one arose to point out that the permanent institutions of the world had never been built in that fashion. Institutions which have lasted in the world have been built on faith far more than force, have been built not on selfishness, but on selflessness. No serious student today swallows whole the so-called "economic interpretation" of history. The happiness which has existed in the world has come not because men sought directly to advance themselves at all costs, but because many men, some known, some forgotten, elected to try to do something for each other which made possible cooperative living in the world.

Appeal is often made to the fact that some groups now wield material force on a huge scale. This is called a "biological justification" in the overseas jargon. Let us see.

Certain foreign political groups today claim preponderant force, and by it claim a "biological right" to dominate everything around them. This force they rely on is mechanical. It comes from steam railways, from motor-driven tanks and transport, from aircraft, from radio, from electric controls, from naval construction, both surface and submarine. Now it so happens that every one of these technical developments is of American origin. They are American tools. Steam was developed here. The gasoline engine and the modern armored tank were developed in America. Airplanes were thought of, invented, and developed in the United States. Most of the naval construction which today dominates sea warfare was worked out in this country. Radio, and its companion arts, is of mixed origin, but was primarily brought into practical use through American laboratories and American commercial exploitation.

These tools came into existence as a result of the demands of peace, and not of war. They were designed to aid life, and not to spread death. If there is philosophic right to claim mastery by reason of these things, the right rests with American scientists, American laboratories, American research, and American engineering. The men who accomplish these things are in great measure unknown to history. Most of them toiled unselfishly as students, scientists, workers, who lived happily as productive human beings, and died leaving civilization in their debt. They are the exact opposite of force-politicians.

For these things were the results of positive values. To develop a scientific principle you must believe in truth. You cannot tell lies to science and get a result. In large measure, you must be altruistic. One foundation which makes possible either peace or war is the development of medicine. No one can argue that medical science, which has had as great or even greater advance than mechanical invention, has been primarily driven by the profit motive, for the medical profession in the main has held to the ancient and great conception that every advance in the art of healing or preventing disease belongs to the world and not to the discoverer.

Overseas we now watch the perversion of these developments. No sane student can appraise them without realizing that the use which is now being made of them has little in common with the mental processes which brought them into being. The free and selfless countries go on developing. The apostles of the negative, who were talking in terms of mere force, do not and cannot continue this development. That is why no regime, in Europe or elsewhere, based on the philosophy of every man for himself and the sheer use of force has ever maintained itself more than a few short years; why, inevitably, the last spark of freedom has always broken through to ultimate triumph.

If I have made my point, it is that we must once more affirm the positive values: must insist on virtue in the great sense of that word, meaning thereby those qualities which properly befit a man; on ideals which are bigger than the individual and therefore permit the individual to serve them without limit, yet without losing his own freedom of personality in the process. The test of virtue is whether it contributes to building a world in which people can live together to their mutual happiness, as against the cynical doctrine which assumes that ambition is the only motive worthwhile, and that power to take means the right to hold, and that the end is death in any case.

You will be saying, I imagine, at this point, that it is strange to base a talk on foreign affairs with an essay on philosophy. Yet, if you were in daily contact with the handling of foreign affairs you would be aware that the present conflict, which has compelled the United States to equip a huge army and to ring its shores with floating and static steel, is distinctly philosophical. Only when you understand that can you get the guy ropes of what happens from day to day in present foreign affairs—as well as the outlines of what must be at long last the basis of peace and final settlement.

In practice the conflict is briefly and simply this:

We had, until recently, a world whose primary organization was intended to permit nations and individuals to live as happily as they could. It had all kinds of defects, of course. There were plenty of individuals, groups, and occasionally nations which violated that underlying compact. There were all kinds of inequalities in distributing the world's goods, the world's territory, and the world's power. There were outbreaks of war and trouble, but behind these outbreaks there was always a realization that eventually matters must once more come to rest, and that the end must be to solve the difficulties.

Napoleon, perhaps the greatest of those who sought to achieve and seize by force the domination of Europe, spent an endless amount of time and thought in endeavoring to discover how he could recreate the situation which he himself had destroyed. It was no part of his plan to be a temporary meteor, rushing through glory, to a disastrous end. He proposed, if possible, to establish an international system. But he found—it is one of the most tragic pages in history—that in the process of seizing power he had violated the only basis on which stability could at length be restored. He had upset the conception that there was any law except force. When, as presently he did, his empire appealed to law, to good faith, to good relations, to respect for the rights of men to live, he discovered that, once broken, those laws exacted his downfall as the price of their reestablishment. You cannot appeal to law and morals this week, and to force next week, and expect to have it both ways. It is either one or the other—but never both.

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Now it is that realization which dominates American foreign policy. We have never had the illusion that you could chop the world up into sections, allowing force-politics to dominate one section while other sections followed the cooperative virtues of good faith, respect for the pledged word, honest dealing, and fair and generous attempts to settle controversies in a spirit of give-and-take. President Roosevelt has made that point, time and again; and Secretary Hull, who is great as a philosopher as well as a statesman, has explained this to the country time and again. In the early stages, some Americans did not realize how deadly serious he was. He knew—as all the world knows now—that once appeal is made to force without underlying justice, the nation or nations which take the sword can rarely, if ever, put it down, unless they have come to realize that the process was itself a mistake, and that the position is impossible.

We could, accordingly, and did, stand ready to assist wherever possible the rectification of the many difficulties which existed in the world in which we could offer any help. Because political difficulties in Europe have not been of primary concern to us, we could only endeavor to encourage settlement if settlement were possible. But because we are a huge factor—perhaps a determining factor—in world economics, we could and repeatedly did offer economic cooperation to the fullest in endeavoring to make it easier for men to live.

What we could not do was to recognize that the temporary possession of force by any one nation or group of nations, and the use of that force to subject great masses of population to death, hunger, or servitude, offered any solution. On the contrary, we considered that such "solutions" ultimately threatened the safety of the entire world, ourselves included. Though many of the problems seemed far away, we had no real doubt that once the process of force-politics began, its area would widen until it lapped across even the two broad seas which separate us from the Old World.

We were consistent in this. We applied the doctrine to ourselves as rigorously as to anyone else. When the present administration came into office there were in this hemisphere certain remnants of past mistakes of which the United States itself had been guilty; interventions by force and violent seizures of rights or positions of advantage. These incidents we liquidated, making such settlement as justice required. To us the fabric of cooperative living in international affairs means abiding by law and respecting national and human rights. I think we can say with truth that we have given tangible proof of that respect. This gave us, and gives us now, the right to say that we believe in a rule of cooperation and of law, and that, so far as we can do so, we will recognize no other.

Indeed, this is the only position we can take. It is the only position which preserves the safety of the United States and of its sister republics in the New World; and it also assures to the men and women in these countries anything like a reasonable life. The New World was built by men who desired to get away from the outworn imperial notion that people existed merely as property of a sovereign, personal or impersonal. What made the New World great was the fact that it liberated the genius of millions of individuals which had been stifled by older systems —systems which regarded men as serfs, or as servants, or as cannon fodder, or as breeding animals, but never as men. The combination of that liberated genius, used cooperatively, has created a modern industrial organization. These powerful tools we have in general used for the service of everyone. Elsewhere they have been used as military weapons. As to that, there is every evidence that in the hands of free men working together, these weapons are far more effective than they are in the hands of men who are forced to surrender their right to think; but the point is that the American processes of life which brought these things into existence were processes of life under law for the purpose of cooperation.

It so happens that the Western Hemisphere has made one great contribution to the practice of foreign relations. It originated the doctrine of what has come to be called the "cooperative peace". This happens to have been an epoch

making discovery and its success has been little short of amazing. Before the doctrine was elaborated more than 100 years ago by a Spanish-American statesman, Bolívar, only two ideas for keeping international peace had attained general acceptance. One of them was the idea of universal empire, and it was practised by Rome. It did not work very well, since Roman history is one long chronicle of rebellion and civil war. The second idea was that of the balance of power—nations of more or less equal strength, armed to the hilt, and so balanced between themselves that no one who started a war could be sure of winning it. This method, which has obtained in our own time abroad, has had only a limited degree of success, though it did provide from time to time relatively long periods of quiet.

The ideal of the cooperative peace proposed that nations, and specifically the nations of the Western Hemisphere, should live together on a plane of understanding so great that the problem of any one of them became the problem of all; that the resources of all could be drawn upon to assist any neighbor in need; and that while there was to be complete respect for independence and sovereignty, these independent nations should always remain in a state of complete cooperation. This system—despite many sins against it—has given more of peace to more millions of people, and has spread tranquility over more of the earth's surface and for a longer period of time, than any system of peace of which history gives us record. Critics sometimes point to the breaches of it which have taken place in the New World and with truth; but the fact is that there have been fewer breaches and they more easily healed than has been the case in any other part of the globe. Cynics sometimes insist that the success of the cooperative peace has been due to the fact that the New World has had ample land for expansion and is in general under-populated, an observation which entirely ignores the fact that Europe had a bloody history centuries before her vacant land was exhausted and before population became a serious factor.

The cooperative peace, you will readily realize, did involve the acceptance of certain principles—which is of the essence of what we call law. We did regard ourselves as limited by considerations of justice and decency. This is why the United States, which disposes of more material power than any country in the world, has not seized an empire two or three times the size of any the world has yet seen. The result of it was peace, and was an internal development whose strength we have already noted. This was carried out in considerable degree in our internal life; and the result of that has been that the nations which have accepted it are in the main well taken care of, while it still remains to be proven that any of the modern dictatorships can satisfy even the elementary need of feeding and clothing their people in reasonable comfort.

It is perhaps well then to emphasize this point now. In the United States we have been so anxious to remedy the many faults in our system that it has been fashionable to tell only of the many unsolved problems which we had and still have. To read the literature of the past 10 years you would suppose that the United States was made up exclusively of degenerates, or dispossessed tenants, or miserable unemployed. It was right that we should give a great deal of attention to this. It was wholly wrong to draw from this desire for reform the idea that our civilization was a failure. The fact has always been that 90 percent of our people have been taken care of better than any population in the world; that even the dispossessed have literally more to eat than many of the settled groups overseas; and that we have steadily been decreasing rather than increasing the area of unhappiness. What has increased has been, not the area of misery, but our own awareness that any economic or social injustice anywhere has to be remedied. By way of parenthesis I should like to say that it is about time someone began to point out that so far from having failed, the American civilization with its cooperative ideal in national and international affairs is not only good, but amazingly good when you compare it with anything else that exists in the world today.

It is right for us to be talking about things left undone, to stimulate our people to get at

the remedies. It is wrong for anyone else to conclude from that fact that the American world is not thoroughly capable of taking care of its problem, both internal and external. I have no patience with these apostles of despair.

The cooperative peace which has these deep internal roots has become the settled doctrine of the American Continent. It is already determined that this must be defended by the entire hemisphere and for the entire hemisphere. The international document which determined that fact is called the Declaration of Lima; and I still cherish as a happy memory that Christmas Eve in Peru when the statesmen of the 21 sister republics of the New World came to their feet to acclaim the recognition of an era of New World solidarity, resolved to defend its successful way of life against all outside enemies.

This is not the place for a review of the achievements of the cooperative peace, nor of the steps which are now being taken from the Straits of Magellan to Davis' Strait to make that defense effective. I think I can assure you that these steps are being taken, in the field of economics, in the field of social development, and in the fields of military, naval, and aviation arrangements. It is enough to say that this, the American ideal, was no moral milksop expression of pious hope but a solid driving force which I am confident will prove quite capable of assuring the safety of our ocean borders.

And yet, we must squarely face the fact that no order of things anywhere will be safe as long as any considerable part of the world fails to accept the ideal of cooperation, and its necessary adjunct, the rule of law. We are prepared to defend to the limit; yet the object is to have a world in which perpetual defense is unnecessary. What are called "new orders" are being familiarly talked of in various parts of the world; but it is interesting to note that each of these new orders somehow finds it necessary to muster ever greater military forces against its companion "new orders" awaiting the day when one of them will fall upon the other. We could, of course, resign ourselves to doing likewise, and with considerable assurance; for when it comes to the game of piling armament on armament, ship on ship, plane on plane, we probably can do that more effectively than any area in the world. Yet we know that this can be no permanent settlement of affairs: ultimately matters must once more come to rest.

We also have learned something else. We know that only by cooperation can any nation or group of nations—with the possible exception of the American Hemisphere—really give to their people the comfort which they have a right to expect from modern life. That is why, in the thinking of the United States Government, the cooperative peace and relations based on law have gone hand in hand with the idea of open economic relations, promoting open commerce, and a willingness to try to support the economics of other countries. We know that this means a great increase in the natural resources of all countries and in the ability within any country to distribute the result among its people. We have proved this time and again.

During a state of general war, these avenues of cooperative economics are, of course, choked by blockades, counter-blockades, war restrictions, and commercial paralysis. Yet we know that at long last the channels must reopen, the preferential areas must disappear, the possibility of open exchange must be replaced.

It is already clear that so much has been wasted overseas and so much more is likely to be destroyed before the present war is ended as to make restoration impossible without the help of the Western Hemisphere. Every government in Europe knows this, just as every European government knows, though it does not openly admit it, that conquest will never solve an economic need. Part of the tremendous preoccupation over our attitude, which exists in Europe and in the Far East, is due to this realization. It is becoming clear that anyone may smash the fabric of international peace and economics, but that only the entire world can put it together again.

From all of this certain conclusions appear inescapable.

Whatever of strength now exists in the world

came as the result of a cooperative process operated by free men. There is no reason to suppose that institutions built on any other basis will long endure.

This cooperative peace may have to be defended by force; but there is not the slightest reason to believe that defense by that force will impair the values which have made it strong.

The cooperative peace requires the defense of the Western Hemisphere which adopted it; but to be complete there must be general acceptance of a rule of law, designed to promote international stability and generous relations, as it is also designed to foster individual safety and development within countries like our own.

At the close of the present war more and not less cooperation in the field of politics and economics will be required and must be freely opened to any nation or group of nations which is prepared to accept the basic obligations which cooperation imposes.

As the strongest element in the cooperative peace, we must take a leading part in realizing this ideal.

Within a few days the youth of the United States will be asked to register for military service. This means that they will be asked to do at this time what every generation has done: my own in 1917, my father's in the Spanish War, my grandfather's in the Civil War. This means something more than the physical business of training to bear arms. It means an affirmation that there is something here worth fighting for. That something is the cooperative life, just as the only peace possible is the cooperative peace. It has given to us everything we have, has made us everything we are, and has been so fertile that its surplus has even provided weapons for less happy nations who seek another way of life. Truly this thing we call America is something more than a word. It has been life, and strength, and fertility; it has meant power and glory; it offers the hope of peace. Its material benefits have been more widely diffused than in any civilization yet known; and it holds within its womb an endless prospect of still greater glory yet to come.

LAW PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Address by E. Wilder Spaulding [3]

[Released to the press October 10]

It is with considerable temerity that I undertake to address a group of experts like you on a subject falling within your own field: Publications of interest to law librarians. I assure you, however, that I recognize my personal limitations in such a field, and I shall confine myself almost entirely to the publications which the Department of State is producing and which one might expect to find in a law library.

Compared with many other Government agencies the Department of State is not a large publishing house. Its printing and binding appropriation amounts only to some $225,000 a year, and a major portion of that sum is consumed in printing letterheads, forms, and such prosaic material. On the other hand, some of the basic publications which the Department does compile or edit, like the "slip laws", the Statutes at Large, the Treaty Series, and the Executive Agreement Series, are not paid for out of the Department's own printing appropriation.

[3] Delivered before the Law Librarian's Society of Washington, D. C., October 9, 1940. Dr. Spaulding is Chief of the Division of Research and Publication, Department of State.

I

One very naturally looks to the Department of State for publications on treaties and other international agreements of the United States.

The Department is, in fact, publishing a wealth of data on American treaties for the international lawyer. You need not, of course, be reminded that the texts of treaties, conventions, and other international acts to which this Government is a party are published in the United States Statutes at Large, as well as in the Department's Treaty Series or Executive Agreement Series pamphlets, and that the definitive compilation of the texts of our early treaties is Mr. Hunter Miller's painstaking and scholarly edition of *Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America.* Volume 5 of the Miller edition, ending in 1852, is already out; volume 6, which may be published in 1941, and volume 7 are in preparation. Mr. Miller's notes, always illuminating and erudite, should be of special interest when he comments in volume 6 on such famous documents as the Gadsden Treaty of 1853 with Mexico and Commodore Perry's treaty of 1854 with Japan. The instrument of ratification of the Perry treaty, which was prepared for transmission to Japan, was one of the most princely documents that ever passed under the hand of a Chief Executive of this Republic. The treaty text, on vellum, was bound in a blue velvet portfolio with blue and gold tasseled cords, and to the cords was attached the great wax pendant seal of the United States encased in a box of solid gold. The whole was placed in an elegant rosewood box with gold clasps and hinges. Little wonder that the jeweler's bill in connection with this unusual document amounted to $1,220, without including all the accessories! Editorial notes about such a document will by no means be dull reading for the historian or the international lawyer.

Pending the completion of the Miller treaty edition we have the very useful four volumes of *Treaties, Conventions, International Acts, Protocols, and Agreements between the United States of America and Other Powers, 1776–1937*, which are Senate documents and not publications of the State Department.

The treaty editions which I have mentioned are well known, but I believe that the researcher in the field will find almost equally valuable for reference purposes such pamphlet aids issued by the Department as the *Subject Index of the Treaty Series and the Executive Agreement Series*, published in 1931, the *List of Treaties Submitted to the Senate, 1789–1934*, and subsequent supplements to that list, the *List of Treaties Submitted to the Senate, 1789–1931, Which Have Not Gone Into Force*, and the *List of Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America in Force December 31, 1932.* The latter list, one of the most useful guides available to workers in the foreign relations field, is now being revised and brought up to date by the Department's Treaty Division.

The current record of treaty developments published by the Department is the "Treaty Information" section of the weekly *Department of State Bulletin.* Here are printed many of the Department's press releases and other authoritative information regarding treaties to which the United States is or may become a party or treaties of general international interest. Many experts on international law, both within and without the Department, have expressed the opinion that a file of the weekly *Bulletin* with its semiannual indexes is a *sine qua non* for them in their work.

II

Another essential publication for the international lawyer will be the new *Digest of International Law.* These eight volumes, now being compiled by the Department's Legal Adviser, Green H. Hackworth, will do much more than merely supplement Judge John Bassett Moore's fine *Digest of International Law.* They will contain a mine of new material based almost entirely upon the archives of American foreign policy since 1906, when Moore's Digest was published. We expect that the first two volumes of the new Digest will appear during the approaching winter.

A considerable quantity of the essential diplomatic correspondence upon which such compilations as the *Digest of International Law* are based is, of course, contained in the bulky volumes of the series entitled *Foreign Relations of*

the United States. These volumes, which by Departmental order must be "substantially complete", have since 1861 constituted the definitive official record of American foreign policy. The publication of the 1925 *Foreign Relations* volumes late this fall will show that there is still a 15-year gap between the date of the diplomatic correspondence contained in these publications and the year in which it is released—a gap which we hope to reduce to 14 years by 1942.

I very much wish that time allowed a discussion of some of the Department's other publications which are of interest to the international lawyer—such titles as those in the Arbitration Series and Dr. Whiteman's *Damages in International Law*. For the legal profession in general, however, there is nothing much more basic than the publication of the Federal laws themselves, and I therefore turn to the Department's role in making those texts available to the public.

III

The Department has custody, in its fireproof files, of the originals of all congressional acts, joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, and proposed amendments to the Constitution, of the last 17 years. The originals of acts and joint resolutions which have been approved by the President are sent to the Department by the White House; the originals of concurrent resolutions, of resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution, and of acts and joint resolutions which become law after the Congress has overridden the President's veto are received by the Department direct from the Congress. If a bill becomes law without the President's approval after the Constitutional 10-day period, the White House sends it to the Department. On the other hand, the originals of bills that have not survived a veto, or which have been pocket-vetoed, are not now sent to the Department. As a matter of fact bills that have encountered the pocket veto are to be found scattered in several files in Washington. All the originals for the period before 1924, which were once in the Department, were transferred in 1937 to The National Archives, which has the finest possible facilities for storing those irreplaceable documents.

As soon as an original law is received by the office of the Department's Director of Personnel, it is sent to the Laws Section of the Division of Research and Publication. That section prepares a printed copy of the enrolled bill as manuscript to be used by the Government Printing Office in the preparation of the type for the printing of the "slip law". Within a few hours the Printing Office returns the proof, which is read once against the original document in the Laws Section for accuracy before the "slip law", or first print of the law, is sent to press. The "slip laws" were printed by order of Congress and sent to the Governors of the States even before the establishment of the Department of State and are therefore more venerable than the precursors of the modern Statutes at Large.

You may recall that in September 1789 the name of the Department of Foreign Relations was changed to Department of State and that the new establishment was charged with certain functions which had little or nothing to do with foreign policy. Among these functions was the custody and recording of the original laws and the responsibility for causing them to be published, distributed to the Congress and the State Governors, and printed in three or more newspapers. The provision for newspaper publication gave our early administrations a very effective device for rewarding the friendly press; however, except for one gap, from 1795 to 1799, such publication was continued until 1875. Less than a year after its establishment the Department was also charged with causing the treaties to be published in the same manner as the laws.

There was, of course, no Government Printing Office in 1789, and therefore all the early official editions of the laws had to be printed by commercial printers under contract with the Government. The first editions of what are now known as the United States Statutes at Large are in consequence generally identified by the names of their respective printers. The first, or Folwell edition, authorized in 1795, covered the period from 1789 to 1814, when it was

succeeded by the Bioren and Duane volumes carrying the compilation back to 1789 and on to 1845. Neither Folwell nor Bioren and Duane printed all of the volumes in the editions now known by their names. The only other official edition before that of the Department of State was printed by Little, Brown, and Company, covering the entire period from 1789 to 1873 under the title *Public Statutes at Large* or *Statutes at Large*. Except for the volume for the first session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, the Statutes at Large have never been issued in the congressional numbered series.

By an act of June 20, 1874 the contract with Little, Brown, and Company was discontinued and the Secretary of State was ordered to publish the Statutes at Large. He is in 1940 still publishing those volumes.

The task of preparing the Statutes at Large has increased greatly in volume and complexity since Richard Folwell printed his first volume in 1796. As regards size alone the bulk of the volumes for the last three Congresses is 70 percent greater than the bulk of the volumes for the eight or nine preceding Congresses. Each volume must contain "all the laws and concurrent resolutions enacted during each regular session of Congress; all treaties to which the United States is a party that have been proclaimed since the date of the adjournment of the regular session of Congress next preceding; all international agreements other than treaties to which the United States is a party that have been signed, proclaimed, or with reference to which any other final formality has been executed, since that date; all proclamations by the President in the numbered series issued since that date; and also any amendments to the Constitution of the United States proposed or ratified pursuant to article V thereof since that date, together with the certificate of the Secretary of State issued in compliance with the provision contained in section 205 of the Revised Statutes of the United States."

The Statutes at Large must carry marginal notes indicating the subject-matter of the instruments which the notes accompany, marginal citations to the Statutes at Large themselves and often to the United States Code if the latter is not cited in the text itself, elaborate lists of the papers printed in the volumes, and an index. In these days when legislation is so often highly technical and involved, the preparation of the citations, notes, and indexes is a long, painstaking, demanding task. Finally, when the plates for printing the volumes are ready at the Printing Office, proof must be read in the Department's Laws Section against the original documents themselves to make certain that no errors have crept in. The plates are made from the same type that the Printing Office used to print the enrolled bills and the "slip laws", but there is always the danger that in adding the marginal notes and citations or in changing the pagination a few lines of type have had to be reset and inaccuracies have resulted. And such inaccuracies do occur. For example, one error in the plate proof for volume 52 of the Statutes resulted in the omission of the item "two assistant clerks at $3,900" and substituted for it the not very intelligible term "assistant clerk, $5,000 and $2,500". Occasionally whole lines are dropped out and other lines which belong elsewhere on the page are substituted for them. These volumes must be as nearly perfect as editor and printer can make them for they are legal evidence of the laws in the courts of the United States, the several States, and the Territories.

Thanks to the cooperation of the Government Printing Office even the binding of the last few volumes of the Statutes has been vastly improved. Backstrips of leather with gold lettering protected by high ridges which give better legibility, and finer buckram covers firmly hand-stitched, combine to give us volumes which will stand constant use for many years.

Of the many problems encountered in the course of the publication of the acts and joint resolutions, that of classification deserves some mention. You will recall that the "slip laws" are printed in four series: The acts designated as "Public", the "Public Resolutions", the acts designated as "Private", and the "Private Resolutions". Each of these series is numbered separately. In most cases there is little doubt as to whether an enactment is public or private but the Department must sometimes split some

very fine hairs in coming to a decision. In general, classification as "public" or "private" is based upon the consideration as to whether the interest of the public is paramount or whether the legislation was passed for the benefit of an individual or group of individuals. If it is amendatory legislation its classification is usually, but not always, obvious. And generally there are officials of the Congress itself who know from their background of precedent and experience how the Congress would expect the laws to be classified.

The numbering of the laws becomes more complex when the time-honored chapter numbers are added. These chapter numbers which are affixed to all public and private acts and resolutions, but not to concurrent resolutions, run in one series only and are therefore not continuous either in the section of the Statutes which contains the public acts and resolutions or in the section which contains the private acts and resolutions. The chapter numbers now (beginning with the first session of the Seventy-fifth Congress) appear on the "slip laws" as well as in the Statutes at Large. All in all the numbering of the laws would seem to be somewhat more intricate than helpful, and I suspect that it might profitably be simplified. Possibly one step in that direction would be to combine the public acts and the public resolutions into one series of "Public Laws" and the private acts and private resolutions into one series of "Private Laws". If that were done their numbering in the "slip laws" would correspond to their grouping in the Statutes at Large. The fact that Public Resolution 54 of the Seventy-sixth Congress may by its own provisions be cited as the "Neutrality Act of 1939" would indicate what I believe is generally conceded, that there has come to be no distinction except in form between a public act and a public resolution.

I have omitted mention of the invaluable United States Code because the Department has no part in its compilation. I have also omitted reference to the old "session laws" or "pamphlet laws" which the Department of State issued in paper covers after each session of Congress up through 1936. The act of June 20, 1936 spelled the doom of the session laws and provided that henceforth the Statutes at Large, previously issued only at the end of the last session of a Congress (volumes 13 to 49 inclusive), should be issued after every regular session. The Statutes at Large thus remains the only complete official compilation of Federal legislation. The Department, under the Secretary of State, will make every effort to continue the production of volumes of the Statutes worthy of the important place that they must fill in every law library.

Europe

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

[Released to the press October 7]

The following persons and organizations have registered with the Secretary of State for the solicitation and collection of contributions pursuant to section 8 of the Neutrality Act of 1939 to be used in belligerent countries for medical aid and assistance or for food and clothing to relieve human suffering (the countries to which contributions are being sent are given in parentheses) :[4]

356. Emergency Rescue Committee, 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (France, United Kingdom, Belgium, Norway, and the Netherlands)
357. Medical and Surgical Supply Committee, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Luxemburg, and Belgium)
358. Mrs. George Gilliland, 530 East Eighty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y. (Northern Ireland)
359. District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, Broad Branch and Grant Roads, Washington, D. C. (Great Britain)
360. American-Polish National Council, Care of Mr. V. M. Spunar, 4730 North Lawndale Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (Poland)
361. Funds for France, Inc., 32 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y. (France)
362. Over-Seas League Tobacco Fund, Care of Lambert

[4] For prior registrants, see the *Bulletin* of April 27, 1940 (vol. II, no. 44), pp. 443–450, June 8, 1940 (vol. II, no. 50), p. 626, and August 3, 1940 (vol. III, no. 58), pp. 69–70.

and Feasley, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y. (British Empire)
363. Mutual Society of French Colonials, Inc., Care of Executive Secretary, 322 Convent Avenue, New York, N. Y. (France)
364. The Canadian Society of New York,[5] Room 500, 2 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. (Canada and Great Britain)
365. American Friends of Britain, Inc., 1 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain)
366. Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (Great Britain)
367. Methodist Committee for Overseas Relief, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands)
368. British War Relief Fund, 1635 Hearthstone Drive, Dayton, Ohio. (Great Britain)
369. Monmouth War Relief, Red Bank, N. J. (England and France)
370. Polish Prisoner's of War Relief Committee, Box 20, Station W, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Germany)
371. The Mobile Circle for Benefit of the Royal Navy Hospital Comforts Fund, Care of Miss Hilda Broadwood, *Chairman*, Route 2, Mobile, Ala. (British Isles)
372. Isthmian Pro-British Aid Committee, Post Office Box 621, Ancon, Canal Zone. (England)
373. The Fall River British War Relief Society, 79 Campbell Street, Fall River, Mass. (Great Britain)
374. American Aid for German War Prisoners, 16 Duerstein Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (Canada)
375. Ladies Auxiliary of the Providence Branch of the Federation of the Italian World War Veterans in the United States, 296 Atwells Avenue, Providence, R. I. (Italy)
376. International Children's Relief Association, temporary address: Care of Mr. John W. D'Arcy, 342 Madison Avenue, Suite 905, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain)

EXECUTIVE ORDER REGARDING PROPERTY OF RUMANIA IN THE UNITED STATES

On October 10, 1940 the President signed Executive Order No. 8565, amending Executive Order No. 8389, of April 10, 1940,[6] as amended, so as to extend all the provisions thereof to "property in which Rumania or any national thereof has at any time on or since October 9, 1940, had any interest of any nature whatsoever . . ." The text of Executive Order No. 8565 appears in the *Federal Register* for October 12, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 200), page 4062, and the regulations of the Treasury Department, issued on October 10, 1940 under authority of this order, appear in the same issue of the *Federal Register*, pages 4063–4064.

[5] Revoked at request of registrant.

[6] See the *Federal Register* for April 12, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 72), pp. 1400–1401.

The Far East

CHINA: NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

[Released to the press October 10]

The President has transmitted the following message for delivery today to His Excellency Lin Sen, Chairman of the National Government at Chungking, China:

"My fellow countrymen join with me in extending to Your Excellency and to the people of China sincere felicitations upon this national anniversary and in reaffirming the traditional friendship which exists between our two countries."

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press October 12]

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since October 5, 1940:

Career Officers

Alexander C. Kirk, of Chicago, Ill., Counselor of Embassy at Berlin, Germany, has been

designated Counselor of Embassy at Rome, Italy.

Edward L. Reed, of Wayne, Pa., Counselor of Embassy at Rome, Italy, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

L. Randolph Higgs, of West Point, Miss., Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Helsinki, Finland, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Willard L. Beaulac, of Pawtucket, R. I., First Secretary of Embassy at Habana, Cuba, has been designated Counselor of Embassy at Habana, Cuba.

Howard Bucknell, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., First Secretary of Embassy and Consul General at Madrid, Spain, has been designated Counselor of Embassy at Madrid, Spain, and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

Clayton Lane, of Iowa, Commercial Attaché at Pretoria, Union of South Africa, has been assigned as Consul at Calcutta, India.

Kennett F. Potter, of St. Louis, Mo., Consul at Prague, Bohemia, has been assigned as Consul at Habana, Cuba.

Carl F. Norden, of New York, N. Y., Vice Consul at Prague, Bohemia, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany.

E. Tomlin Bailey, of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., Vice Consul at Prague, Bohemia, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany, upon the closing of the office at Prague, Bohemia.

John K. Davis, of Wooster, Ohio, Consul General at Dublin, Ireland, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

George D. La Mont, of Albion, N. Y., Consul at Shanghai, China, has been assigned as Consul at Canton, China.

Kenneth C. Krentz, of Waterloo, Iowa, Consul at Canton, China, has been assigned as Consul at Mukden, Manchuria, China.

Non-career Officers

F. Willard Calder, of New York, Vice Consul at Southampton, England, has been appointed Vice Consul at London, England.

Regulations

The following Government regulations may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin:*

Values of Foreign Moneys. (Treasury Department.) [1940 Department Circular No. 1.] October 1, 1940. *Federal Register*, October 10, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 198), pages 4042–4043 (The National Archives of the United States).

Obtaining of Bills of Health by and Quarantine Inspection of Vessels Plying Between Foreign Ports on or Near the Frontiers of the United States and Ports of the Continental United States and Alaska. (U. S. Public Health Service.) [Amendment no. 20, Quarantine Regulations.] October 3, 1940. *Federal Register*, October 11, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 199), page 4051 (The National Archives of the United States).

Publications

Department of State

Naval Mission: Agreement Between the United States of America and Peru—Signed July 31, 1940; effective July 31, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 177. Publication 1504. 12 pp. 5¢.

Naval Aviation Mission: Agreement Between the United States of America and Peru—Signed July 31, 1940; effective July 31, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 178. Publication 1505. 12 pp. 5¢.

Commercial Relations: Agreement Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Continuing in Force Until August 6, 1941 the Agreement of August 4, 1937 (Executive Agreement Series No. 105), and Related Notes—Agreement effected by exchange of notes signed at Moscow August 6, 1940; effective August 6, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 179. Publication 1502. 10 pp. 5¢.

Other Government Agencies

The following Government publications may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin:*

Trade of United States With Central America in 1939. (Department of Commerce: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Divisions of Regional Infor-

mation and Foreign Trade Statistics.) 12 pp. (processed). 10¢.

Trade of United States With Colombia in 1939. (Department of Commerce: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Divisions of Regional Information and Foreign Trade Statistics.) 5 pp. (processed). 10¢.

Chemical Developments Abroad, 1939: Effect of Munitions and Preparedness Upon Chemical Production, Consumption, and Foreign Trade. (Department of Commerce: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Chemical Division.) Trade Promotion Series 211. 189 pp. 20¢.

Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs, Year Ended December 31, 1939: Report by Government of United States. (Treasury Department: Narcotics Bureau.) 122 pp. 20¢. [For distribution through the Secretary of State to the nations signatory to the International Drug Conventions of 1912 and 1931.]

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

NATURE PROTECTION AND WILDLIFE PRESERVATION

Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere

The Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere was opened for signature at the Pan American Union on October 12, 1940 by the plenipotentiaries of the American republics, and was signed on that day on the part of Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Peru, the United States, and Venezuela.

The convention remains open for signature by other American governments. It will enter into force three months after the deposit of not less than five ratifications with the Pan American Union.

The convention is the result of a study instituted in pursuance of resolution XXXVIII adopted on December 23, 1938 at the Eighth International Conference of American States, Lima, Peru. In accordance with a recommendation in the resolution, the Pan American Union established the Inter-American Committee of Experts on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation, the membership of which consisted of one representative from each of the American republics, to formulate a draft convention for inter-American cooperation in the protection and preservation of fauna and flora in their natural habitat, and in the establishment of national parks, national reserves, and nature monuments. The member of the committee on behalf of the United States was Dr. Alexander Wetmore, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

The Committee of Experts submitted its report to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union on March 7, 1939. From May 13 to May 16, 1940 the Committee met at the Pan American Union to consider and revise a preliminary draft convention. A draft of the convention as signed was approved unanimously by the Committee of Experts on May 16, 1940.

The convention provides for the establishment, whenever practical, of national parks, national reserves, nature monuments, and strict wilderness reserves, including the protection of natural fauna and flora. The contracting governments agree to adopt, or to propose the adoption of, suitable laws and regulations for the preservation of flora and fauna and of natural scenery, striking geological formations, and regions of natural objects of aesthetic interest or historic or scientific value. Provision is made for cooperation by the American republics in encouraging scientific research and study in regard to the objectives of the convention. The convention provides that the contracting gov-

ernments shall take measures to control and regulate the importation, exportation, and transit of protected fauna and flora. It does not replace international agreements previously entered into by one or more of the contracting parties. The convention provides that the Pan American Union shall notify the contracting parties of information relevant to the purposes of the convention communicated to it by interested organizations.

BOUNDARY

Convention with Canada for the Emergency Regulation of the Level of Rainy Lake and of Certain Other Boundary Waters

The American Minister to Canada reported by a despatch dated October 3, 1940 that he had on that day exchanged, with the Prime Minister of Canada and Secretary of State for External Affairs, the instruments of ratification of the Convention for the Emergency Regulation of the Level of Rainy Lake and of Certain Other Boundary Waters, between the United States and Canada signed on September 15, 1938. The convention entered into force upon the exchange of ratifications.

SOVEREIGNTY

Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas

United States

On October 10, 1940 the President ratified the Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas, signed at Habana July 30, 1940.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1940

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BULLETIN

OCTOBER 19, 1940

Vol. III: No. 69 – Publication 1515

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General

REQUISITIONS FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

[Released to the press by the White House October 15]

The President on October 10 approved an act which confers on him authority to requisition arms, ammunition, implements of war, machine tools, and other articles and materials which are needed for the national defense.

Under the Neutrality Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1939, and under the Export Control Act of July 2, 1940, certain articles and materials needed for the national defense have been subject to the export-licensing system. Since the passage of the last-named act, many applications for licenses have been refused as a result of decisions by the Administrator of Export Control that the proposed exportation would be contrary to the interests of the national defense. The articles or materials for which export licenses have been refused have in many cases already been sold and the title has passed to a foreign purchaser. It has been found that, in some of these cases, purchasers did not desire to sell the article or material in the United States or, because they were acting in a representative capacity, they were not legally in a position to do so. This situation has been particularly acute in the case of some exportations of machine tools. A great many of these tools for which export licenses have been refused are especially needed to meet national-defense requirements.

The President on October 15 issued an Executive order[1] directing the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, acting jointly through the agency of the Army and Navy Munitions Board, to determine the necessity for the requisitioning of any equipment, munitions, or machinery, tools, materials, or supplies necessary for the manufacture of munitions, or the servicing, or operation of facilities for the national defense, and to determine whether in any case it is in the public interest to sell, or otherwise dispose of, any of the articles and materials so requisitioned. The administration of the other provisions of the act has been vested in the Administrator of Export Control.

The President at the same time issued the necessary regulations[2] for the carrying out of his Executive order.

As a result of his approval of this act and the issuance of this Executive order and these regulations, the President is assured the use of the critical articles and materials required in the national-defense program which might otherwise be unobtainable.

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[1] For text of this Executive order (no. 8567), see the *Federal Register* of October 18, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 204) p. 4121.

[2] For text of these regulations, see *ibid.*, pp. 4122–4123.

ARMISTICE DAY PROCLAMATION

[Released to the press by the White House]

ARMISTICE DAY—1940

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A Proclamation

WHEREAS on November 11, 1918, the nations then at war laid down their weapons and turned their thoughts to the hoped-for dawn of an era of peace and order; and

WHEREAS Senate Concurrent Resolution 18, Sixty-ninth Congress, passed June 4, 1926 (44 Stat. 1982), requests the President of the United States to issue a proclamation calling for the display of the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on November 11 and for the observance of the day with appropriate ceremonies, and the act of May 13, 1938 (52 Stat. 351) designates the 11th day of November of each year as a legal public holiday; and

WHEREAS observance of the anniversary of the armistice of 1918 will direct our minds to the need of the world then as now not only for peace but also for peace with understanding, not only for a cessation of hostilities but also for mutual respect in the intercourse between nations:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do hereby direct that the flag of the United States be displayed on all Government buildings on November 11, 1940, and I call upon the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies in schools and churches, or other suitable places.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 17th day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty, [SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fifth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL

Secretary of State.

[No. 2433]

PASSPORTS

The following regulations have been codified under Title 22: Foreign Relations (Chapter I: Department of State), in accordance with the requirements of the *Federal Register* and the *Code of Federal Regulations:*

PART 32—VALIDATION AND ISSUANCE OF PASSPORTS DURING EXISTENCE OF WAR

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS

§ 32.9 *Passport to contain name of each country citizen intends to visit and object of visit.* In view of the exigencies of international travel, particularly the spread of military operations, the increasing hazards and difficulties involved in foreign travel and residence, and the fact that after October 16, 1940, male citizens between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five years will be required, before departing from the United States, to obtain a permit on Form 351 to leave this country, the Secretary of State has deemed it desirable to revert to the former policy of the Department of State of setting forth in each passport issued by it or under its authority the names of the countries which the citizen intends to visit and the object of the

visit to each country named in the passport. This policy shall become effective at once and shall apply to passports heretofore issued and presently valid, as well as to passports which may hereafter be issued, with the exception of passports intended for use in countries of the Western Hemisphere. In consequence, no passport heretofore issued shall be valid for travel from the United States to any foreign country requiring such a document, except countries of the Western Hemisphere, unless it is first submitted to the Department of State for validation in the same manner as is provided for by §§ 32.1–32.8 issued September 4, 1939,[3] for the validation of passports for use in traveling from the United States to any country in Europe. In submitting a passport to the Department for validation for use elsewhere than in the countries of the Western Hemisphere, a person to whom such document was issued must also state the names of the countries in which he intends to travel, the reason for his intended travel to each country named and, if the reason for the proposed travel to each such country is susceptible of documentary corroboration, he should submit such documentary corroboration. The provisions of § § 32.1–32.8 shall apply, so far as may be practicable, to travel elsewhere throughout the world except in countries of the Western Hemisphere, save that where an individual desires to travel to a country in which conditions are normal and the routes of travel thereto are reasonably safe, in applying the test of necessity for such travel a more lenient policy will be followed. (Sec. 1, 44 Stat. 887; 22 U. S. C. 211a; Proc. No. 7856, Mar. 31, 1938)

§ 32.10 *Previous regulations still effective.* However, nothing in § § 32.9–32.10 shall be construed as rendering ineffective the provisions of the regulation of November 6, 1939,[4] under which an American citizen may not travel on a vessel of a belligerent country on or over the North Atlantic Ocean north of 35 degrees north latitude and east of 66 degrees west longitude except when specifically authorized to do so. The authorization may be granted by the Passport Division of the Department of State. American consular officers in the Dominion of Canada and in Newfoundland are authorized to endorse passports for travel on a vessel of a belligerent state in any case where the vessel begins its journey in a port in the Dominion of Canada or in Newfoundland, including Labrador, and ends at a port in any such place or the United States, provided the vessel is not scheduled to travel, between the beginning and ending of any such journey, in the waters above mentioned, except in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Hudson Strait and the coastal or contiguous waters of the Dominion of Canada or Newfoundland, including Labrador, which are customarily navigated between points on these coasts. (Sec. 1, 44 Stat. 887; 22 U.S.C. 211a; Proc. No. 7856, Mar. 31, 1938)

[SEAL] CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

OCTOBER 11, 1940.

[Departmental Order No. 888]

[3] 4 F. R. 3892. These regulations have been codified since publication in the *Federal Register.*

[4] 4 F. R. 4509.

POSTPONEMENT OF ADDRESS ON FOREIGN POLICY BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press October 16]

The Secretary of State will deliver on October 26 before the National Press Club in Washington a comprehensive address on the recent development and present status of the foreign policy of the United States. Emergency tasks of the Department make it impossible to prepare and deliver such an address at an earlier date. Therefore, the announcement previously made that Secretary Hull would make a radio address on October 18 has been withdrawn.

Canada

GREAT LAKES – ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY PROJECT

[Released to the press October 15]

In order to assure adequate power supplies to meet the requirements of defense production in the northeastern part of the United States and in Canada, steps have been taken by the Governments of the United States and Canada to initiate immediately preliminary engineering and other investigations for that part of the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence Basin project which is located in the International Rapids Section of the St. Lawrence River. These steps have been taken in order that the entire project may be started without loss of a favorable construction season when final decision is reached between the two Governments. The investigations will be made under the direction of temporary committees to be appointed by the two Governments.

Meanwhile, to assist in providing an adequate supply of power to meet Canadian defense needs, and contingent upon the Province of Ontario's agreeing to provide immediately for diversions into the Great Lakes System of waters from the Albany River Basin which normally flow into Hudson Bay, the Government of the United States has informed the Canadian Government that it will interpose no objection, pending the conclusion of a final Great Lakes – St. Lawrence Basin agreement between the two countries, to the immediate utilization for power at Niagara Falls by the Province of Ontario of additional waters equivalent in quantity to the diversions into the Great Lakes Basin above referred to.

[Released to the press by the White House October 17]

To the Congress of the United States:

The surveys of the Federal Power Commission and the National Power Policy Committee have convinced me that the development of the International Rapids Section of the St. Lawrence River should be undertaken at the earliest possible date as a part of adequate provision to meet the continuing power requirements of the defense program in certain essential centers of war material production in the northeastern States.

The potential power at this site is best adapted to meet the requirements of expansion in certain essential defense industries, including aluminum, magnesium, ferro-alloys, chemicals, etc. Actually, the Aluminum Company of America has recently arranged for the import of 30,000 kilowatts of additional power from Canada to meet the pressing requirements of its existing plant located at the very site of the proposed St. Lawrence project and, I am reliably informed, is seeking additional supplies from across the border. Such imported supplies are, in effect, on an annual basis, subject to being withdrawn if required by the Canadian power market.

It is urgent that this project be undertaken at the present time, not only from the point of view of our own defense but also in terms of those of our neighbor, Canada. The Province of Ontario needs to be able to count upon the early availability of this power to meet its growing load. The project may, therefore, be considered as an essential part of the program of continental defense which is being actively worked out by representatives of the two peoples.

I am informed that if the potential power of the International Rapids is to be available to carry the peak load of 1945, preliminary investigations, particularly engineering surveys of the site, including core borings, test pits, soil analyses, etc., must be undertaken immediately. I have, therefore, allocated $1,000,000 of the special defense fund to the Federal Power Commission and Corps of Engineers, United

States Army, for this preliminary work and have appointed a committee of four to advise me in planning the work and to cooperate with appropriate agencies of the Canadian Government. The members of this committee are Leland Olds, Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, as chairman; A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State; Brigadier General Thomas M. Robins of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; and Gerald V. Cruise, representative of the Trustees of the Power Authority of the State of New York. I have directed the U. S. Corps of Engineers to begin the necessary investigations immediately.

The preliminary investigations which I have authorized involve no actual construction or commitment to construct. In taking this means of advising Congress of the surveys I am having made, I wish to make it clear that Congress will be kept advised of such further steps as may be necessary.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
October 17, 1940.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

Establishing the St. Lawrence Advisory Committee and Providing for a Preliminary Investigation of International Rapids Section, St. Lawrence River

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Navy Department and the Naval Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes", approved June 11, 1940 (Pub. No. 588, 76th Cong.), and by the Military Appropriation Act, 1941, approved June 13, 1940 (Pub. No. 611, 76th Cong.), and as President of the United States, and in order to provide for emergencies affecting the national security and defense, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. There is hereby established the St. Lawrence Advisory Committee, consisting of Leland Olds, Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, as chairman; A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State; Brigadier General Thomas M. Robins of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; and Gerald V. Cruise, representative of the Trustees of the Power Authority of the State of New York. It shall be the duty of the Committee to advise the President with respect to the matters hereinafter set forth, and to perform such other functions as the President may determine.

2. The Federal Power Commission and the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, are authorized, empowered, and directed—

(a) To make such preliminary investigations as the Advisory Committee may consider appropriate or necessary with respect to development of navigation and hydroelectric power in the International Rapids Section of the St. Lawrence River, including, among other things, (1) preliminary investigations of the potential dam site by means of core borings, test pits, soil analyses, etc., (2) preliminary surveys of the lands necessary for such development, and investigation of the titles to such lands, and (3) preparation of preliminary plans and specifications.

(b) To make periodic reports, with recommendations to the President, of the results of the aforesaid investigations.

(c) To consult and cooperate with appropriate agencies of the Canadian Government.

3. In the performance of their functions and duties under this order the Federal Power Commission and the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, may avail themselves of the services, records, reports, and information of the Executive departments and other agencies of the Government.

4. The Federal Power Commission and Corps of Engineers, United States Army, shall have authority to appoint, without regard to the civil service laws, such officers, experts, and employees as they may deem necessary to carry out their functions under this order, and to prescribe their functions, duties, responsibilities, and tenure.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
October 16, 1940.

[No. 8568]

CONVENTION FOR THE EMERGENCY REGULATION OF THE LEVEL OF RAINY LAKE AND OF CERTAIN OTHER BOUNDARY WATERS

An announcement regarding the proclamation on October 18, 1940, by the President of the convention with Canada for the emergency regulation of the level of Rainy Lake and of certain other boundary waters in the Rainy Lake watershed, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Treaty Information".

The Far East

REPATRIATION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS

[Released to the press October 14]

The American steamships *Monterey* and *Mariposa* of the Matson Line and the *Washington* of the United States Lines are being dispatched to the Far East for the purpose of repatriating Americans. The *Monterey* will sail from Los Angeles October 16 for Honolulu and will carry equipment and supplies for the *Mariposa* which is now en route to Honolulu from New Zealand. The *Monterey* will leave the supplies for the *Mariposa* at Honolulu and proceed to Chinese and Japanese ports. The *Mariposa* will transfer her cargo and passengers at Honolulu and return to Australia and New Zealand, stopping en route at Chinese and Japanese ports to take on Americans there desiring repatriation.

The S. S. *Washington* is being prepared for a special journey to China and Japan to provide additional accommodations for Americans there desiring repatriation. She is expected to leave New York, Saturday, October 19, and will go via the Panama Canal.

[Released to the press October 19]

Under arrangements made by the Department of State in conjunction with other agencies of the Government and with the cooperation of the Oceanic Steamship Co., the steamship *Monterey*, which sailed from Los Angeles on October 16, 1940, will call at Yokohama and Shanghai for the purpose of providing additional shipping accommodations for Americans withdrawing from Japan and China to the United States. The vessel is due to arrive at Yokohama on October 29 and at Shanghai on November 1. She will have room for 425 people from Yokohama and 425 from Shanghai. She will take only American citizens, including alien spouses and unmarried minor children. The ship will then proceed on her regular scheduled itinerary to Australia and New Zealand and return to the United States.

The *Monterey* will be followed by the steamship *Mariposa* also of the Oceanic Steamship Co., which will leave Honolulu on October 30 for Shanghai, arriving there about November 9. The vessel will possibly proceed from Shanghai to Chinwangtao to embark Americans from north China, and thence to Kobe, returning from that port to the United States. It is expected that Americans in Korea will proceed either to Chinwangtao or Kobe for embarkation. The *Mariposa* has accommodations for 1,100 people.

Fares for passengers embarked at Japan and China on both vessels will approximate those charged by the American President Lines for passengers from Manila to the United States. The American President Lines' office in the Far East will handle bookings for both vessels.

Commercial Policy

THE NEED OF A SOUND COMMERCIAL POLICY

Address by Assistant Secretary Grady [5]

[Released to the press October 16]

Until very recently it appeared that the world had forgotten the nature and the purpose of trade.

The trend in commercial policy for the past two decades has had, for the most part, little regard for the bearing of international trade on national welfare. This was true also of our trade policy until the present administration came into being in 1933 and established in the following year the trade-agreements program. Our foreign trade before that time had been looked upon more or less as a sideline activity of the Nation's business and as a legitimate field for exploitation by special interests. Before the advent of the present administration the Government's relation to foreign trade was determined in a large part by considerations of gain for particular interests rather than by a sound regard for the standard of living of the American people as a whole. Our foreign-trade policy at that time was not directed principally toward making available to American workers and farmers more of the good things of life. Through its trade-promotion activities abroad, the Government sought to encourage the shipments of goods out of the country and, through its policy of high protectionism, sought to discourage the shipments of goods into the country, leaving for the consumption of the American people a smaller volume of goods than that which they themselves produced.

Exports are, of course, important and should be encouraged. The reason they are important, however, is because they can be exchanged for imports and because the exchange of exports, which we can produce relatively cheaply, for imports, which we are not as well adapted to produce or cannot produce at all, means that we as a nation are able to obtain for consumption more goods than would otherwise be possible and also certain essential goods which otherwise would not be available.

On the other hand, imports are important, not only because they supply consumption needs, but also because they provide our foreign customers with means for paying for our exports and thus give employment in industries in this country whose output exceeds domestic demands.

Thus it may be seen that the benefits of foreign trade cannot be identified with either exports or imports alone; they arise out of the process of trade, that is, out of the exchange of goods for goods. Recognition of this fact constitutes the basis of the trade-agreements program.

The traditions of high protectionism in this country, however, have left a deep imprint on the economic thinking of the average American. They have obscured his view of the true value of exports and left him with an unreasonable and irrational hostility toward imports. The failure on the part of many Americans, including businessmen, industrialists, farmers, and factory workers, to appreciate the vital importance of imports in the national economy has denied the trade-agreements program the whole-hearted support which sound judgment and interest in the national welfare would warrant.

It is especially interesting to note that this importance has not been overlooked by military authorities, who keenly appreciate the fact that the ability of a nation to defend itself and to carry on war is largely based on its economic potentialities and that these in turn are depend-

[5] Delivered at a dinner meeting of the St. Petersburg Chamber of Commerce, St. Petersburg, Fla., October 16, 1940.

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ent on imports. Ever since the outbreak of the life-and-death struggle in Europe, a year ago last September, the destruction of import trade, essential to a nation's existence, has been a major factor in war strategy.

The British blockade was first aimed at preventing shipments of goods to Germany; its extension later to cover shipment of goods from Germany is evidence of the appreciation also of the military authorities of the reciprocal relation between imports and exports. An attack on the enemy's export trade constitutes an attack on the source of foreign exchange for its purchases of imports, including those shipped by inland routes beyond the reach of naval action. It may furthermore have the aim of drying up the enemy's sources of foreign funds for carrying on propaganda and subversive activities abroad.

Further evidence of the basic importance of import trade is found in the program which is under way in this country for building up large reserves of essential imported materials in the interest of national defense.

A national emergency, such as the necessity of winning a war or of the building up of national defenses, demands that due consideration be given to the necessary function of imports in the national economy. The recognition of this function is essential to the support of a sound commercial policy which is especially important at this time to the further promotion of inter-American solidarity.

The chief source of livelihood of our southern neighbors is the production of raw materials for world markets. Nearly half of their exports in 1937 was sold to Europe, but that trade is now disrupted as a result of the war. If the burden on Latin America of accumulating stocks of export surpluses is permitted to grow, it may be expected that the resistance of the American republics to economic penetration from the Old World will be undermined and weakened. This problem of Latin-American export surpluses is one of immediate importance to which, as you know, this Government is giving serious attention. Its solution is highly important to the security of this hemisphere.

The basic need, however, of the defense and prosperity of the Americas is the continued development of closer economic relations among the American republics. There is need of each opening wider its markets to the products of the other republics, of developing industries to supply those markets, and of lending financial and technical assistance for this and other purposes.

I am sure that you are aware of the marked advance which has already been made in this direction under the administration's good-neighbor policy. Of outstanding importance in this connection are the trade agreements which this Government has entered into with 11 American republics, containing mutual guaranties of fair treatment and providing reciprocally for increased market opportunities through a lowering of import barriers. Even opponents of the trade-agreements program who have shouted "wolf, wolf" the loudest have benefited from its stimulus to foreign trade and the resulting expansion of the domestic market for their products.

As an illustration of this fact let me point to Florida's winter vegetable industry. Six growing seasons have elapsed since the import duties on tomatoes, cucumbers, potatoes, lima beans, peppers, eggplant, squash, and okra were reduced as a result of our trade agreement with Cuba, but there is no evidence to indicate that these duty reductions, which are seasonal and applicable only to imports from Cuba, have hindered the development of our winter vegetable industry; in fact, it has steadily expanded.

That no harm has come to this industry is shown by the fact that the growing of winter vegetables in Florida has been substantially more profitable since the trade-agreements program has been in effect than it was prior to that time. The annual average farm income in Florida from the six most important vegetables affected by the Cuban agreement, namely, tomatoes, new potatoes, green beans, peppers, cucumbers, and eggplant, has increased by about one-third since the pre-agreement period. This increase in income has

been accompanied also by increases in vegetable acreage and production.

Tomatoes are the most important vegetable to Florida affected by the Cuban agreement but, notwithstanding that agreement, tomato growing in your State has continued to expand and become more profitable under the trade-agreements program. The average annual income received by your tomato growers in the three seasons prior to that program was $6,128,000; in the 1938–39 season it reached the record-breaking level of $12,236,000, a 100-percent increase. The disastrous freezes of this past season, 1939–40, resulted, of course, in a serious set-back to tomato production—due to the weather, not to imports.

The demand for tomatoes is especially sensitive to changes in consumer purchasing power. Investigation has revealed that families with incomes ranging from $1,000 to $1,500 a year spend more than three times as much on tomatoes as do families with incomes under $500 per year. The increase in consumer purchasing power, therefore, resulting from the restoration and expansion of our foreign trade under the trade-agreements program is of particular importance to the tomato industry.

Florida has benefited directly as well as indirectly from trade agreements. Increased market opportunities abroad have been obtained through trade agreements for many commodities of major importance to Florida, such as lumber, canned fruits and vegetables, and turpentine. Latin America, moreover, is an important market for such products, and Florida is therefore in an especially favorable position to share directly in the benefits of closer inter-American trade relations. In 1938 Latin America purchased about one-third of our exports of vegetables and vegetable preparations, 17.5 percent of our cigar exports, 16.5 percent of our naval-stores exports, and 4 percent of our exports of fruits and nuts.

When protests against the trade-agreements program are carefully examined they are usually found, as in the case of tomatoes, to be groundless. Nevertheless, the opposition of sectional and special interests have constituted a serious threat to the very existence of the program. Thanks to their short-sighted greed and also perhaps to the activities of similar privilege-seeking groups abroad, the trade-agreements program has not been advanced as far in our relations with the other American republics as might be desired, especially in view of the present need of American economic solidarity which the defense of this hemisphere demands.

In this connection attention may be called to our prohibition, under the guise of sanitary laws, against meat imports from certain areas of South America not affected by the disease against which sanitary safeguards are sought. The failure of this Government to provide warranted relief from such sanitary regulations and the indifference which would appear to be evidenced thereby toward the development of closer inter-American relations do not inspire the cooperation which is necessary to the further strengthening of hemispheric defense.

Although the people of this country are on guard against fifth-column activities, they do not appear to be alert yet to the more subtle danger of the existence within our midst of a sixth column composed of special interests who, out of blind selfishness, would sacrifice the common good for personal gain.

The need for a sound commercial policy exists not only in the relations between the American republics but also in the relations between the American republics and the rest of the world. Regardless of how successful efforts may be to bring about greater economic adhesion in inter-American relations, the fact remains that the Western Hemisphere will continue to have surplus products for sale to Europe. If our trade with Europe is to be maintained and developed, if it is to be conducted on a self-respecting basis of equality between nations, if it is not to be exploited as an instrument of political extortion and blackmail, then it must be established on a basis of liberal principles; that is, a multilateral most-favored-nation basis, such as is embodied in the trade-agreements program. And the American republics have already made it clear that these are the terms on which they are prepared to do business. At the Inter-American Conference at Habana last July it was re-

solved that the "American nations continue to adhere to the liberal principles of international trade . . . in their relations with each other as fully as present circumstances permit" and declared that "the American nations should be prepared to resume the conduct of trade with the entire world in accordance with these principles as soon as the non-American nations are prepared to do likewise."

After the war, the world will be faced with problems of economic reconstruction. It is not possible, of course, to predict what conditions will exist at that time. It is all the more important, therefore, that our Government possess ready and effective means, such as are provided by the Trade Agreements Act, for dealing with new problems as they arise. Our efforts at post-war rehabilitation should, in our own interests as well as in those of other countries, be directed toward facilitating a return throughout the world to normal liberal trade practices. The mutually advantageous character of the trade agreements which the United States has concluded with 21 countries will be one of the strongest influences favoring such a program. Only by keeping our present commercial policy alive and active can we hope to achieve prosperity after the war on a sound and lasting basis.

International Conferences, Commissions, etc.

SECOND BRAZILIAN DENTAL CONGRESS

[Released to the press October 14]

Prof. Abelardo de Britto, Dean of the Faculty of Odontology of the National University at Rio de Janeiro, who is also President of the General Federation of Dental Associations of Brazil, requested the assistance of the Department of State to obtain motion pictures on dental science and practice in the United States for display at the Second Brazilian Dental Congress. This Congress, which is under the patronage of President Vargas, is scheduled to meet in Rio de Janeiro from October 18 to 25, 1940. The Department of State requested the cooperation of the War Department, and in consequence the Medical Department of the United States Army has made available for showing at the Brazilian Congress the exhibit which it had on display at the annual meeting of the American Dental Association at Cleveland in September. At the close of the Cleveland meeting the War Department's exhibit was flown by Army bomber from Cleveland to Baltimore and there transshipped to steamer for Brazil. Professor de Britto has expressed to the Departments of State and of War the appreciation of the Brazilian Federation.

The Dental School of the University of California and the American Dental Association have also sent motion-picture films for display at the Brazilian Congress.

The War Department's exhibit consists of trans-illuminated photo-micrographs made from microscopic sections of various pathological lesions of the oral cavity including caries, pyorrhea, various types of infectious diseases of the soft tissues, and benign and malignant tumors encountered by dental surgeons in this field. Many pathological conditions of the teeth, such as abrasion, caries, hypercementosis, enamel pearls, true and false germination, deposits of calculus, and anomalies, are shown by mounted specimens.

Placards with mounted photographs show the Army Dental School and its various departments. As soon as practical after being commissioned in the Regular Army, dental officers are sent to the School for post-graduate instruction and special training in military dentistry.

By use of models recent developments in the treatment of fractures of the mandible, maxilla, and other maxillo-facial injuries are dem-

onstrated. This includes a simplified method of reduction and immobilization of the parts by intramaxillary wiring with elastic traction, improved types of sectional splints, and appliances for extra-oral traction which can be made quickly from simple materials readily available in any locality.

Photographs show the operation of the Registry of Dental and Oral Pathology of the American Dental Association, which is located at the Army Medical Museum. The Registry is supervised by officers of the Dental Corps who have had special training in pathological work. Since the Registry was established in 1933 many hundreds of cases from both Army and civilian sources have been collected. Each case is made up of a history, X-rays, microscopic sections of diseased tissue, and clinical photographs when available. All material sent to the Museum from those parts within the field of the general practitioner of dentistry and oral and maxillo-facial surgery is listed in the Registry after study, diagnosis, and report have been made. An index lists the various diseases by accession numbers so that all cases of any particular condition can be readily obtained for study. The material in the Registry is available for study by all ethical professional men.

An illuminated viewbox contains representative slides from the loan sets of microscopic slides which have been prepared from material in the Registry. These slides are available for use by schools, study clubs, and individuals.

Illustrative pages from the Atlas of Dental and Oral Pathology are included in the exhibit. These books were prepared at the Army Medical Museum for the American Dental Association as a part of its educational program and are sold by the Association at the price which it cost to produce them. The Atlas covers comprehensively pathologic conditions of the lips, cheeks, mouth, tongue, teeth, jaws, and neck. It is not a textbook but is designed to afford the opportunity to study the pathology of these parts. The material is presented by the case method with an abstract of the clinical data, clinical photographs and roentgenograms where available, description of the pathology, annotated photomicrographs, and references to comprehensive articles in the recent literature where appropriate. All of the approximately 160 plates made up of over 400 illustrations are actual photographic prints. The book is really a post-graduate course in pathology in one volume.

The motion-picture films comprised in this exhibit cover many of the latest and most scientific procedures in dental practice as exemplified by the highest standards of American dentistry. New developments in oral surgery, recognized improvements in denture service, and great advancement in ceramics or porcelain restorations are among the subjects covered in the films sent for the use of the dentists of Brazil. The educational value of the films will surely be greatly appreciated by those who desire to keep abreast with the latest developments of dental practice in the United States.

The progress in American dentistry does not confine itself solely to the restorative measures which characterized the earlier developments of dentistry as an art and science. The dental profession has been deeply concerned with the disease processes which so greatly influence dental health. Histo-pathology has become of increasing importance to dentistry. The tissues involved, the progress of disease, the normal reparative processes, and the identification of pathological as well as normal tissue are essential projects in the larger consideration of dental health and the necessary steps required for intelligent treatment.

Recognizing these important factors in the newer development of the science of dentistry, the Dental Corps of the Army has created a section on dental pathology at the Army Medical Museum. Dental officers especially trained in this particular field are detailed to the Museum for special research in the field of dental histology and pathology. Their work is outstanding and their contributions to dentistry are a significant part of the general advancement of the science of dentistry, for, through a very desirable sponsorship of this work on the part of the American Dental Association, the studies and exhibits are made available to the entire dental profession in the United States.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT

Permanent Court of International Justice

Australia

There is printed below the text of a circular letter from the Acting Secretary General of the League of Nations, dated September 17, 1940, regarding the termination by Australia of the Optional Clause (article 36, paragraph 2) of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and its acceptance thereof on new conditions:

"GENEVA, *17 Sept. 1940.*

"SIR:

"I have the honour to inform you that the High Commissioner in London for His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia, by a communication which was received in the Secretariat on September 2nd, 1940, has transmitted to me a declaration dated August 21st, 1940, terminating the acceptance by His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice (Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court).

"This declaration reads as follows:

"'On the 20th of September, 1929, Major-General the Honourable Sir Granville Ryrie, at that time High Commissioner in London for His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia, made the following declaration on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia. The declaration was ratified on the 18th August, 1930:–

"'"On behalf of His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia and subject to ratification, I accept as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special convention, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the Court in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court, for a period of ten years and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said ratification, other than:–

"'"Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement; and

"'"Disputes with the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree; and

"'"Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Australia.

"'"And subject to the condition that His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia reserve the right to require that proceedings in the Court shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the proceedings in the Court, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute."

"'On behalf of His Majesty's Government in

the Commonwealth of Australia I, S. M. Bruce, the High Commissioner in London for His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia, hereby terminate their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the Court in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute.

" 'LONDON,
21st August, 1940.
S. M. BRUCE'

"By the same communication, the High Commissioner in London for His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia transmitted to me a further declaration dated August 21st, 1940, by which, subject to the reservations therein set out, His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court for a further period.

"This second declaration reads as follows:

" 'In my declaration of today's date, I, S. M. Bruce, the High Commissioner in London for His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia, announced the termination by His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia of their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court.

" 'On behalf of His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia I now declare that they accept as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special convention, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the Court, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, for a period of five years from today's date and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the 18th August, 1930, with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said date; other than:–

" 'Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;

" 'Disputes with the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;

" 'Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Australia; and

" 'Disputes arising out of events occurring at a time when His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia were involved in hostilities,

" 'And subject to the condition that His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia reserve the right to require that proceedings in the Court shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the proceedings in the Court, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.

" 'LONDON,
21st August, 1940. S. M. BRUCE'

"I have [etc.]
For the Acting Secretary-General.
E. GIRAUD
Acting Legal Adviser
of the Secretariat."

BOUNDARY

Convention With Canada for the Emergency Regulation of the Level of Rainy Lake and Certain Other Boundary Waters (Treaty Series No. 961)

The convention between the United States and Canada providing for the emergency reg-

ulation of the level of Rainy Lake and of certain other boundary waters in the Rainy Lake watershed, signed at Ottawa on September 15, 1938, was proclaimed by the President on October 18, 1940. The convention was ratified in respect of Canada by His Britannic Majesty at a Court held at Ottawa on May 19, 1939. The Senate of the United States gave its advice and consent to ratification of the convention on August 30, 1940, and it was ratified by the President on September 10, 1940. It went into effect on October 3, 1940 by the exchange of the ratifications of the President and the King at Ottawa on that date.

The convention clothes the International Joint Commission established under the treaty relating to questions arising between the United States and Canada, signed at Washington on January 11, 1909, with power to determine when emergency conditions exist in the Rainy Lake watershed, whether by reason of high or low water, and empowers the Commission to adopt such measures of control as to it may seem proper with respect to existing dams at Kettle Falls and International Falls, as well as with respect to any existing or future dams or works in boundary waters of the Rainy Lake watershed, in the event the Commission shall determine that such emergency condition exists.

WATERWAY

Great Lakes–St. Lawrence Waterway Project

An announcement regarding development of the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence Waterway Basin, together with a message from the President to Congress on that portion of the project located in the International Rapids Section of the St. Lawrence River, and an Executive order establishing the St. Lawrence Advisory Committee, appear in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Canada".

The Foreign Service

FOREIGN SERVICE REGULATIONS

On October 15, 1940, the President signed Executive Order No. 8566 amending the Foreign Service Regulations of the United States (section XXII–4 of Chapter XXII: Duties of officers of the Foreign Service in connection with admission of aliens into the Philippine Islands). For text of the Executive order, see the *Federal Register* for October 17, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 203), page 4107.

Regulations

The following Government regulations may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin:*

Documentation, Entrance and Clearance of Vessels, etc.: American Vessels Denied Clearance to Belligerent States—[Amendment regarding] Foreign Clearance. (Department of Commerce: Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation.) [Order No. 57.] October 14, 1940. *Federal Register*, October 15, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 201), p. 4078 (The National Archives of the United States).

Documentation, Entrance and Clearance of Vessels, etc.: Instructions to Supervising and Local Inspectors and Collectors of Customs Amended. (Department of Commerce: Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation.) [Order No. 58.] October 15, 1940. *Federal Register*, October 16, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 202), p. 4089 (The National Archives of the United States).

Anchorage Regulations: Enforcement of Regulations Relating to Anchorages and Movements of Vessels. (Treasury Department: Coast Guard.) [General Order No. 2.] October 8, 1940. *Federal Register*, October 15, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 201), p. 4078 (The National Archives of the United States).

Legislation

An Act To amend section 4021 of the Revised Statutes and to repeal section 4023 of the Revised Statutes relating to establishment of postal agencies [providing for the establishment of postal agencies at such foreign seaports or airports as may in the judgment of the Postmaster General promote the efficiency of the foreign mail service of the United States]. (Public, No. 798, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 1 p. 5¢.

An Act To amend section 4472 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., 1934 edition, title 46, sec. 465) to provide for the safe carriage of explosives or other dangerous or semidangerous articles or substances on board vessels; to make more effective the provisions of the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea, 1929, relating to the carriage of dangerous goods; and for other purposes. (Public, No. 809, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 1 p. 5¢.

First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1941: An Act Making supplemental appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes [including an additional $290,000 for salaries and an additional $15,500 for contingent expenses, Department of State, 1941; $12,000 for expenses of the Alaskan International Highway Commission; and making available the appropriation for "Cooperation with the American republics" contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, for compensation and traveling expenses of educational, professional, and artistic leaders in connection with the program of cooperation]. (Public, No. 812, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 31 pp. 5¢.

An Act To amend the Act entitled "An Act to provide better facilities for the enforcement of the customs and immigration laws" [along the Canadian and Mexican borders], approved June 26, 1930. (Public, No. 830, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 1 p. 5¢.

Publications

Department of State

Diplomatic List, October 1940. Publication 1510. ii, 94 pp. Subscription, $1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BULLETIN

OCTOBER 26, 1940

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General

OUR FOREIGN POLICY

Address by the Secretary of State [1]

[Released to the press October 26]

It is with no light heart that I address you and any others who may be listening tonight on the subject of our international relations. I should be lacking in candor if I did not emphasize the gravity of the present situation.

Only once before in our national existence has as grave a danger from without threatened this Nation as the danger which looms today on the international horizon. That was in the stirring days when the founders of this Republic staked everything on their unshakable conviction that a nation of free men could be established and would endure on the soil of America. Theirs was a struggle and a victory the fruits of which have been the proud inheritance of succeeding generations of Americans for more than a century and a half. These generations, including our own, have enjoyed this inheritance in a world where human freedom, national independence, and order under law were steadily becoming more and more firmly established as a system of civilized relations among nations and among individuals.

Today that system and all peaceful nations, including our own, are gravely menaced. The danger arises out of the plans and acts of a small group of national rulers who have succeeded in transforming their peoples into forceful instruments for widespread domination by conquest.

To understand the significance of this danger and to prepare to meet it successfully we must see clearly the tragic lessons taught by what has occurred since the protagonists of conquest began their march across the earth. I ask you to review with me the whirlwind developments of one of the saddest and most crucial decades in the history of mankind—that of the nineteen-thirties.

I

The opening years of the decade were filled with ominous rumblings of impending disaster. Profound economic dislocation had spread rapidly to every part of the world. It had disrupted international economic relations and was causing untold distress everywhere. The structure of international peace was still intact, but a dangerous breach was opened in it by the Japanese occupation of Manchuria in 1931. That act, universally condemned at the time, proved to be only the beginning of an epidemic of callous disregard of international commitments—probably unparalleled in the annals of history. International discussions for the reduction and limitation of armaments, begun much earlier, were dragging along. Their failure to result in effective agreements was adding to the general feeling of apprehension and insecurity.

These developments were bound to create grave difficulties and grave dangers for our country, as well as for the rest of the world. The problems which they presented imperatively demanded on our part vigorous initia-

[1] Delivered at the National Press Club dinner, Washington, October 26, 1940, and broadcast over the blue network of the National Broadcasting Co.

tive and leadership in the promotion and defense of the national interest.

Accordingly, in the conduct of foreign policy, this Government directed its efforts to the following objectives: (1) Peace and security for the United States with advocacy of peace and limitation of armament as universal international objectives; (2) support for law, order, justice, and morality and the principle of non-intervention; (3) restoration and cultivation of sound economic methods and relations; (4) development of the maximum measure of international cooperation; (5) promotion of the security, solidarity, and general welfare of the Western Hemisphere. These basic objectives of a good-neighbor policy represented a sound and practical middle course between the extremes of internationalism and isolation. They have been consistently pursued throughout. The sweep of events has, of course, required the focusing of our attention at different periods upon different problems and different geographic areas.

II

In the early thirties, the relations among the American republics left much to be desired. Elements of mistrust, apprehension, and disunion had to be eliminated if a good-neighbor policy was really to prevail on the American Continent and provide a foundation upon which 21 free and independent American republics could establish peaceful and mutually beneficial relations among themselves and with the rest of the world.

The Seventh International Conference of American States, meeting at Montevideo in December 1933, offered an opportunity for a far-reaching move in this direction. There, a solid foundation was laid for a new structure of inter-American relations built on lines so broad that the entire program of principles was of universal application. At that meeting, the American republics took effective action for the maintenance of inter-American peace, agreed upon non-intervention, and adopted an economic program of common benefit based on the rule of equal treatment. During the years which immediately followed, the United States gave tangible proofs of its determination to act in accordance with the newly created system of inter-American relations.

At the same time we inaugurated a new policy in the sphere of economic relations. In the summer of 1934, this country adopted the reciprocal-trade-agreements program, designed to restore and expand international commerce through the reduction of unreasonable trade barriers and the general reestablishment of the rule of equality of commercial treatment. This program proved to be the greatest constructive effort in a world racing toward economic destruction.

In the meantime, other phases of international relations were undergoing further and rapid deterioration. Efforts to achieve international security through the reduction and limitation of armaments were unsuccessful. The long and weary conferences at Geneva during which plan after plan failed of adoption showed that the world was not ready to grasp an opportunity for action which, had it been taken, might have prevented subsequent disasters. This and the notice given by Japan in December 1934 of her intention to terminate the Washington Treaty for the Limitation of Naval Armaments opened the way for a new armament race.

At this juncture, Italy announced her intention to secure control over Ethiopia—by force of arms, if necessary. While there was still a possibility for an amicable settlement of the difficulties between Italy and Ethiopia, the attitude of the Government of the United States was made clear on September 13, 1935, in a statement which read in part as follows:

"Under the conditions which prevail in the world today, a threat of hostilities anywhere cannot but be a threat to the interests—political, economic, legal and social—of all nations. Armed conflict in any part of the world cannot but have undesirable and adverse effects in every part of the world. All nations have the right to ask that any and all issues between whatsoever nations be resolved by pacific means. Every nation has the right to ask that

no nations subject it and other nations to the hazards and uncertainties that must inevitably accrue to all from resort to arms by any two."

During the summer of 1935 under the influence of these rapidly unfolding developments threatening the peace of the world the Congress enacted a statute known as the Neutrality Act of 1935. The purpose of this act was to reduce the risks of our becoming involved in war. Unfortunately, it contained as its principal feature the provision for a rigid embargo on export of arms to belligerents. This provision was adopted under the influence of a fallacious concept temporarily accepted by a large number of our people that this country's entrance into the World War had been brought about by the sale of arms to belligerents and the machinations of so-called "international bankers".

It was clear then, and has become even clearer since, that a rigid embargo on export of arms might have an effect the opposite of that which was intended. On the occasion of the signing of the act, the President pointed out that "history is filled with unforeseeable situations" and that conditions might arise in which the wholly inflexible provision for an arms embargo "might drag us into war intead of keeping us out". I myself repeatedly pointed out that in addition to the unforeseeable consequences of the provision itself reliance upon that concept might mean the closing of our eyes to manifold dangers in other directions and from other sources.

By 1938, there was no longer any doubt that the existence of the arms embargo provision was definitely having the effect of making widespread war more likely. Accordingly, early in 1939, the executive branch of the Government urgently recommended to Congress the repeal of that provision. That was finally accomplished, after the outbreak of war in Europe, at a special session of Congress called by the President for that specific purpose.

III

The Italo-Ethiopian war and its attendant circumstances left, in an already shaken Europe, a new condition of intense bitterness and unsettlement. Into that situation, Germany, after three years of intensive military preparation, flung, early in 1936, her first serious challenge to world order under law. The German Government tore up the Treaty of Locarno, into which Germany had freely and voluntarily entered, and proceeded to fortify the Rhineland in violation of the express provisions of that treaty. In the summer of that year, a violent civil conflict flared up in Spain, and that unfortunate country became a battleground of newly emerging power politics.

During this period, the President and I on numerous occasions emphasized the gathering dangers in the world situation. In June 1935, I made the following statement:

"We witness all about us a reckless, competitive building up of armaments, a recurrence of the mad race which prior to 1914 led the nations of the world headlong to destruction. If persisted in, this course will again plunge the world into disaster."

Tragic indeed is the fact that, from the end of 1935, the voice of reason became increasingly drowned by the rising clangor of the furious rearmament by nations preparing for conquest.

We continued our efforts for peace. We continued to carry forward our program of economic restoration through the trade-agreements policy. We intensified the process of strengthening our naval armaments and of improving in other ways our means of defense. Speaking for the Government, I pointed out that we would not serve the cause of peace by not having adequate powers of self-defense; that we must be sure that in our desire for peace we would not appear to any other country unable to protect our just rights.

In view of the imminence of an impending world crisis, we proposed to our sister republics of the Americas, in January 1936, an extraordinary conference to consider the best means of safeguarding the peace of this hemisphere. At this Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, convoked at

Buenos Aires, the 21 American republics, building on the foundations laid down at Montevideo, adopted for the first time the great principle that a threat from without the continent to the peace of any of them should be regarded by the American republics as a threat to each and every one of them. They established in contractual form the obligation to consult together whenever the peace of the Americas is menaced, either from within or from without.

During the year 1937, while the cauldron of European politics seethed dangerously, the focus of world events again shifted to the Far East. In the summer of that year, Japan struck a further and more extensive blow at China. This new threat to the peace of the world rendered appropriate a restatement of the fundamental aims and principles of the foreign policy of the United States. In a statement issued on July 16, 1937, I set forth those principles. We urged upon all nations the acceptance and observance of those principles. We repeatedly offered to be of assistance toward composing the Chinese-Japanese conflict in accordance with those principles. We participated—and Japan refused to participate—in the Brussels conference of the signatories to the Nine Power Pact, convoked for the purpose of bringing about a peaceful solution of that conflict.

IV

During the year 1938, the focus of events returned to Europe. In March of that year, the armed forces of Germany passed beyond that country's borders, and the annexation of Austria marked the first forcible alteration of the frontiers established in Europe by the treaties of peace. This was followed, within a few months, by an intense crisis, culminating in the Munich conference and the first dismemberment of Czechoslovakia. The darkening shadows of an approaching war deepened over the fields and homes of the European Continent.

It is not necessary for me to dwell in detail on the kaleidoscopic events of the anguished year that preceded the outbreak of the European war, nor of the 14 months we have since lived through. All of us recall the feverish activity in Europe which became a prelude to war and our repeated attempts to influence the contending nations to adjust their differences by pacific means on the basis of justice, equality, and fair-dealing, without recourse to force or threat of force. The tragic and the heroic developments of the war months and the brutal invasion and ruthless extinguishment of the independence and freedom of many countries are too vivid in the minds of all of us to need recapitulation.

The appalling tragedy of the present world situation lies in the fact that peacefully disposed nations failed to recognize in time the true nature of the aims and ambitions which have actuated the rulers of the heavily arming nations. Recoiling from the mere contemplation of the possibility of another widespread war, the peoples of the peaceful nations permitted themselves to be lulled into a false sense of security by the assurances made by these rulers that their aims were limited. This continued even as succeeding events left less and less room for doubt that, behind the screen of these assurances, preparations were being made for new attempts at widespread conquest. To mask still further this monstrous deception, these rulers and their satellites attempted to brand as "war mongers" and "imperialists" all who warned against the clearly emerging dangers, and poured upon them vituperation and abuse.

The United States, together with most other nations, has stood firmly for the basic principles underlying civilized international relations—peace, law, justice, treaty observance, non-intervention, peaceful settlement of differences, and fair-dealing, supported by the fullest practicable measure of international cooperation. The advocacy of these principles has won for us the friendship of all nations, except those which, vaguely describing themselves as the "have-nots" and claiming a superior right to rule over other peoples, are today on the march with great armies, air fleets, and navies

to take by force what they say they need or want.

The rulers of these nations have repudiated and violated in every essential respect the long-accepted principles of peaceful and orderly international relations. Merciless armed attack; unrestrained terrorization through slaughter of non-combatant men, women, and children; deceit, fraud, and guile; forced labor; confiscation of property; imposed starvation and deprivations of every sort—all these are weapons constantly used by the conquerors for the invasion and subjugation of other nations.

They adhere to no geographic lines and they fix no time limit on their programs of invasion and destruction. They cynically disregard every right of neutral nations, and, having occupied several such countries, they then proceed to warn all peaceful nations that they must remain strictly neutral until an invading force is actually crossing their borders. They have as a fixed objective the securing of control of the high seas. They threaten peaceful nations with the direst consequences if those nations do not remain acquiescent, while the conquerors are seizing the other continents and most of the seven seas of the earth.

Let no one comfort himself with the delusion that these are mere excesses or exigencies of war, to be voluntarily abandoned when fighting ceases. By deed and by utterance, the would-be conquerors have made it abundantly clear that they are engaged upon a relentless attempt to transform the civilized world as we have known it into a world in which mankind will be reduced again to the degradation of a master-and-slave relationship among nations and among individuals, maintained by brute force.

The hand of crushing assault has struck again and again at peaceful nations, complacent and unprepared in their belief that mere intention on their part to keep peace was an ample shield of security.

There can be nothing more dangerous for our Nation than for us to assume that the avalanche of conquest could under no circumstances reach any vital portion of this hemisphere. Oceans give the nations of this hemisphere no guaranty against the possibility of economic, political, or military attack from abroad. Oceans are barriers but they are also highways. Barriers of distance are merely barriers of time. Should the would-be conquerors gain control of other continents, they would next concentrate on perfecting their control of the seas, of the air over the seas, and of the world's economy; they might then be able with ships and with planes to strike at the communication lines, the commerce, and the life of this hemisphere; and ultimately we might find ourselves compelled to fight on our own soil, under our own skies, in defense of our independence and our very lives.

These are some of the governing facts and conditions of the present-day international situation. These are the dangers which must be recognized. Against these dangers, our policies and measures must provide defense.

V

We are in the presence not of local or regional wars, but of an organized and determined movement for steadily expanding conquest. Against this drive for power no nation and no region is secure save as its inhabitants create for themselves means of defense so formidable that even the would-be conquerors will not dare to raise against them the hand of attack.

The first need for all nations still masters of their own destiny is to create for themselves, as speedily and as completely as possible, impregnable means of defense. This is the staggering lesson of mankind's recent experience.

To meet that need, we are bringing our military, naval, and air establishments to maximum practicable strength. Production of military supplies is being brought to a greater and greater pitch of speed and effectiveness. Wherever necessary for the carrying out of the defense program, export of essential materials is being stringently regulated. Arrangements are being carried forward to provide military and technical training for the youth of this country. We intend to continue and intensify our effort in all these directions.

We are taking measures toward dealing with subversive activities in this country directed from abroad. The experience of many other countries has brought us the shocking realization of the manner in which, and the extent to which, such activities are employed to undermine social and political institutions and to bring about internal disintegration and decay in the countries which they plan to make their victims. We intend to act in this field with unremitting vigor.

We are seeking to advance by every appropriate means the spirit of inter-American solidarity and the system of continental defense. In conformity with the procedure set up at Buenos Aires and Lima, the Panama Consultative Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics adopted important measures to safeguard the national and collective interests of the American nations, their peace, and their economic security. Last summer they met again, at Habana, to consult with regard to several threats to the peace and security of the Americas, the danger of which, they unanimously agreed, existed. To ward off these threats, they took positive steps to prevent any transfer of sovereignty in the Western Hemisphere from one non-American nation to another, embodied in an international convention and in the Act of Habana. They also agreed upon procedures for combating subversive activities in the American nations and they adopted measures of economic defense and collaboration.

We have concluded an arrangement with Great Britain under which we have acquired long-time leases of eight strategically located naval and air bases which will enable us to create a protective girdle of steel along the Atlantic seaboard of the American Continent—bases which will be available for use by all of the American republics. We are engaged in defense consultations with our neighbors to the south, and we have created facilities for such consultations with Canada. In all these fields, we intend to continue vigorous effort.

We have sought in every appropriate way to discourage conquest and to limit the area of war. We have followed consistently the policy of refusing recognition of territorial changes effected by force or threat of force. We have taken every opportunity to express our concern over threatened changes by force in the existing political status of colonial possessions, disturbance of which would extend the area of hostilities. We have placed under license the funds of invaded countries. In these respects, too, we intend to continue our activities.

We believe that the safety and the primary interests of the United States must be upheld with firmness and resolution—supported by the speediest and fullest possible armament for all defensive purposes. In view of the unprecedented character of menacing developments abroad, we have frankly recognized the danger involved and the increasing need for defense against it. As an important means of strengthening our own defense and of preventing attack on any part of the Western Hemisphere, this country is affording all feasible facilities for the obtaining of supplies by nations which, while defending themselves against barbaric attack, are checking the spread of violence and are thus reducing the danger to us. We intend to continue doing this to the greatest practicable extent. Any contention, no matter from what source, that this country should not take such action is equivalent, in the present circumstances, to a denying of the inalienable right of self-defense.

VI

In our democracy the basic determination of foreign policy rests with the people. As I sense the will of our people today, this Nation is determined that its security and rightful interests shall be safeguarded.

The dangers with which we are confronted are not of our making. We cannot know at what point, or when, we may possibly be attacked. We can, however, be prepared, first, to discourage any thought of assault upon our security and, if any such assault should be attempted, to repel it.

The people of this country want peace. To

have peace, we must have security. To have security, we must be strong. These are times that test the fiber of men and of nations.

Our system of defense must, of necessity, be many-sided, because the dangers against which safeguards are imperatively required are manifold. Essential to effective national defense are constant and skilful use of political and economic measures, possession of military weapons, and continuous exercise of wisdom and of high moral qualities. We must have planes and tanks and ships and guns. We must have trained men. We must hold to the ideal of a world in which the rights of all nations are respected and each respects the rights of all; in which principles of law and order and justice and fair-dealing prevail. Above all, we must be a united people—united in purpose and in effort to create impregnable defense.

Thus can we maintain our inheritance. Thus will we continue to make this country's high contribution toward the progress of mankind on the roadway of civilized effort.

Highlights of the Address by the Secretary of State

[Released to the press October 26]

The Secretary of State has selected the following highlights from his address given at the National Press Club dinner October 26:

Today all peaceful nations, including our own, are gravely menaced.

✦

I ask you to review with me the whirlwind developments of one of the saddest and most crucial decades in the history of mankind—that of the nineteen-thirties.

✦

Tragic indeed is the fact that, from the end of 1935, the voice of reason became increasingly drowned by the rising clangor of the furious rearmament by nations preparing for conquest.

✦

Speaking for the Government, I pointed out that we would not serve the cause of peace by not having adequate powers of self-defense; that we must be sure that in our desire for peace we would not appear to any other country unable to protect our just rights.

✦

The appalling tragedy of the present world situation lies in the fact that peacefully disposed nations failed to recognize in time the true nature of the aims and ambitions which have actuated the rulers of the heavily arming nations.

✦

Merciless armed attack; unrestrained terrorization through slaughter of non-combatant men, women, and children; deceit, fraud, and guile; forced labor; confiscation of property; imposed starvation and deprivations of every sort—all these are weapons constantly used by the conquerors for the invasion and subjugation of other nations.

✦

Let no one comfort himself with the delusion that these are mere excesses or exigencies of war, to be voluntarily abandoned when fighting ceases. By deed and by utterance, the would-be conquerors have made it abundantly clear that they are engaged upon a relentless attempt to transform the civilized world as we have known it into a world in which mankind will be reduced again to the degradation of a master-and-slave relationship among nations and among individuals, maintained by brute force.

✦

There can be nothing more dangerous for our Nation than for us to assume that the avalanche of conquest could under no circum-

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stances reach any vital portion of this hemisphere.

✦

We are in the presence not of local or regional wars, but of an organized and determined movement for steadily expanding conquest. Against this drive for power no nation and no region is secure save as its inhabitants create for themselves means of defense so formidable that even the would-be conquerors will not dare to raise against them the hand of attack.

✦

We believe that the safety and the primary interests of the United States must be upheld with firmness and resolution—supported by the speediest and fullest possible armament for all defensive purposes.

✦

As I sense the will of our people today, this Nation is determined that its security and rightful interests shall be safeguarded.

✦

The people of this country want peace. To have peace, we must have security. To have security, we must be strong. These are times that test the fiber of men and of nations.

✦

Our system of defense must, of necessity, be many-sided, because the dangers against which safeguards are imperatively required are manifold. . . . We must have planes and tanks and ships and guns. We must have trained men. We must hold to the ideal of a world in which the rights of all nations are respected and each respects the rights of all; in which principles of law and order and justice and fair-dealing prevail. Above all, we must be a united people—united in purpose and in effort to create impregnable defense.

REQUISITION BY THE UNITED STATES OF PLANES ORDERED BY SWEDEN

[Released to the press October 22]

The Swedish Government in 1939 placed orders with the Seversky Aircraft Corporation (now reorganized as the Republic Aviation Corporation), Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y., for 60 type EP–1 single-seater pursuit airplanes and 50 2–PA single-seater bombers, complete with engines, spare parts, accessories, etc.

The Administrator of Export Control determined that the proposed exportation of these planes to Sweden would be contrary to the interests of the national defense. As a result of this decision the licenses which had been issued by the Department to authorize the exportation of some of these planes were revoked and applications for further licenses to export these shipments were denied.

The appropriate authorities of this Government having determined that these planes were required by the Army Air Corps for national defense purposes endeavored to negotiate and purchase these planes from the Swedish Government. These endeavors having failed, requisition was decided upon in accordance with the Executive order and the President's regulations issued on October 15, 1940,[2] pursuant to the Requisition Act approved October 10, 1940.

The Swedish Legation in Washington, acting under instructions from its Government, protested to the Department against the proposed requisition proceedings. In reply to this protest, the Department addressed notes to the Swedish Minister on October 18 and 21, respectively. The texts of these two notes are as follows:

[2] See the *Federal Register* for October 18, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 204), pp. 4121 and 4122–23.

"OCTOBER 18, 1940.

"SIR:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of October 16, 1940,[3] stating that you have been instructed by your Government to make earnest representations to this Government against the requisition of war materials ordered in this country by your Government.

"In reply, I have to inform you that the interests of the national defense have made it necessary for this Government to refuse, in the instances to which you refer, to issue licenses authorizing the exportation of war materials to Sweden. I am informed that some of these materials—in particular certain airplanes—are urgently needed by the armed forces of this country for their own use. You will understand, I am sure, that in these circumstances this Government must exercise the right which inheres in all governments to requisition the war materials within its jurisdiction which are required for its own defense. I may add that, although this procedure may cause unavoidable inconvenience to your Government, it is my understanding that, when war materials are requisitioned pursuant to the Act to which your note refers, fair and just compensation will be paid to the owners after discussions in which the owners will be given every opportunity to set forth their claims.

"Accept [etc.] CORDELL HULL"

"OCTOBER 21, 1940.

"SIR:

"I have the honor to refer to my notes of October 15,[3] and October 18, 1940, and previous correspondence in regard to the possible requisition by this Government of airplanes and other war materials purchased in this country by the Swedish Government, and have to inform you that in accordance with the Executive Order of October 15, 1940, and the President's regulations of the same date, issued pursuant to the Requisition Act of October 10, 1940, the appropriate authorities of this Government have requisitioned airplanes, the property of your Government, as follows:

"60 Type EP1, single-seater pursuit airplanes, complete with engines, spares, accessories, equipment, and technical data, located at Republic Airplane Factory, Farmingdale, New York.

"50 Type 2PA single-seater bombers, complete with engines, spares, accessories, equipment, and technical data, located at Republic Airplane Factory, Farmingdale, New York.

"I have been informed by the Administrator of Export Control that owners of articles or materials requisitioned pursuant to the Act of October 10, 1940, will be given full opportunity to present evidence of the cost of these articles, and that this evidence will be accorded full consideration in the determination of the reimbursement to be paid by this Government.

"Accept [etc.] CORDELL HULL"

[3] Not printed.

The Far East

REPATRIATION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS

[Released to the press October 23]

Following the suggestion which has been made to Americans in certain areas of the Far East that in view of abnormal conditions in those areas they withdraw so far as is practicable therefrom to the United States, the Department of State and the United States Maritime Commission, in conjunction with other agencies of the Government and in cooperation with American shipping lines, arranged for the dispatch of the S. S. *Monterey*, the S. S. *Mariposa*, and the S. S. *Washington* to the Far East. This was necessary in as much as it was determined that available accommodations on ships regularly operating to the Far East were booked to capacity for some time to come and reports were received

by the State Department from consular officials and steamship company booking offices that the demands of American citizens desiring to come to the United States would require the additional accommodations.

In order to make these ships available, it was necessary to divert them from their regular scheduled sailings, thus causing extraordinary expense to the operating companies. As was ascertained by the Department of State and the Maritime Commission, the ships would incur a financial loss even though they were booked to capacity on the return voyage. The operating companies, having cooperated in diverting their ships from their regular schedules and in making them available, could not be justly asked to stand the loss. Accordingly, the Government was obliged to guarantee the companies against financial loss and agreed to make up any deficit which might occur, as has been done before in the cases of special ships sent to evacuate Americans from Europe.

The shipping companies have advised their booking offices in the Far East that the passenger rates will be based upon the class of accommodation purchased and will be at the regular conference rates from ports of embarkation to the west coast of the United States. The Maritime Commission has informed the Department that the rates to be charged are those regularly charged for comparable accommodations on passenger vessels regularly in the Far East trade and in accord with the rates determined by the Trans-Pacific Passenger Conference and having the approval of the Maritime Commission for American vessels.

The three ships will have accommodations available at first- and second-class rates, with lower rates for emergency accommodations in cots.

American Republics

ADDRESS BY THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE [4]

[Released to the press October 23]

The thought and energy of the men and women in the United States, and of their Government, are today being directed as never before to the successful solution of the problem of adequate national defense. Our people must rest assured that the security of the United States is safeguarded. The greater the power of the United States to prevent any act of aggression against the New World, the more likely it will be that this Nation of ours can remain at peace.

In speaking of national defense, it is not unnatural that one usually thinks of our naval strength, of the number of planes or of tanks which may be available at a given moment, or of the number of American citizens who are properly trained and ready to take part in the defense of their country.

There is, however, another essential element in our preparedness, and particularly so because of the realization to which we have all too recently come that a defense of the United States, to be successful, cannot be restricted solely to the defense of the United States proper. It must involve our ability to repel an attack against, or an attempted invasion of, any part of the New World. These recent years have made it more than ever clear that the Panama Canal cannot be rendered secure, nor our own territory be regarded as safe from invasion by air, unless the territory of our neighbors to the south is equally secure. And

[4] Delivered by Mr. Welles before the Advertising Club of Baltimore, October 23, 1940, on a coast-to-coast broadcast.

that cannot be achieved without the loyal friendship of the other American powers.

It is regarding this element in our capacity for national defense—namely, what is usually called the Pan American relationship—of which I wish to speak to you today.

For eight years your Government has been cooperating to the utmost extent of its ability in the construction of this relationship. It has been doing so because, among other reasons, of its full realization long since that the tragic situation which today exists in the world might come to pass, and because of its conviction that in a world where there are on the march the forces of military conquest and of social revolution, and where there has been brought about a break-down in the standards of international law and of international morality, one of the greatest bulwarks which could be constructed to safeguard the peace and security of our own Nation, was the creation of that kind of relationship with the other 20 republics of the Western Hemisphere which meant a solid front in the moment of crisis.

If the situation which had prevailed for so many decades up to the year 1933 existed today, the people of this country would have confronted the present crisis with a New World divided and, in many quarters, animated by suspicion of the ulterior motives of the United States; with a continent torn with local disputes, and in certain regions suffering from that extreme degree of economic distress which gives rise to social disorder and to political instability. In such muddy waters the agents of the totalitarian powers would have found good fishing. Fortunately, today the waters of inter-American understanding and confidence are clear.

During these past eight years the American republics have, either by formal agreement or by implicit understanding, arrived at these basic accords:

1. Mutual recognition of the equality and inviolability of the sovereignty of each of the 21 republics, so that each is an equal partner in the American community of nations.

2. The settlement of all disputes which may arise between them by pacts which provide the practical machinery for peaceful negotiation, mediation, or arbitration.

3. The joint determination of all that any threat from without the continent to the peace, security, or territorial integrity of any one of the republics is a menace to each and every one of them.

4. Full cooperation within the limits of their respective capacities, and always with complete respect for their individual liberty of decision, against any attempt by any non-American power or by any non-American combination of powers to dominate by force, by economic duress, or by any other means, any portion of the New World.

5. The common decision to work together in intimate collaboration so as to make impossible the overthrow, by means of subversive activities directed from abroad, of the institutions of the American democracies.

6. Within the economic, commercial, and financial field to undertake a progressive reduction of all excessive or artificial barriers to trade; and to attempt in the most practical manner possible the development of those non-discriminatory measures and policies which will enlarge the opportunity for profitable inter-American investment and which will increase the volume of inter-American exports and imports.

These six fundamental accords represent a record of progress which would have seemed Utopian eight years ago.

In this new regional understanding of the New World one finds the antithesis of those so-called "new orders" of military and economic overlordship which are being proclaimed in other continents. Here we find a combination of free and independent republics which constitutes no menace to any nation. There is inherent in this understanding no policy of aggression and no attempt at domination. There is involved therein no effort at obtaining political hegemony through the utilization of economic blackmail. On the contrary, in essence, this is a friendly partnership, freely entered into by 21 sovereign democracies, ready

to trade on terms of equal opportunity with all nations whose policies make such trade possible, but determined as one people to keep our New World independent and our rights and liberties as free men secure.

Today I wish particularly to stress the economic aspects of this regional understanding. To a very great extent the success or failure of the new relationship which has been created will depend upon the businessmen of the United States and upon the businessmen of the other republics, for there is no greater reinforcement to friendly political relations between countries than a large volume of fair and profitable trade. And I am especially glad therefore that I am afforded the privilege of addressing in this way so distinguished a group of business and professional men as those gathered together in the Advertising Club of Baltimore.

When this administration took office in 1933, it found a large proportion of our business with the other Americas crippled by the restrictions of Smoot-Hawleyism, and the remainder in the depths of the economic depression of that year.

Our first attack on this trade situation was through the medium of the trade-agreements program. Our purpose was the revival of international trade through the removal of artificial barriers, and the application of the most-favored-nation clause in such a manner as to extend the benefits of negotiated concessions between two nations to the community of trading nations which accepted the basic theories involved.

During the six years which have elapsed since the inauguration of the trade-agreements program, agreements have been signed with 11 of the other American republics. In some cases, such as that of Cuba, the agreements have represented a very important contribution to the maintenance of economic stability and, consequently, of social security in the countries concerned. At the same time, these agreements have opened large markets for the products of our export industries and agriculture. In our own country they have greatly stimulated recovery and have increased employment. I think all of you are familiar with the benefits derived by our own port of Baltimore from the policy pursued.

Yet it is, of course, obvious that the conditions of world trade during recent years have not been such as to facilitate the growth and development of these fair trading practices. The autarchic methods and procedures of the totalitarian powers have tended seriously to handicap free enterprise in those American republics which had in the past found a considerable part of their export market in these countries. These methods and procedures, while in some cases temporarily efficient for the furtherance of policies of military conquest, are bound inevitably to reduce to disastrously low levels living standards in all those nations which employ them, and should they by any tragic possibility predominate in the world for any length of time, they would assuredly bring peoples back to the primitive system of barter of the Dark Ages.

Each one of our republics has its own individual commercial and economic problems. However, I believe it is worth while recalling that in the period just prior to the outbreak of the war the other American republics as a whole sold about one third of their products to the United States and over half to Europe. During the same period the American republics looked to the United States for over 35 percent of their imports, while the countries of Europe, principally Germany and the United Kingdom, supplied them with over one third of the articles which they did not produce within their own borders. This statement, although it does not reflect the individual situation of any one of the republics, will, I believe, give you a fair idea of the basic problem with which the continent is faced.

One phase of the problem, namely, the furnishing by the United States during the present emergency of articles which the American republics formerly imported from Europe, has been quite promptly and adequately met by our export industry. Our exports to this area during the first year of the war were valued at some 240 million dollars more than those of the comparable year earlier. It is

gratifying to be able to report that in most lines the prices of the goods included in this figure have increased only slightly, if at all. This fact reflects great credit upon the vision of our merchants. They have in general been farsighted enough, and I may say patriotic enough, not to take undue advantage of their privileged position in the South American markets resulting from the elimination of European competition.

During this same first year of warfare, our imports from the other American republics have also substantially increased. The increase has not, however, been commensurate with the increase in our exports. In round figures it has amounted to 147 million dollars. In other words, the exchange position of the other American republics vis-à-vis the United States has deteriorated. It is essential, if they are to continue to buy our goods, that we buy more of their goods, use more of the services such as shipping which they have to offer, and send more tourists to the lands to the south, since few of the other republics can ship gold in settlement of balances.

We have not, of course, found as yet a perfect or a comprehensive solution of the problem so presented. But it is encouraging to be able to report that that community of interest which all of the American republics now recognize, enabled the representatives of the 21 republics to meet at Panamá less than three weeks after the outbreak of the war to consider the emergency created. This meeting of consultation, the sessions of which lasted only 10 days, adopted a number of highly important inter-American policies providing for the preservation of the neutrality of the New World, and it set up as well the machinery for a common approach to common problems in several fields.

In the economic field there was created the Inter-American Economic and Financial Advisory Committee, consisting of one delegate from each of the American republics. This body assembled in Washington last November 15 and has been continuously in session ever since.

It has been my privilege to preside over the meetings of this Committee, and I wish it were possible for me to convey to you adequately the cooperative and constructive nature of its deliberations. The primary service performed by the Committee has been to furnish the medium whereby the economic problems with which the several American nations are confronted may be examined for the purpose of finding a practical solution. Because of the existence of this Committee I believe that every one of the 21 governments has achieved a new understanding and a new appreciation of the factors governing the economic life of our continent. It is my hope that this machinery will be preserved even after the passing of the present emergency, and that it will remain a part of the new system of international relations which has been created in this hemisphere.

A part of the Committee's efforts during the earlier part of this year was devoted to the drafting of a convention for an Inter-American Bank to be created under government auspices. This project has been advocated by inter-American gatherings ever since the first Inter-American Conference was held in Washington in 1889. The convention was signed last April, and it is my hope that the bank will come into being in the relatively near future and serve as a new and valuable instrument of inter-American cooperation.

The Committee also devoted its attention to the question of ocean-freight rates—a most important factor either in facilitating or obstructing the flow of goods. Due to the activities of the Committee in this respect and to the unfailingly helpful cooperation of the United States Maritime Commission, as well as of the steamship companies themselves, it can be safely asserted that increases in freight rates have been kept to an absolute minimum. Through the initiative of the Committee, an Inter-American Maritime Conference will be held next month in order to afford both the governments of the American republics and the shipping companies concerned an opportunity for a comprehensive review of the entire situation.

The Committee was also responsible for the creation of the Inter-American Development

Commission. This is a small body consisting of five members representing all of the American republics. Its function is to encourage the development of enterprises of mixed United States and local ownership and management, in order to expand production in the other American republics and especially the production of non-competitive, complementary products readily marketable in the United States. One of the more important of the projects in which the Development Commission has aroused practical interest is that of finding sources of supply in the other American republics for manufactured articles formerly imported by the United States from the conquered or occupied areas of Europe.

With the intensification of the war in Europe last summer, the economic problems facing the American republics were rendered more acute. It was recognized that a fresh approach was required. Partly in order to determine the nature of that approach the second consultative meeting was held at Habana in July. In a speech before that gathering Secretary Hull outlined the problem along four definite lines. The effective four-point program which was subsequently adopted by the meeting consisted of the following:

"1. Strengthening and expansion of the activities of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee as an instrument for continuing consultation with respect to trade matters, including especially the situation immediately confronting the American republics as a result of the curtailment and changed character of important foreign markets.

"2. Creation of facilities for the temporary handling and orderly marketing of accumulated surpluses of those commodities which are of primary importance to the maintenance of the economic life of the American republics, whenever such action becomes necessary.

"3. Development of commodity agreements with a view to assuring equitable terms of trade for both producers and consumers of the commodities concerned.

"4. Consideration of methods for improving the standard of living of the peoples of the Americas, including public-health measures, nutrition studies, and suitable organizations for the relief distribution of some part of any surplus commodities."

At the same time that Secretary Hull was presenting this program to the Habana meeting, President Roosevelt transmitted a message to the Congress recommending that the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank for transactions with the other American republics be increased by 500 millions of dollars. The purpose of this increase was to permit the United States to assume its share of the responsibility for continental economic stability implicit in its comparatively favored situation. The Export-Import Bank, organized in 1934, has rendered a number of very valuable services to American business and industry and to the other American republics. Its scope of action will now be largely increased and it will play a most important part in the cooperative program to which we may confidently look forward. The ultimate decision concerning the policies and transactions of the bank is vested in the hands of Secretary Jesse Jones, and I think you will agree that the American taxpayer may rest assured that the transactions undertaken by the bank will therefore be along the soundest business lines and likewise in the best interests of our own economy.

I think it may truly be said that the primary objective of all of the American republics at this time is to strengthen the economies of all of them. One great essential is an increased diversification of exports so that the economy of certain American republics will no longer be dependent upon a small number of exports highly sensitive to world developments. Of course, a country whose economic life is wholly dependent upon events or decisions which take place in other continents many thousands of miles away, and in the determination of which it has no voice, is not a country economically independent. The partnership of the American republics which is now being evolved will in great degree tend to correct this situation.

While the exchange of raw materials for man-

ufactured products used to be considered the perfect illustration of liberal trade doctrine based upon inherent advantage, most of us will agree that scientific developments and technological advantages have changed this situation. It is no longer true in the case of several of the other American republics that, even if all trade barriers were removed, it would be to their advantage to concentrate their activities solely on the production and export of a limited number of raw materials. On the contrary, the economy of the future, if that economy is to be the reflection of the progress of which the New World is theoretically capable, will represent in every quarter of this continent a much higher degree of diversified local production, both of raw materials and of manufactured articles. This development should not result in a decrease in the volume of inter-American trade; it would, however, represent a change in the character of that trade. And by vastly increasing the diversity of human opportunity in this part of the world, it will insure a richer, fuller life to millions of people in the Americas whose choice of occupation is now either extremely limited or even, in times of economic depression, non-existent.

The arrangement recently concluded by the Brazilian Government and the Export-Import Bank for the creation of a steel industry in Brazil to which both Governments will bring capital is an outstanding example of the practical working out of this policy of diversification.

This same theme enters into another approach to our continental economic problem, and one which holds out very substantial promise. From the point of view of national defense, the United States can no longer continue to rely upon sources of supply of vital raw materials located in other continents. Rubber is one outstanding example of this type of commodity. Our Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the governments concerned and with private enterprise, is currently conducting extensive surveys in Central and South America for the purpose of determining the best location, and most suitable varieties of plant, for the restoration to our continent of that position in the supply of rubber which was lost over 30 years ago to the planters of the Netherlands East Indies and of Malaysia.

A catalog of strategic materials, the production and processing of which in this hemisphere to a greater extent than at present would be desirable, includes quinine, manila hemp, manganese, tin, and chromium. I am glad to say that in furtherance of our new policy an agreement has been reached between the Metals Reserve Co., a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and Bolivian producers, under a guaranty of the Bolivian Government, under which this country will purchase 18,000 tons of tin each year for a period of five years.

Mutually beneficial arrangements of this character hold out high hopes for the future; they do not, however, solve the problem of surpluses of certain raw materials which have accumulated or of the lack of markets for these same materials, which must be produced in the near future if the economic life of the peoples concerned is to proceed normally.

As an outstanding example of inter-American cooperation directed towards the solution of the problem created by surplus commodities in the other American republics, I may mention the current negotiation of a coffee agreement. In broad outline, the proposed agreement will check the dumping of coffee in this market at ruinous prices, through a flexible-quota plan approved by all of the producing countries, with consequent beneficial results to their respective economies, and to their ability to continue to buy from the United States.

Of equal importance has been the aid the Export-Import Bank has extended for the construction of public works in the other American republics. Another type of operation in which the bank has participated has been the extension of credits to the central banks in certain of the other republics for the purpose of making available the amounts of foreign exchange needed for the orderly settlement of accounts due by local importers.

In presenting to you some aspects of these economic problems and in outlining some of the

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approaches which have been made towards their solution, you will, I know, understand that there cannot be a single, all-embracing solution for these questions. The measures most favored by your Government, and I believe by the other American governments, are those which, in addition to meeting emergency situations, are consonant with the long-term development of diversified stable economies and with the consistent enhancement of commercial and financial relations between all of our several nations.

For all too many decades, persons in responsible positions, both in official and business life in the United States, have seemed to harbor the peculiar illusion that the understanding, the friendship, and the loyal support of our neighbors in the New World can be obtained solely by fine words and lofty professions on our own part, which as often as not have been completely belied in practice.

I was reminded of that only a few days ago when I read in an editorial appearing in the *Baltimore Sun* these sentences:

"The Roosevelt administration did not invent the good-neighbor policy. The honor of conception and initiation of this policy belongs rather to former President Hoover and his Secretary of State, Mr. Stimson, who had the good sense early in 1930 to scrap the interventionist imperialism of the Coolidge era and to cooperate with our neighbors south of the Rio Grande in unselfish friendliness."

The writer of that statement would appear to have forgotten (what the peoples of the other American republics have not forgotten) that after making what he considered a gesture of good-will to the other American republics by undertaking as President-elect a rapid trip around South America, Mr. Hoover returned to Washington to become President and then emphasized his policy of "unselfish friendliness", by signing the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act. The tariff rates and other restrictions to inter-American trade contained in that act constituted a devastating blow to the economies of many of our neighbors, and brought about, in that republic which is bound to us by the most intimate ties of association and friendship, economic ruin, social upheaval, and finally revolution.

Gentlemen, the time has fortunately passed when phrases and sporadic gestures of good-will constitute our policy towards our neighbors in the New World. The good-neighbor policy, as the Roosevelt administration has practiced it, is a broad program of constructive and friendly cooperation, based on deeds and not on words.

We must all of us here in this hemisphere, at this moment of grave danger, be prepared to make such sacrifices as may be required in the common interest. We must be prepared to maintain and to continue strengthening, not only through our governments, but likewise through the initiative and devotion of our citizens, that kind of foundation for inter-American cooperation which has been steadily growing during the past eight years.

There has never been a time in the history of this country when hemispheric solidarity was more vitally necessary to each one of the American republics, including the United States—and never a time when hemispheric solidarity was such a reality.

SUSPENSION OF TONNAGE DUTIES FOR VESSELS OF PERU

A proclamation (no. 2432) providing that "the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and imposts within the United States" be "suspended and discontinued so far as respects the vessels of Peru and the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in said vessels into the United States from Peru or from any other foreign country; the suspension to take effect from October 1, 1940, and to continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States and their cargoes shall be continued, and no longer", was signed by the President on October 17, 1940.

The text of this proclamation appears in full in the *Federal Register* for October 22, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 206), p. 4163.

Commercial Policy

COMMERCIAL COOPERATION IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Address by Raymond H. Geist [5]

[Released to the press October 23]

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

It is an honor to be one of the speakers on this occasion, which you have designated as Pan American Day at the Dairy Industries' Exposition now being held in Atlantic City. No place could be more appropriate than this great resort devoted to the health, recreation, and enjoyment of the American Nation. The technological, sanitation, industrial, and educational exhibits could find no better background than here on the shore of the Atlantic Ocean, which, as a great highway of commerce, links our country to the other nations in this hemisphere.

It has been the policy of the American Government to foster and promote good relations between the nations of this hemisphere; but never in the history of these continents has this impetus found more common acceptance than now. In international relations, as in human friendship, the value of such ties depends upon the service rendered and not upon the material advantages which may be obtained. This great Nation of ours with all its wealth and resources, with its manifold actualities and potentialities of leadership, has much to offer fully and honestly to its neighbors. This, I understand, is the purpose of organizing Pan American Day at the Dairy Industries' Exposition. In giving intercontinental emphasis to the importance of the dairy industry it is proposed to make available to all peoples in this hemisphere the benefits of our research and progress. We are disposed to place fully at the service of the other nations in South, Central, and North America the vast experience that we have acquired in developing dairy products in the United States and in raising the standard of living and health among our people.

At this particular time in our national history, when the impact of world events arouses us to greater effort on behalf of the general health and strength of every individual in our commonwealth, the development of dairy industries goes hand in hand with the common effort, not only in this country but in all the nations of the Americas. The development of new machinery and the technological progress made in the United States invite the attention of nations not only of this hemisphere but of the whole world. At this exposition details of the progress and achievement connected with the dairy industries are displayed for the benefit of those who, not only at home but abroad, are interested in the health and happiness of their fellow citizens.

It will ever be the chief concern of mankind, as it was from the beginning of the human race, to develop the art of agriculture and the natural fruits of the soil. Those countries of the earth are especially fortunate whose basic industry and commerce have had their origin in the products of rich and fruitful lands, which have not only provided sustenance for the inhabitants but also surpluses for peoples living beyond the national borders.

The inventive genius of man during the last hundred years has made such progress that the existence of human life has become revolutionized. And where this process has been to ameliorate the lot of humankind and to make commonly available advantages which previously were reserved for the few or entirely unknown, the nations of the earth have been

[5] Delivered at a luncheon held in honor of Pan American Day at the Dairy Industries' Exposition, Atlantic City, N. J., October 23, 1940. Mr. Geist is Chief of the Division of Commercial Affairs, Department of State.

uplifted and advanced definitively to a higher standard. Such is the achievement which this exposition reveals to all. It is fitting, too, that enterprises which have as their object not alone the furthering of commerce but the advancement of knowledge and technical skill should receive common support.

To any careful observer of international relations it will be noticed that in recent years *rapprochements* of a "cultural" nature have been formed between certain nations of which the purpose has been primarily to open the way for the propagation of political ideologies, a development on foreign soil which often has proved unpalatable and repugnant to the most solid and discreet citizens. The virus of the pseudo-cultural relations has been known to poison the body politic and to corrupt and undermine the state. On the other hand, the nations of this hemisphere have established their cooperation on principles of mutual respect and helpfulness.

The Government of the United States has initiated a program of cooperation with the other American republics which has been conceived in the spirit of friendly and neighborly service, and designed to make available, wherever it is desired and needed, the sort of technical progress and development which the exhibits at this exposition typify. I am speaking of two important acts of the Congress in this field, the first of which is the act of May 25, 1938, as amended by Public No. 63, 76th Congress, which authorizes the loan of civilian technical personnel of the United States to the governments of the other American republics. This act of the Congress was in support of the policy of the United States to further in every practical way the development of cordial and friendly relations with our neighbors to the south. This willingness of the United States to assist its neighbors in the practical way has been met with cordiality on the part of the other American republics. Since the enactment of the act, 11 American states have taken advantage of it. Experts have been detailed for a limited period to collaborate in an advisory capacity in highway engineering, immigration procedure, customs administration, road building, and fishery problems, and a number of others. It must not be imagined that the United States Government has been able to carry out this program without making some sacrifices. The experts who have gone to other countries to lend their assistance and advice have been obliged to defer for the time being the services they were rendering at home; and in certain instances their colleagues have had to carry on the work of those who were absent.

The second legislative measure of which I speak is the act of August 9, 1939, which authorizes the President to render closer and more effective the relationships between the American republics. This measure was approved by the Congress to implement the program of an Interdepartmental Committee on Cooperation with the Other American Republics, established some time prior thereto at the instance of the President and which now includes 16 separate agencies of the United States Government. These separate agencies include not only the great Departments of the Government, such as the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, State, and the Interior, but also independent branches, such as the Federal Communications Commission, the United States Public Health Service, the Maritime Commission, and the Smithsonian Institution. Representatives of these agencies are studying projects the object of which is to further in every practicable and concrete way the good relations between the United States and its neighbors to the south. Most of the projects of the Interdepartmental Committee have been carried out with the use of funds available to the Departments concerned, but some 16 require additional funds for the fiscal year 1940–41, and the Congress has made the necessary appropriations.

Among the projects for which funds have been appropriated by the Congress special mention may be made of the following:

Public Health Service.—For increased cooperation with the Pan American Sanitary Bureau by the assignment thereto of additional doctors, nurses, and sanitary engineers for service in the other American republics, and for

scholarships for medical students from the other American republics.

Office of Education.—Inter-American educational relations including assistance in fellowship and professorship exchanges, studies bearing on inter-American cultural relations and the promotion of a better understanding and appreciation of the other American republics in American schools and colleges.

In this general program of cooperation with the other nations of this hemisphere, probably none will be of more interest to the delegates assembled at this exposition than the projects involving the collaboration of the Department of Agriculture. The chief of these are the investigations now being carried on and projected in connection with complementary trade. As you all know, in recent years since the inauguration of the trade-agreements program the attention of this Government has been seriously devoted to every phase of international commercial relations. It has not only been our concern to sell American products and manufactured goods in foreign markets, but to buy the products and goods of other countries as well. The time has come when American merchants must give as much attention, if indeed not more, to the possibilities of buying from other countries as to the opportunities of selling. If our neighbors have resources which are now only partially developed and which we need as normal consumers or users in our industrial processes, we should hasten to assist them in order that the production of such resources increase and become an ever-increasing item in our regular import trade.

We are bound, in view of the gravity of international developments in the political field, to dedicate ourselves profoundly to a realistic solution of the problems which consequently arise in our economic relations with other countries, particularly with our neighbors in the Americas. We must take a long-range view of these economic problems and endeavor to build up a permanent trade on a complementary basis. We can exchange our goods for many products which we need and which can be produced in tropical and subtropical areas. The Department of Agriculture has undertaken projects which will eventually enable us to obtain an increasing amount of such products from our neighbors in the south. The import statistics of the United States indicate such commodities as tin, rubber, and quinine, the consumption of which is so large in this country that if eventually we were able to satisfy our needs by purchases from our Latin American neighbors there would be created in those countries a tremendous purchasing power likewise for American goods. The list of noncompetitive products of interest to the United States can be greatly increased. One has only to mention woods, gums, tropical oils, plants, seeds, and fibers. The surveys proposed under the Department of Agriculture cover investigations and geological studies in soils, climatic factors, disease conditions, et cetera, in the tropical areas in the other American republics, especially as to rubber, quinine, and other products not grown in the United States. Moving with an accelerated momentum toward closer collaboration with our neighbors in every sphere of international activity will speedily produce added benefits and advantages to all. Certain of these acts of cooperation, notably that of defense, may be necessary only while our common peace and tranquility are threatened; but in those spheres of collaboration of which the results are permanently beneficial we shall continue to march together even after the present turmoil in world affairs has passed.

It is important in seeking in the American republics markets for the kind of equipment displayed at this exposition to bear in mind that the whole problem of exports is bound up with and to a large degree dependent upon the volume of our imports. Our neighbors will be unable to buy from us unless they are in a position to dispose of their products in the world's markets and thus create the international exchange required to adjust accounts. American merchants must be prepared to engage in more extensive methods in promoting trade with the republics of the south. This will require closer business contacts, travel to and protracted visits

in the countries concerned. Business must put forth intensive efforts in building up commercial intercourse with our neighbors. Indeed, if we are to succeed, our energy and skill must surpass in brilliance of execution the commercial feats of those European nations whose representatives have been able to establish fruitful and valuable trade relations in this hemisphere. Always maintaining the highest business ethics we must go to the limit in meeting competition: selling better goods, giving better terms, and establishing permanent contacts. It will be increasingly imperative for American firms to establish their own branch houses or to found enterprises with American capital in charge of American citizens in those countries where our commercial destiny lies.

The time has undoubtedly come for American business firms to take a serious view of the character of the agents and firms which represent them abroad. To protect their own interests and those of their clients American business will want to consider what measures to adopt in order to eliminate as their representatives once and for all those unreliable non-American agents in Latin America, who, on account of their servility and obedience to political systems repugnant to our hemisphere, are neither loyal to the republics whose hospitality they enjoy or to the business interests of the United States from which they derive lucrative profits. Firms in this country seriously engaged in the import and export trade with the other American republics will do well to take speedily into account whether or not they can expect to develop a long-range program of mutually beneficial complementary trade if they continue to entrust the fulfillment of these commercial projects, if only in part, to persons whose known intentions and purposes are ultimately to wreck them.

Much emphasis has been placed repeatedly upon the obligations of our Government to assist in establishing sound economy and mutually beneficial international trade among the nations of this hemisphere. Our own Government, in collaboration with the other nations of the Americas, is moving as swiftly, as resolutely, and as directly in the solution of all our problems as government can; but business and industry cannot be spectators in this historical and epochal effort. The whole weight of our national strength martialed and set in motion under the leadership of our captains of industry and commerce must move forward to the task. The Government of the United States, through the various departments and independent agencies, is facing these questions, not only in our own behalf, but with the determination of securing for all the countries in the western world the maximum of prosperity and well-being. Moreover, the loyal cooperation of all the governments concerned is essential to ultimate success. Finally, if the long-range program of making all the nations on this side of the Atlantic economically sound and stable is to succeed, there will be required as well the unstinted cooperation of all the financial, industrial, and commercial interests of all the countries in the Americas.

The Department

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

[Released to the press October 25]

The Secretary of State on October 24, 1940 issued the following departmental orders:

"Departmental Order No. 892

"Mr. Laurence Duggan has been appointed Adviser on Political Relations, effective on this date. In this capacity, he is charged, under the Secretary of State and the Under Secretary of State, with the supervision of such divisions having general charge of relations with foreign states as may be assigned to him and with giving advice on special questions and performing other duties of a supervisory or advisory nature.

"The designation of the Office of Adviser on

Political Relations, now created, is PA/LD.

"Departmental Order No. 686 of May 21, 1937, is amended accordingly.

CORDELL HULL

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
"*October 24, 1940.*"

DEPARTMENTAL ORDER No. 893

"Mr. Philip W. Bonsal is hereby designated Acting Chief of the Division of the American Republics.

CORDELL HULL

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
"*October 24, 1940.*"

[Released to the press October 22]

The following recent appointments to offices in the Department have been made by the Secretary of State:

Mr. Paul T. Meyer was appointed Assistant Chief of the Division of Commercial Affairs, effective June 24.

Mr. John W. Perkins was designated Assistant Chief of the Translating Bureau on July 12.

Mr. Guillermo A. Suro was designated Acting Chief of the Central Translating Office on August 9, and Mr. Arturo Morales was designated Acting Assistant Chief of the same office on October 2.

Mr. Edward G. Trueblood, a Foreign Service officer of class VI, was designated Assistant Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations on August 15.

Mr. Orme Wilson, a Foreign Service officer of class II, was designated Liaison Officer on September 17, to have charge under the Under Secretary of the Liaison Office.

Mr. Leroy D. Stinebower was, on September 19, appointed Assistant Adviser on International Economic Affairs, effective from July 16.

Mr. James Hugh Keeley, Jr., a Foreign Service officer of class III, was designated Assistant Administrative Officer of the Special Division on October 11, effective from October 1.

Mr. Paul C. Daniels, a Foreign Service officer of class V, was designated an Assistant Chief of the Division of the American Republics on September 19, effective the following day.

Mr. Emilio G. Collado was appointed an Assistant Chief of the Division of the American Republics on October 19, effective from October 16.

Traffic in Arms, Tin-Plate Scrap, etc.

MONTHLY STATISTICS

[Released to the press October 25]

NOTE: The figures relating to arms, the licenses for the export of which were revoked before they were used, have been subtracted from the figures appearing in the cumulative column of the table below in regard to arms export licenses issued. These latter figures are therefore net figures. They are not yet final and definitive since licenses may be amended or revoked at any time before being used. They are, however, accurate as of the date of this press release.

The statistics of actual exports in these releases are believed to be substantially complete. It is possible, however, that some shipments are not included. If this proves to be the fact, statistics in regard to such shipments will be included in the cumulative figures in later releases.

ARMS EXPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for export by the Secretary of State during the year 1940 up to and including the month of September.

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued: September 1940	Value of export licenses issued: 9 months ending September 30, 1940
Albania	IV (1)		$57.00
Angola	I (4)		24.00
	V (1)		3,200.00
	(2)		630.00
Total			3,854.00
Argentina	I (2)		24,095.50
	(4)	$62.00	5,477.00
	(5)		2,300.00
	III (2)	10.00	5,151.84
	IV (1)		10,062.00
	(2)	113.00	6,594.00
	V (1)		40,025.00
	(2)	1,460.80	178,162.51
	(3)		40,937.50
	VII (1)		29.84
	(2)	13.00	93,384.51
Total		1,658.80	406,219.70
Australia	I (1)	90.00	783.12
	(4)		561.23
	III (1)	517,300.00	2,026,820.00
	(2)		13,680.00
	IV (1)		271.55
	(2)		509.00
	V (1)		25,648.00
	(2)	7,010.00	877,579.25
	(3)	72,086.58	2,156,791.58
	VII (1)		33,474.86
Total		596,486.58	5,136,118.59
Bahrein Islands	IV (1)		136.00
Belgian Congo	I (4)		17.29
	IV (2)		1.87
Total			19.16
Belgium	I (1)		217.00
	(2)		103,200.00
	(4)		28,779.00
	III (1)		2,292,000.00
	IV (2)		69.00
	V (1)		20,745.00
	(2)		243,957.00
	(3)		419,400.00
Total			3,108,367.00
Bermuda	I (4)		16.00
	IV (1)		84.70
	(2)		74.84
	V (1)		8,000.00
	(2)		5,000.00
Total			13,175.54
Bolivia	I (4)	21.00	1,774.00
	IV (2)	243.00	1,528.00
	V (1)		6,500.00
	(2)		64.60
	(3)		45,384.00
Bolivia—Continued.	VII (1)	$285.76	$2,239.44
	(2)		1.50
Total		549.76	57,491.54
Brazil	I (1)		1,773.00
	(2)	3,050.00	8,488.00
	(3)		1,897,325.00
	(4)	7,920.00	14,700.00
	III (1)	364,500.00	1,342,700.00
	(2)	1,734.00	1,734.00
	IV (1)	16,509.00	51,222.75
	(2)	5,364.00	29,908.14
	V (1)	49,465.00	706,918.00
	(2)	71,894.01	182,478.87
	(3)	8,000.00	293,009.50
Total		528,436.01	4,530,257.26
British Guiana	IV (2)	7.50	14.32
	V (1)		2,500.00
	(3)		2,500.00
	VII (1)	115.52	1,224.36
	(2)		1,680.00
Total		123.02	7,918.68
British Honduras	I (4)		12.00
	IV (2)		98.69
	VII (1)		129.20
	(2)		108.30
Total			348.19
British North Borneo	I (4)		2.43
Burma	I (2)		400.00
	(4)		133.54
	IV (1)		755.25
	(2)		136.00
Total			1,424.79
Canada	I (1)	6,172.53	782,803.99
	(2)	20,536.50	201,475.47
	(3)	250.00	40,918.00
	(4)	104,665.67	482,250.72
	(5)	346,254.00	436,408.00
	(6)	43,200.00	43,200.00
	III (1)	1,515,668.00	20,816,102.00
	(2)		4,141.00
	IV (1)	300,233.93	352,579.09
	(2)	2,242.77	53,802.12
	V (1)	626,524.41	974,500.98
	(2)	19,933.14	7,595,322.86
	(3)	458,687.50	8,461,016.19
	VI (2)	45.00	36,098.00
	VII (1)	27,570.36	169,836.88
	(2)	267.26	44,599.93
Total		3,472,251.07	40,495,055.23
Chile	I (2)		3,040.00
	(4)		37,271.28
	(5)		5,450.00
	(6)		3,630.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued: September 1940	Value of export licenses issued: 9 months ending September 30, 1940
Chile—Continued.	III (1)		$409,560.00
	IV (1)		53,069.00
	(2)	$50.52	7,442.38
	V (1)	3,300.00	6,800.00
	(2)		3,407.50
	(3)		30,535.00
	VII (1)		15.00
	(2)		12,607.15
Total		3,350.52	572,827.31
China	I (2)		352,440.00
	III (1)		2,529,106.22
	(2)		137,950.10
	IV (1)		178.60
	(2)		3,226.71
	V (1)		156,800.00
	(2)	157,953.00	2,706,801.63
	(3)	1,177,270.00	3,374,225.35
	VII (1)		1,018,225.56
	(2)		361,000.00
Total		1,335,223.00	10,639,954.17
Colombia	I (1)		30.00
	(4)		157.00
	IV (1)		2,310.90
	(2)	12.00	679.76
	V (1)		333,750.00
	(2)	1,900.00	14,687.00
	(3)		60,995.00
	VII (1)	30.78	1,058.09
	(2)		4,905.00
Total		1,942.78	418,572.75
Costa Rica	I (4)	3,750.00	3,754.00
	IV (1)	6,624.00	7,746.30
	(2)	808.00	1,007.25
	V (1)		25,000.00
	(2)		2,967.62
	(3)		13,104.70
	VII (1)	228.00	2,029.86
Total		11,410.00	55,609.73
Cuba	I (2)		143.00
	(4)	363.00	131,527.00
	IV (1)	50.00	3,365.50
	(2)	3,824.00	13,076.00
	V (1)		7,700.00
	(2)		4,500.00
	(3)		2,000.00
	VII (1)	874.80	4,009.80
	(2)		751.00
Total		5,111.80	167,072.30
Curaçao	I (1)	19,125.00	19,710.00
	(4)	2,048.00	2,125.39
	IV (1)	1,120.00	2,413.50
	(2)	30.32	626.58
	V (1)	950.00	106,109.00
	(2)		8,536.26
	(3)		57,950.00
Curaçao—Continued.	VII (2)		$22.50
Total		$23,273.32	197,493.23
Denmark	V (3)		2,040.00
Dominican Republic	I (2)	96.52	306.52
	IV (1)		2,396.00
	(2)		843.00
	V (2)		600.00
	VII (1)		1,501.80
Total		96.52	5,647.32
Ecuador	I (1)		208.52
	(4)	12.00	213.00
	IV (1)		156.00
	(2)	6.00	19,155.00
	V (2)	1,025.00	2,047.00
	VII (1)		226.00
	(2)		900.00
Total		1,043.00	22,905.52
Egypt	I (2)		837.50
	(3)		3,310.00
	(4)		1,680.21
	IV (1)		50,388.00
	(2)	1,579.00	2,331.31
	V (1)		16,993.00
	(2)		60.00
Total		1,579.00	75,600.02
El Salvador	I (1)		125,052.00
	(4)		1,111.00
	III (1)		18,200.00
	IV (1)		76.00
	(2)		6,460.00
	V (2)		375.00
	VII (2)		8,350.00
Total			159,624.00
Fiji	I (4)		81.42
Finland	I (2)		19,660.00
	(3)		538,569.60
	(4)		3,806,493.89
	IV (1)		951.50
	(2)		141.02
	V (2)	2,177.04	44,640.29
	VII (1)	35,056.00	35,056.00
	(2)		641,032.50
Total		37,233.04	5,086,544.80
France	I (1)		338.00
	(2)		1,204,202.71
	(3)		42,071.00
	(4)		452,145.50
	III (1)		28,111,023.00
	(2)		10,337.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued: September 1940	Value of export licenses issued: 9 months ending September 30, 1940
France—Continued.	IV (1)		$30.00
	(2)		376,315.00
	V (1)		546,000.00
	(2)		11,950,423.01
	(3)		1,644,697.00
	VII (1)		2.00
	(2)		56,593.00
Total			44,394,177.22
French Indochina	I (1)		78.50
	(4)	$254.50	305.50
	IV (1)		3,836.00
	(2)	519.90	530.90
Total		774.40	4,750.90
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	I (1)	1,875,500.00	7,608,080.00
	(2)	90,793.57	22,945,912.51
	(3)		4,062,850.52
	(4)	1,615,476.03	44,405,169.91
	(5)	239,230.00	13,222,407.10
	III (1)	12,276,400.00	229,090,078.85
	(2)	18,000.00	146,140.14
	IV (1)	3,498.30	1,113,105.66
	(2)	987,867.15	3,733,162.91
	V (1)	900,000.00	968,000.00
	(2)	3,206,008.16	25,319,104.35
	(3)	13,170,691.00	49,215,322.00
	VII (1)	4,666,500.00	13,926,803.94
	(2)	40,000.00	5,513,039.80
Total		39,089,964.21	421,269,177.69
Greece	I (3)		150.00
	(4)		50.00
	(5)		90,900.00
	IV (1)		21.00
Total			91,121.00
Greenland	I (1)		1,015.48
	(2)		578.30
	(3)		6,674.65
	(4)		1,731.57
	IV (1)		540.00
	(2)		105.00
Total			10,645.00
Guatemala	IV (1)		186.00
	(2)		1,340.00
	VII (1)		226.80
	(2)		5,164.00
Total			6,916.80
Haiti	IV (1)		1,609.85
	(2)	7.66	30.66
	V (1)		7,000.00
	VII (1)		24.30
Total		7.66	8,664.81
Honduras	I (1)	$32.00	$32.00
	(4)	258.00	690.00
	IV (1)		388.00
	(2)	136.00	1,664.00
	V (1)		10,000.00
	(2)		4,238.00
	VII (2)		131.00
Total		426.00	17,143.00
Hong Kong	I (1)		2,040.75
	(2)		938.00
	(4)		1,803.10
	IV (1)		7,363.00
	(2)		67.75
	V (2)		22,832.00
	(3)		24,750.00
	VI (2)		120.00
Total			59,914.60
Iceland	IV (1)		1,920.00
	(2)		374.00
	V (1)		7,890.00
	(2)		763.00
	VII (2)		65.00
Total			11,012.00
India	I (1)	232.00	3,257.74
	(4)	177.57	7,311.94
	IV (1)	25.50	3,704.14
	(2)		780.55
	V (1)		67,500.00
	(2)		1,469.40
	(3)		1,000.00
	VI (2)		3,468.00
Total		435.07	88,491.77
Iran	I (2)		37,500.00
	III (1)		760,000.00
	V (1)		112,000.00
	(2)	93.00	93.00
Total		93.00	909,593.00
Iraq	I (2)		47,865.00
	III (2)		27,165.00
	V (2)		148,000.00
Total			223,030.00
Ireland	V (1)		235,503.00
	(2)		3,270.60
	(3)		33,380.00
Total			272,153.60
Italy	V (2)		13,610.00
Jamaica	IV (1)		123.00
	(2)		41.45
Total			164.45

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued: September 1940	Value of export licenses issued: 9 months ending September 30, 1940
Kenya	I (1)		$107.00
	(4)		60.00
	IV (1)		714.00
	(2)		35.00
Total			916.00
Leeward Islands	VII (2)		162.45
Macau	I (2)	$4,117.50	4,672.50
Mauritius	I (4)		137.00
Mexico	I (1)	60.00	280.75
	(4)	27,500.00	27,530.26
	(5)		112.50
	IV (1)		16,037.30
	(2)		1,023.20
	V (1)	46,500.00	485,182.40
	(2)	123.13	7,566.53
	(3)	2,600.00	40,855.00
	VI (2)		175.50
	VII (1)	6,084.75	14,125.00
	(2)	8,538.00	58,275.00
Total		91,405.88	651,163.44
Mozambique	I (1)		116.00
	(4)		154.61
	V (1)	1,200.00	283,200.00
	(2)	30.00	17,174.00
	(3)		55,710.00
Total		1,230.00	356,354.61
Netherlands	I (2)		12,866.00
	(4)		47.50
	(5)		155.00
	V (2)		17,942.19
	(3)		63,300.00
Total			94,310.69
Netherlands Indies	I (2)		3,447,950.00
	(3)		975,000.00
	(4)	764,030.71	3,796,418.01
	(5)		2,304,600.00
	(6)	241,800.00	241,800.00
	III (1)		6,399,118.10
	(2)		9,081.90
	IV (1)		68,321.65
	(2)	39,329.36	58,544.01
	V (1)		622,056.12
	(2)	127,764.70	339,542.20
	(3)	20,755.18	462,015.97
	VI (1)	4,950.00	4,950.00
	VII (1)		338.80
	(2)		160,749.30
Total		1,198,629.95	18,890,486.09
New Caledonia	I (4)		923.82
Newfoundland	I (1)	$11.10	$142.65
	(4)	2.17	1,170.89
	IV (1)		1,946.62
	(2)		398.22
Total		13.27	3,658.38
New Guinea, Territory of	IV (2)		17.25
	V (2)		1,250.00
Total			1,267.25
New Zealand	I (4)		265,750.00
	III (1)		1,916,870.00
	IV (1)		202.00
	V (2)	67.50	161,594.95
	(3)		130,230.00
	VII (1)		11,045.00
Total		67.50	2,486,691.95
Nicaragua	I (1)		62,500.00
	(2)		9,000.00
	IV (1)	1,183.00	1,208.00
	V (2)		480.00
	(3)		870.00
	VII (1)		1,292.00
Total		1,183.00	75,350.00
Nigeria	I (2)		278.50
	(4)		21.00
	IV (1)		30.25
	(2)		89.04
Total			418.79
Northern Rhodesia	I (1)	336.80	336.80
	(4)	198.27	198.27
	IV (1)		25.50
Total		535.07	560.57
Norway	I (1)		70.00
	(2)		450.00
	(4)		36,545.00
	III (1)		712,000.00
	(2)		280.00
	IV (1)		222.00
	(2)		121.00
	V (1)		2,200.00
	(2)		39,604.00
	(3)		1,515.00
Total			793,007.00
Palestine	V (3)		1,400.00
Panama	I (1)		12,500.00
	(2)		3,900.00
	(4)		6,600.00
	IV (1)		8,804.75
	(2)		1,207.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued: September 1940	Value of export licenses issued: 9 months ending September 30, 1940
Panama—Continued.	V (1)		$27,866.00
	(2)		174.00
	(3)		1,380.00
	VII (1)		2,262.46
	(2)		728.00
Total			65,422.21
Paraguay	I (4)		384.80
	IV (2)		12,150.45
Total			12,535.25
Peru	IV (1)		7,550.90
	(2)		240.00
	V (1)		393,138.50
	(2)	$2,545.00	14,000.58
	(3)		86,666.00
	VII (1)		2,140.00
	(2)		1,130.50
Total		2,545.00	504,866.48
Portugal	I (1)		51.80
	(4)		44.00
	III (1)		103,446.00
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)		422.00
	V (1)		4,300.00
	(2)	2,500.00	80,439.94
	(3)		66,125.00
	VII (1)		841.76
	(2)		71,000.00
Total		2,500.00	326,700.50
Rumania	V (2)		2,500.00
Saudi Arabia	I (1)		260.00
	V (2)		760.00
Total			1,020.00
Southern Rhodesia	I (1)	106.00	601.60
	(2)		227.50
	(4)	54.00	699.56
	IV (1)	170.00	487.30
	(2)		95.52
	V (2)		160,226.00
Total		330.00	162,337.48
Spain	I (1)		130.00
	(4)		25.00
Total			155.00
Straits Settlements	I (1)		9.12
Surinam	I (2)		11,644.50
	(4)		1.64
	IV (2)		2.47
	VII (1)	323.00	323.00
Total		323.00	11,971.61
Sweden	I (2)		$108,000.00
	(4)		65,307.00
	III (2)		4,000.00
	IV (2)		233,625.00
	V (2)		91,419.53
	(3)		247,298.00
Total			749,649.53
Switzerland	IV (1)		20.00
Thailand	I (1)	$105.72	27,905.72
	(4)	47.95	56.52
	III (1)		258,054.00
	(2)		1,543.84
	IV (1)	1,315.00	18,309.89
	(2)	184.29	245.81
	V (1)		97,200.00
	(2)	1,130.00	69,200.74
	(3)	46,070.00	211,260.00
Total		48,852.96	683,776.52
Trinidad	IV (1)		153.00
	V (2)		294.60
	(3)		18,625.00
	VII (1)	2,125.00	2,977.00
	(2)	162.45	162.45
Total		2,287.45	22,211.45
Turkey	III (2)		5,610.00
	IV (1)		33.00
	(2)		6.20
	V (2)		139,760.00
	VII (2)	73,920.00	116,777.00
Total		73,920.00	262,186.20
Union of South Africa	I (1)		308.00
	(2)	200,000.00	200,000.00
	(3)	55,500.00	55,500.00
	(4)	13.00	633.93
	III (1)		454,000.00
	IV (1)	96,921.00	287,409.70
	(2)		36,257.00
	V (1)		3,344,553.00
	(2)	32,942.00	124,517.28
	(3)		338,260.00
	VII (1)		156.00
	(2)		40,228.00
Total		385,376.00	4,881,822.91
Uruguay	I (4)		260.00
	IV (1)		1,522.00
	(2)		6,887.30
	V (1)		53,600.00
	(2)		100.40
	VII (2)		660.00
Total			63,029.70
Venezuela	I (1)		184.20
	(2)		278.00
	(4)		69.50

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued: September 1940	Value of export licenses issued: 9 months ending September 30, 1940
Venezuela—Continued.	III (1)		$163,970.00
	IV (1)		4,881.60
	(2)		192.70
	V (1)	$185,000.00	298,860.00
	(2)	5,516.30	64,817.30
	(3)	31,000.00	126,270.00
	VII (1)	4,253.59	15,256.99
	(2)	1,850.00	21,127.40
Total		227,619.89	695,907.74
Windward Islands	IV (2)		10.00
	VII (2)		135.37
Total			145.37
Yugoslavia	V (2)		9,411.75
	(3)		30,780.00
Total			40,191.75
Grand total		47,152,405.03	570,392,922.88

During the month of September, 463 arms export licenses were issued, making a total of 3,616 such licenses issued during the current year.

Arms Exported

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war exported during the year 1940 up to and including the month of September under export licenses issued by the Secretary of State.

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports: September 1940	Value of actual exports: 9 months ending September 30, 1940
Angola	I (4)		$24.00
	V (1)		3,200.00
	(2)	$125.00	620.00
Total		125.00	3,844.00
Argentina	I (2)		24,095.50
	(4)		240.00
	(5)		2,418.00
	III (2)	10.00	10.00
	IV (1)	650.00	8,452.00
	(2)		6,504.00
	V (1)		40,025.00
	(2)	13,459.00	66,939.48
	(3)		290,713.50
	VII (1)		29.84
	(2)	5,805.80	67,317.31
Total		19,924.80	506,744.63
Australia	I (1)	$194.00	$1,010.53
	(4)		458.08
	III (1)	51,730.00	7,857,865.00
	IV (1)		136.55
	(2)		509.00
	V (1)		13,296.00
	(2)	32,575.00	520,898.00
	(3)	127,626.00	959,076.00
	VII (1)		33,474.86
Total		212,125.00	9,386,724.02
Bahrein Islands	IV (1)		136.00
Belgian Congo	I (4)		17.29
	IV (2)		1.87
Total			19.16
Belgium	I (1)		217.00
	(2)		49,450.00
	(4)		28,809.79
	III (1)		1,146,000.00
	IV (2)		69.00
	V (1)		20,745.00
	(2)		5,807.00
	(3)		119,997.00
Total			1,371,094.79
Bermuda	I (1)		48.00
	(4)		16.00
	IV (2)	39.84	74.84
	V (1)		8,000.00
	(2)		2,500.00
Total		39.84	10,638.84
Bolivia	I (4)	11.00	1,753.00
	IV (2)		1,285.00
	V (1)		19,000.00
	(2)		1,041.69
	(3)		58,741.00
	VII (1)		1,881.88
	(2)		1.50
Total		11.00	83,704.07
Brazil	I (1)	224.00	1,211.00
	(2)		5,438.00
	(3)	9,225.00	9,225.00
	(4)	8,308.00	16,877.00
	III (1)	218,700.00	568,450.00
	IV (1)	13,897.00	32,359.75
	(2)	1,612.00	21,781.14
	V (1)	52,400.00	666,072.00
	(2)	1,020.00	118,323.63
	(3)	53,268.00	225,123.25
	VII (2)		2.00
Total		358,654.00	1,664,862.77
British Guiana	IV (2)		6.82
	V (3)		2,500.00
	VII (1)		1,108.84
	(2)	1,680.00	1,680.00
Total		1,680.00	5,295.66

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports: September 1940	Value of actual exports: 9 months ending September 30, 1940
British Honduras	IV (1)		$15.00
	(2)		18.00
	VII (1)		129.20
	(2)		108.30
Total			270.50
Burma	I (1)		90.00
	(2)		400.00
	(4)		229.54
	IV (1)		472.00
	(2)		49.22
Total			1,240.76
Canada	I (1)	$5,568.63	661,460.09
	(2)	11,477.00	137,871.47
	(3)	250.00	38,819.00
	(4)	55,947.07	328,149.66
	(5)		94,654.00
	III (1)	988,355.00	7,519,493.00
	(2)		248,581.31
	IV (1)	13,363.31	48,139.26
	(2)	785.71	73,999.30
	V (1)	19,792.00	540,496.57
	(2)	209,426.90	1,609,593.34
	(3)	234,886.36	3,971,014.60
	VI (2)	45.00	36,053.00
	VII (1)	27,645.11	145,457.88
	(2)	6,831.54	91,145.89
Total		1,574,373.63	15,544,928.37
Chile	I (2)	70.00	3,040.00
	(4)	18,384.00	37,154.00
	(5)		5,300.00
	(6)		3,630.00
	IV (1)	213.00	54,054.00
	(2)	396.80	5,747.80
	V (1)	3,300.00	6,800.00
	(2)		3,407.50
	(3)		52,678.00
	VII (1)	15.00	15.00
	(2)		12,607.15
Total		22,378.80	184,433.45
China	I (1)		1,344.00
	(2)		468,005.00
	(3)		850.00
	(4)		23,753.00
	III (1)	633,791.00	1,782,445.57
	(2)	481.00	18,514.00
	IV (1)		268.60
	(2)		5,649.00
	V (1)		114,600.00
	(2)	297,074.00	1,567,506.50
	(3)	24,885.00	593,291.00
	VII (1)		334,724.00
	(2)		342,000.00
Total		956,231.00	5,252,950.67

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports: September 1940	Value of actual exports: 9 months ending September 30, 1940
Colombia	I (1)		$30.00
	(4)		177.00
	IV (1)		1,935.20
	(2)	$218.00	2,049.76
	V (1)		348,350.00
	(2)	6,361.00	12,551.00
	(3)	9,364.00	44,956.00
	VII (1)		1,027.00
	(2)	2,940.00	4,905.00
Total		18,883.00	415,980.96
Costa Rica	I (4)		4.00
	IV (1)		137.30
	(2)	63.00	199.25
	V (1)		25,000.00
	(2)		22,057.00
	(3)	1,600.00	28,976.00
	VII (1)		2,235.26
	(2)		51.00
Total		1,663.00	78,659.81
Cuba	I (2)		70.00
	(4)	26,158.00	26,886.00
	III (1)		43,350.00
	IV (1)		2,445.50
	(2)	29.00	11,702.00
	V (1)		7,700.00
	(2)		8,895.00
	(3)		12,876.00
	VII (1)	173.20	5,550.92
	(2)		751.00
Total		26,360.20	120,226.42
Curaçao	I (1)		585.00
	(4)	2,048.00	2,125.39
	IV (1)	639.00	1,293.50
	(2)	381.62	596.26
	V (1)		103,975.00
	(2)	3,379.76	4,283.26
	(3)		53,150.00
	VII (2)		22.50
Total		6,448.38	166,030.91
Dominican Republic	I (2)		210.00
	IV (1)		854.00
	(2)		515.00
	V (2)		600.00
	VII (1)		1,501.80
Total			3,680.80
Ecuador	I (1)	38.80	208.52
	(4)	12.00	238.00
	IV (1)		191.00
	(2)	672.00	17,090.00
	V (2)		1,022.00
	VII (1)	225.00	225.00
	(2)		900.00
Total		947.80	19,874.52

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports: September 1940	Value of actual exports: 9 months ending September 30, 1940
Egypt	I (3)		$2,680.00
	(5)		26.21
	IV (1)		53,519.00
	(2)		989.31
	V (2)		60.00
Total			57,274.52
El Salvador	I (1)		125,052.00
	(4)	$20.00	1,233.00
	III (1)		18,200.00
	IV (1)		76.00
	(2)		6,436.40
	V (2)		375.00
	VII (2)		8,350.00
Total		20.00	159,722.40
Finland	I (1)	325.50	325.50
	(2)		184,310.00
	(3)	58,256.00	494,950.00
	(4)		1,364,078.89
	III (1)		2,321,496.00
	IV (1)		951.50
	V (2)	9,499.00	130,180.00
	(3)		1,200,063.00
	VII (2)	132,685.00	487,619.00
Total		200,765.50	6,183,973.89
France	I (1)		78.00
	(2)		1,202,979.71
	(3)		41,323.00
	(4)		593,495.50
	III (1)		53,907,979.00
	(2)		20,845.00
	IV (2)		368,315.00
	V (1)		546,000.00
	(2)		3,927,169.82
	(3)		10,345,538.00
	VII (1)		2.00
	(2)		56,593.00
Total			71,010,318.03
French Indochina	I (4)		51.00
	IV (1)		3,836.00
	(2)		11.00
Total			3,898.00
French West Africa	I (4)		33.83
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	I (1)	1,493,250.00	4,613,830.00
	(2)	701,221.72	9,342,766.27
	(3)	59,382.00	2,455,199.20
	(4)	761,659.85	15,561,804.23
	(5)	20,000.00	934,316.60
	III (1)	6,734,626.00	50,424,018.00
	(2)	1,347.00	22,001.00
	IV (1)	49,210.00	564,955.86
	(2)	348,078.00	713,469.55
	V (1)	60,000.00	68,000.00
	(2)	1,304,052.00	4,620,946.79
	(3)	4,316,386.00	13,586,974.48
Great Britain and Northern Ireland—Continued.	VII (1)	$190,490.00	$8,127,795.06
	(2)	133,511.00	2,964,365.00
Total		16,173,213.57	114,000,442.04
Greece	I (3)		150.00
	(4)		50.00
	(5)	85,850.00	85,850.00
Total		85,850.00	86,050.00
Greenland	I (1)		1,015.48
	(2)		578.30
	(3)		6,674.65
	(4)		1,731.57
	IV (1)		540.00
	(2)		105.00
Total			10,645.00
Guatemala	I (1)		37.00
	(4)		12.00
	IV (1)		159.00
	(2)		1,336.00
	VII (1)		226.80
	(2)		5,164.00
Total			6,934.80
Haiti	IV (1)	1,264.80	1,601.35
	(2)		23.00
	VII (1)		24.30
	(2)		6.00
Total		1,264.80	1,654.65
Honduras	I (4)	74.00	406.00
	IV (1)		388.00
	(2)	422.00	1,521.00
	V (1)		110,000.00
	(2)		3,213.00
	VII (2)		391.00
Total		496.00	115,919.00
Hong Kong	I (1)	1,135.50	1,158.50
	(4)		12.00
	IV (1)		7,363.00
	V (2)		5,196.00
	(3)	16,550.00	16,550.00
Total		17,685.50	30,279.50
Iceland	IV (1)		1,920.00
	(2)		363.00
	V (1)		7,890.00
	(2)		763.00
	VII (2)		65.00
Total			11,001.00
India	I (1)	112.50	2,900.95
	(4)	607.73	7,649.69
	IV (1)	51.00	3,579.64
	(2)	50.29	1,145.60

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports: September 1940	Value of actual exports: 9 months ending September 30, 1940
India—Continued.	V (1)		$67,500.00
	(2)	$163.00	1,499.40
	(3)		1,000.00
	VI (2)		929.00
Total		984.52	86,204.28
Iraq	III (1)		694,963.00
	(2)		27,165.00
	IV (1)		94.37
	(2)		25.85
Total			722,248.22
Ireland	V (1)		116,823.00
	(2)		3,270.60
	(3)		33,380.00
Total			153,473.60
Jamaica	IV (1)		346.00
	(2)		27.50
Total			373.50
Japan	V (2)		4,143.00
Kenya	IV (1)		618.00
Latvia	V (3)		18,077.00
Mauritius	I (1)		251.45
	(4)		337.28
Total			588.73
Mexico	I (1)		56.00
	(4)	30.26	30.26
	(5)		112.50
	IV (1)	647.70	15,352.30
	(2)	547.20	1,023.20
	V (1)	33,300.00	450,682.40
	(2)	1,353.00	4,290.00
	(3)		14,505.00
	VI (2)		175.50
	VII (1)	405.00	16,612.50
	(2)	16,206.00	55,507.00
Total		52,489.16	558,346.66
Mozambique	I (1)		116.00
	(4)		154.61
	V (1)		282,000.00
	(2)		7,304.00
	(3)		55,710.00
Total			345,284.61
Netherlands	I (2)		26,653.00
	(4)		47.50
	(5)		155.00
	III (2)		9,674.00
Netherlands—Continued.	V (1)		$107,740.00
	(2)		163,472.50
	(3)		187,137.50
Total			494,879.50
Netherlands Indies	I (1)	$108.56	108.56
	(2)	16,463.00	108,947.00
	(4)	7,179.10	23,601.87
	(5)	116,618.00	397,693.00
	III (1)	256,872.00	1,827,830.00
	(2)		740.00
	IV (1)		52,519.35
	(2)	7,003.49	14,133.69
	V (1)		334,677.00
	(2)	64,071.50	301,339.50
	(3)	1,752.00	214,947.00
	VI (1)	4,950.00	4,950.00
	VII (1)	338.80	338.80
	(2)	16,740.00	204,909.30
Total		492,096.45	3,486,735.07
New Caledonia	I (4)	720.82	923.82
Newfoundland	I (1)		118.50
	(4)	205.00	300.24
	IV (1)		1,934.50
	(2)	24.50	240.32
Total		229.50	2,593.56
New Guinea, Territory of	IV (2)		17.25
	V (2)		2,500.00
Total			2,517.25
New Zealand	I (4)	43,122.00	69,737.00
	IV (1)		202.00
	V (2)		2,371.15
	(3)		2,540.00
	VII (1)		11,386.00
Total		43,122.00	86,236.15
Nicaragua	I (1)		34,827.00
	(2)		8,267.00
	(4)		1,264.00
	IV (1)	25.00	25.00
	(2)		4,035.00
	V (2)		480.00
	(3)		870.00
	VII (1)		1,292.00
Total		25.00	51,060.00
Nigeria	I (2)		278.50
	(4)		33.00
	IV (1)	30.00	30.00
	(2)		88.00
Total		30.00	429.50
Northern Rhodesia	IV (1)		25.50

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports: September 1940	Value of actual exports: 9 months ending September 30, 1940
Norway	I (1)		$70.00
	(2)		285.00
	(4)		36,493.20
	III (1)		1,354,114.00
	(2)		280.00
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)		137.00
	V (1)		2,200.00
	(2)		644.00
Total			1,394,253.20
Palestine	V (3)	$1,000.00	1,400.00
Panama	I (1)		12,500.00
	(2)		3,900.00
	(4)		8,700.00
	IV (1)		8,781.75
	(2)		1,207.00
	V (1)		21,807.13
	(2)		174.00
	(3)		1,447.00
	VII (1)	5.00	2,920.60
	(2)	728.00	728.00
Total		733.00	62,165.48
Paraguay	I (4)		384.80
	IV (2)		11,215.45
Total			11,600.25
Peru	IV (1)		7,550.90
	(2)		240.00
	V (1)		387,810.00
	(2)	3,764.00	19,636.00
	(3)	7,957.00	70,574.00
	VII (1)	1,140.00	2,140.00
	(2)		1,131.00
Total		12,861.00	489,081.90
Portugal	I (1)		51.80
	(4)		44.00
	III (1)		877,298.00
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)		422.00
	V (1)		4,663.00
	(2)		44,235.91
	(3)		54,265.00
	VII (1)		841.76
	(2)	17,000.00	17,000.00
Total		17,000.00	998,851.47
Rumania	V (2)		600.00
Saudi Arabia	V (2)		760.00
Southern Rhodesia	I (1)		495.60
	(2)		227.50
	(4)		352.50
	IV (1)		82.00
	(2)		121.04
	V (2)	11,325.00	24,625.00
Total		11,325.00	25,903.64
Straits Settlements	I (1)		$9.12
Surinam	I (2)		11,644.50
	(4)		1.64
	IV (2)		2.47
	VII (1)	$129.20	323.00
Total		129.20	11,971.61
Sweden	I (2)		108,000.00
	(4)		65,307.00
	III (1)		3,724,925.00
	(2)		4,000.00
	IV (2)	44,500.00	178,001.00
	V (1)		65,000.00
	(2)		212,923.98
	(3)		247,267.00
Total		44,500.00	4,605,423.98
Thailand	I (1)	105.72	123.37
	(4)	8.39	10.32
	III (2)		1,543.84
	IV (1)		16,380.89
	(2)	57.39	57.39
	V (1)		5,300.00
	(2)		13,015.00
	(3)		193,120.00
Total		171.50	229,550.81
Trinidad	IV (1)		153.00
	(2)		18.00
	V (2)		3,094.00
	(3)		18,625.00
	VII (1)		852.00
	(2)	162.45	162.45
Total		162.45	22,904.45
Turkey	I (2)		148,135.00
	(5)		158,750.00
	III (1)		1,191,084.00
	(2)		17,070.00
	IV (1)		14,236.00
	(2)		1,306.20
	V (2)	68,085.00	301,880.10
	(3)		70,344.00
	VII (2)	42,857.00	42,857.00
Total		110,942.00	1,945,662.30
Union of South Africa	I (1)		296.00
	(4)		565.93
	III (1)	280,400.00	454,000.00
	IV (1)	13,098.00	104,686.70
	(2)	3,625.00	3,632.00
	V (1)		411,228.00
	(2)	15,440.00	40,246.64
	(3)	72,500.00	159,675.00
	VII (1)		156.00
	(2)		40,064.00
Total		385,063.00	1,214,550.27
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	V (3)		120,512.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports: September 1940	Value of actual exports: 9 months ending September 30, 1940
Uruguay	I (4)		$299.00
	IV (1)		1,522.00
	(2)	$1,461.00	5,607.30
	V (1)		35,104.00
	(2)		100.40
	VII (2)		660.00
Total		1,461.00	43,292.70
Venezuela	I (1)		111.40
	(2)		246.00
	(4)		39.00
	III (1)		167,970.00
	IV (1)		3,316.60
	(2)		191.45
	V (1)		94,783.00
	(2)	12,784.00	41,055.00
	(3)	16,000.00	98,131.00
	VII (1)	3,051.98	14,858.99
	(2)		15,890.40
Total		31,835.98	436,592.84
Yugoslavia	V (1)		63,000.00
	(2)		26,806.75
	(3)		31,080.00
Total			120,886.75
Grand total		20,886,022.40	244,250,218.49

Arms Import Licenses Issued

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of origin of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for import by the Secretary of State during the month of September 1940:

Country of origin	Category	Value	Total
Bermuda	V (2)	$2,500.00	$2,500.00
Canada	I (2)	342.50	
	(3)	540.00	
	(4)	421.40	
	V (2)	501.00	
	(3)	9,227.37	11,032.27
Great Britain	I (1)	83.25	
	(5)	13,000.00	13,083.25
Total			26,615.52

During the month of September, 18 import licenses were issued, making a total of 163 such licenses issued during the current year.

Categories of Arms, Ammunition, and Implements of War

The categories of arms, ammunition, and implements of war in the appropriate column of the tables printed above are the categories into which those articles were divided in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937, enumerating the articles which would be considered as arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of section 5 of the joint resolution of May 1, 1937 [see the *Bulletin* of July 27, 1940 (vol. III, no. 57), pp. 58–59].

Special Statistics in Regard to Arms Exports to Cuba

In compliance with article II of the convention between the United States and Cuba to suppress smuggling, signed at Habana, March 11, 1926, which reads in part as follows:

"The High Contracting Parties agree that clearance of shipments of merchandise by water, air, or land, from any of the ports of either country to a port of entry of the other country, shall be denied when such shipment comprises articles the importation of which is prohibited or restricted in the country to which such shipment is destined, unless in this last case there has been a compliance with the requisites demanded by the laws of both countries."

and in compliance with the laws of Cuba which restrict the importation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war of all kinds by requiring an import permit for each shipment, export licenses for shipments of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to Cuba are required for the articles enumerated below in addition to the articles enumerated in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937;

(1) Arms and small arms using ammunition of caliber .22 or less, other than those classed as toys.

(2) Spare parts of arms and small arms of all kinds and calibers, other than those classed as toys, and of guns and machine guns.

(3) Ammunition for the arms and small arms under (1) above.

(4) Sabers, swords, and military machetes with cross-guard hilts.

(5) Explosives as follows: explosive powders of all kinds for all purposes; nitrocellulose having a nitrogen content of 12 percent or less; diphenylamine; dynamite of all kinds; nitroglycerine; alkaline nitrates (ammonium, potassium, and sodium nitrate); nitric acid; nitrobenzene (essence or oil of mirbane); sulphur; sulphuric acid; chlorate of potash; and acetones.

(6) Tear gas ($C_6H_5COCH_2Cl$) and other similar non-toxic gases and apparatus designed for the storage or projection of such gases.

The table printed below indicates, in respect to licenses authorizing the exportation to Cuba of the articles and commodities listed in the preceding paragraph, issued by the Secretary of State during September 1940, the number of licenses and the value of the articles and commodities described in the licenses:

Number of licenses	Sections	Value	Total
30	(1)	$1,117.20	$21,088.16
	(2)	180.15	
	(3)	5,986.00	
	(5)	13,804.81	

The table printed below indicates the value of the articles and commodities listed above exported to Cuba during September 1940 under licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Section	Value	Total
(1)	$239.20	$34,249.18
(2)	14.00	
(3)	20,034.00	
(5)	13,961.98	

Tin-Plate Scrap

No licenses authorizing the exportation of tin-plate scrap under the provisions of the act approved February 15, 1936, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, were applied for or issued during the month of September 1940.

Helium

The table printed below gives the essential information in regard to the licenses issued during the month of September 1940, authorizing the exportation of helium gas under the provisions of the act approved on September 1, 1937, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto:

Applicant for license	Purchaser in foreign country	Country of destination	Quantity in cubic feet	Total value
The Cheney Chemical Co.	Dr. Miguel Yrrutia Lleo.	Cuba	10	$12.00
The Ohio Chemical & Mfg. Co.	Compania Marx, S. A.	Mexico	20	18.50

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press October 26]

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since October 12, 1940:

Career Officers

Irving N. Linnell, of Boston, Mass., now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned as Consul General at Yokohama, Japan.

Robert B. Macatee, of Front Royal, Va., Consul at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, has been designated First Secretary of Legation at Belgrade and will serve in dual capacity.

Karl L. Rankin, of New York, Commercial Attaché at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, has been assigned as Consul at Belgrade and will serve in dual capacity.

James C. H. Bonbright, of Rochester, N. Y., Second Secretary of Legation at Belgrade,

Yugoslavia, has been assigned as Consul at Belgrade and will serve in dual capacity.

T. Muldrup Forsyth, of Esmont, Va., Vice Consul at Cartagena, Colombia, has been assigned as Consul at Cartagena.

Walter J. Linthicum, of Baltimore, Md., Vice Consul at Pernambuco, Brazil, has been assigned as Consul at Pernambuco.

Patrick Mallon, of Cincinnati, Ohio, Vice Consul at Léopoldville, Belgian Congo, has been assigned as Consul at Léopoldville.

Maurice Pasquet, of New York, N. Y., Vice Consul at St. Pierre-Miquelon, has been assigned as Consul at St. Pierre-Miquelon.

Edward E. Rice, of Milwaukee, Wis., Vice Consul at Foochow, China, has been assigned as Consul at Foochow.

Wales W. Signor, of Ypsilanti, Mich., Vice Consul at Mérida, Mexico, has been assigned as Consul at Mérida.

Clare H. Timberlake, of Jackson, Mich., Vice Consul at Aden, Arabia, has been assigned as Consul at Aden.

Jay Walker, of Washington, D. C., Vice Consul at Pará, Brazil, has been assigned as Consul at Pará.

The assignment of Herbert P. Fales, of Pasadena, Calif., as Vice Consul at Tokyo, Japan, has been canceled. Mr. Fales has now been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Non-career Officers

James E. Callahan, of Allston, Mass., Vice Consul at London, England, has been appointed Vice Consul at Cork, Ireland.

Carroll C. Parry, of St. Joseph, Mo., Vice Consul at Prague, Bohemia, has been appointed Vice Consul at Vienna, Germany.

Walter W. Wiley, of Salisbury, N. C., Clerk at Marseille, France, has been appointed Vice Consul at Marseille.

Joseph A. Frisz, of Terre Haute, Ind., Clerk at Santiago, Chile, has been appointed Vice Consul at Santiago.

Wendell S. Howard, of Uniontown, Pa., Clerk at Berlin, Germany, has been appointed Vice Consul at Berlin.

Dee G. Davis, of Santa Paula, Calif., Clerk at Nagasaki, Japan, has been appointed Vice Consul at Nagasaki.

The American Consulate General at Prague, Bohemia, was closed on October 14, 1940.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

AGRICULTURE

Convention for the Standardization of the Methods of Keeping and Operating Cattle Herdbooks

Morocco—Tunis

By a note dated October 11, 1940, the Italian Ambassador at Washington informed the Secretary of State that the instruments of ratification on behalf of Morocco and Tunis of the Convention for the Standardization of the Methods of Keeping and Operating Cattle Herdbooks, signed at Rome on October 14, 1936, were deposited by the French Ambassador with the Italian Government on June 3, 1940.

According to information received from the Italian Government, the convention has been ratified by: Brazil, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Morocco, and Tunis.

FINANCE

Supplementary Executive Agreement With Haiti Further Modifying the Agreement of August 7, 1933, Executive Agreement Series No. 46 (Executive Agreement Series No. 183)

On September 27, 1940 a supplementary executive agreement between the United States and Haiti, was signed, prolonging until and including September 30, 1941 the agreement signed July 8, 1939 (Executive Agreement Series No. 150), providing for a temporary modification of the Agreement Concerning the Haitianization of the Garde, Withdrawal of Military Forces from Haiti, and Financial Arrangement, which was signed by the two countries on August 7, 1933 (Executive Agreement Series No. 46).

The agreement of August 7, 1933 was temporarily modified by an agreement signed January 13, 1938 (Executive Agreement Series No. 117). This agreement was prolonged by a supplementary agreement signed on July 1, 1938 (Executive Agreement Series No. 128) and it in turn was prolonged by the supplementary agreement signed on July 8, 1939 (Executive Agreement Series No. 150). The agreement of September 27, 1940 will shortly be published as Executive Agreement Series No. 183.

Regulations

The following Government regulations may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin:*

Amendments to Customs Regulations. (Treasury Department: Bureau of Customs.) [Treasury Decision 50251.] *Federal Register*, October 26, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 210), pp. 4236–4240.

Form of Bond Prescribed for Use in Connection With Release of Examined Packages Pursuant to Article 315 (E), Customs Regulations of 1937, as Amended. (Treasury Department: Bureau of Customs.) [Treasury Decision 50252.] October 19, 1940. *Federal Register*, October 26, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 210), p. 4240.

Documentation, Entrance, and Clearance of Vessels, etc.—[Amendments regarding] Evidence of citizenship of owners and officers, Seamen's protection certificates, etc. (Department of Commerce: Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation.) [Order No. 60.] October 24, 1940. *Federal Register*, October 26, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 210), p. 4242.

Legislation

An Act To amend section 3493 of the Internal Revenue Code, formerly section 404 of the Sugar Act of 1937 [to provide for refund by Commissioner of Internal Revenue of taxes paid under the provisions of section 3490]. Approved October 8, 1940. (Public, No. 807, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 1 p. 5¢.

An Act To repeal sections 4588 and 4591 of the Revised Statutes of the United States [regarding issuance of citizenship certificates to seamen]. Approved October 9, 1940. (Public, No. 816, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 1 p. 5¢.

An Act To restrict or regulate the delivery of checks drawn against funds of the United States, or any agency or instrumentality thereof, to addresses outside the United States, its Territories, and possessions, and for other purposes. Approved October 9, 1940. (Public, No. 828, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 3 pp. 5¢.

An Act To provide for uniformity of allowances for the transportation of household goods of civilian officers and employees when transferred from one official station to another for permanent duty. Approved October 10, 1940. (Public, No. 839, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 1 p. 5¢.

Joint Resolution Authorizing the participation of the United States in the celebration of a Pan American Aviation Day, to be observed on December 17, of each year, the anniversary of the first successful flight of a heavier-than-air machine. Approved October 10, 1940. (Public Res. 105, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 1 p. 5¢.

An Act To extend, for an additional year, the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937 and the taxes with respect to sugar. Approved October 15, 1940. (Public, No. 860, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 2 pp. 5¢.

An Act To amend section 4551 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and for other purposes [providing for reports by masters of vessels of the employment, discharge, or termination of services of every seaman not shipped or discharged before a shipping commissioner]. Approved October 17, 1940. (Public, No. 869, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 1 p. 5¢.

An Act To require the registration of certain organizations carrying on activities within the United States, and for other purposes. Approved October 17, 1940. (Public, No. 870, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 4 pp. 5¢.

European children: Hearings before the Immigration and Naturalization Committee of the House of Representatives, 76th Cong., 3d sess., on H. R. 8497, H. R. 8502, H. R. 10083, H. R. 10150, H. J. Res. 580, H. J. Res. 581, superseded by H. R. 10323, to provide a temporary haven from the dangers or effects of war for European children under the age of sixteen, August 8 and 9, 1940. 38 pp. 10¢.

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NOVEMBER 2, 1940

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American Republics

LATIN AMERICAN LECTURE SERIES

Message From the Secretary of State [1]

[Released to the press October 29]

I welcome the initiative of you who have undertaken to organize this Latin American Lecture Series, and I want to extend a greeting to all of those who are to take part in this series of discussions on inter-American problems.

The happiest phase of the present international scene is the collaboration of the American republics. They have undertaken cooperative endeavors more far-reaching than have ever been undertaken by independent countries in time of peace. The Pan American Union is the oldest functioning group of governments in the world. The American family of nations has achieved a system of peace more successful than any yet devised.

Maintenance of this system depends not merely on diplomatic relations but also on the establishment of far-reaching economic arrangements and cultural contacts. These arrangements and their defense become possible only if there is fundamental understanding by each of the American nations of the life and problems of the others.

The need of close inter-American cooperation in the interest of hemispheric defense is foremost in our minds today. I am glad to know, therefore, that you have planned a program of wide scope embracing consideration of economic and cultural as well as political aspects of the relations between the American states. The fortunes of this country are bound to those of the other American nations by many links, including those of geography, economics, history, culture, and tradition. A broad approach therefore to the subject which you have under consideration will, I think, help you to understand and to appreciate more fully the sound basis which exists for the maintenance in this hemisphere of a community of nations in which the principles of democracy and liberty may be preserved and strengthened as the only principles on which lasting peace and international relations can ultimately be established.

Address by the Under Secretary of State [2]

THE IMPORTANCE OF LATIN AMERICA TO THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press October 29]

May I at the outset say to you with very real sincerity how greatly I appreciate the privilege you have afforded me of addressing you today and of thus initiating the series of Latin American lectures undertaken by this most important and representative organization. I can conceive

[1] Message to the Latin American Lecture Series program October 29, 1940. The lecture series is to be held at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, on six consecutive Tuesdays, beginning October 29, 1940.

[2] Delivered at the opening lecture of the Latin American Lecture Series program, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, October 29, 1940.

of no more highly useful task than that which you have set for yourselves. There has never before been a time in the history of the American republics when it was more imperative that the peoples of all of the American republics should know each other better, should appreciate each other better, and should have the fullest comprehension of their respective political, cultural, and economic lives.

I admit, however, that I am somewhat puzzled to know how best to address myself to the topic assigned to me, "The Importance of Latin America to the United States". In all frankness, it has seemed to me that during these recent years that importance had come to be so fully realized as to be axiomatic. I am confident that the mutual interdependence of the American republics has happily become a fact which is recognized as basic in the national policies of all of the American peoples, and I feel, therefore, that it would hardly be necessary for me to have to persuade you of the importance to the people of the United States—from the aspect of national defense, of policy, culture, commerce, and of finance—of the loyal friendship and cooperation of our American neighbors to the south.

Consequently, I would prefer to be permitted the opportunity this morning of stressing more particularly certain phases of our inter-American relationships, and to dwell upon some of the developments in those relationships which have occurred during these recent years.

For one thing, I think that to a very great degree the people of the United States are beginning to learn a great deal about the individuality of their neighbors. They are, fortunately, beginning to get the idea that Latin America is a term that means very much more today than the fact that it refers to American republics whose inhabitants are predominantly of Spanish or Portuguese origin. They have come to learn that an Argentine, a Brazilian, a Chilean, or a Peruvian, a Mexican, and a Cuban, are just as much the matured and individual product of the national genius and heritage of their respective countries as is a citizen of the United States.

And more than that, our people are beginning to remember that French, Spanish, and Portuguese names are numbered among the illustrious names of our own early days as an independent nation. What is more, they are learning that in the national scrolls of honor in the other American republics there are found standing very high in the list such names as O'Higgins, Brown, Rawson, Cochrane, and Sarsfield.

In other words, we are beginning to see more clearly a significant truth—namely, that all of the peoples of the 21 independent nations of the New World have had their being in very much the same kind of crucible, and what is more important yet, that they have achieved their individual national destiny through similar sacrifices and through the exercise of the same degree of human effort, courage, and determination.

What perhaps we here in this country do not yet fully grasp, however, is that, during these latter years when there has grown up the concept of a man controlling a state, and determining for millions of human beings under its jurisdiction what they were to do, what they were to say, what they were to think, and how they were to worship—if they were to be permitted to worship at all—the peoples of all of the American republics have been bound together as never before in their determination that no ideology, no concept of government, which implied the obliteration of the individual spirit and soul and the destruction of all human rights as we in this hemisphere have enjoyed them for a century and a half, would be tolerated in the life of our New World.

Both in the cultural and the political life of the American republics from their colonial days, the struggle of the individual against oppression, against tyranny, against any form of inhuman compulsion has always been outstanding.

Let me be very blunt. Purely national dictatorships have existed from time to time in the histories of the other American nations, but at no time have the citizens of those nations acquiesced in, or supported, the theory that such dictatorships could be more than a passing phase in the course of their history, nor would they

ever have tolerated such a form of control imposed from without. In other words, the spirit of democracy, in the truest sense of the word, has always been latent throughout our continent, even though at times, and in diverse regions, it may have been temporarily obscured.

At the present moment I am confident that our neighbors see just as clearly as we do that what is threatened from beyond the seas is a new form of tyranny, a new means of providing for the asphyxiation of the individual, which at this very moment endangers all of the splendid achievements of human progress in the New World gained since the moment of our birth as independent peoples. They realize as do we that if these forces gain their ends through world conquest, human liberty as we have enjoyed it will be utterly destroyed.

The past eight years of common endeavor on the part of all of the American republics to uproot the causes of misunderstanding which had existed between them, to allay the suspicions and jealousies which had arisen, and to attain that goal which they have now fortunately achieved of becoming equal partners in a friendly partnership, have played a powerful part in the creation of inter-American unity. But I am sure that an even greater driving force towards the achievement of this unity has been the unshakable determination on the part of every one of us that into the confines of the Western Hemisphere the forces of totalitarianism, of autarchy, of blind and brute force, shall not pass.

However great the need for it, in the interest of every one of the American nations, such unity could never have been possible but for the realization throughout the hemisphere that the United States was determined by deed, as well as by word, to respect, as equal to its own, the sovereignty of every one of the other American republics, and to regard their sovereign rights as inviolate. But the confidence which the other American republics feel in the present government of the United States is not a confidence which is unshakable, nor one which a change of policy on the part of this Government could not immediately destroy.

A few days ago a distinguished citizen of one of the other American nations, a scholar whose name is respected throughout the length and breadth of the continent, sent me spontaneously an appreciation of the policy which this administration has pursued in its relations with the other American republics, which moved me very deeply. I want to quote this paragraph from it:

"President Roosevelt in treating with equal respect the great and small peoples of the continent, in being friendly and helpful towards their governments, in feeling the anxieties and problems of all America as if they were his own, has laid down the foundations of a new American international. On that foundation a glorious future can be built. But let no one think that everything is finished and that by magic art that movement which has hardly begun is going to be self-supporting. It may be said in all Latin America there is a precarious balance which may prove to be unstable if future events are not propitious. It must be said with blunt frankness that the public opinion of almost all the countries of Latin America turns against the United States with astonishing facility."

What is set forth in that paragraph which I have just read is everlastingly true. The whole fabric of inter-American relations so vitally necessary, in the highest interests of every one of our peoples, will be rapidly destroyed unless we continue to practice the simple principles inherent in what is known as the good-neighbor policy.

I had thought that there had passed long since the old bad days when any citizen of the United States would support the pursuit by the Government of the United States of a policy of military intervention in the territory of our neighbors, of the sending of armies and navies to occupy their lands in order to overthrow their governments, and to set up the kind of governments there that we felt we wanted.

But in the heat of a national political campaign truth often will out. To my amazement the Associated Press reports that in Chicago on October 26 Gen. Robert E. Wood, Chairman of the Board of Sears Roebuck & Co., in the

course of an address in which he belittled the danger to the United States of the present world situation and made the baseless charge that the course of your Government was involving this Nation in war, said he believed we should make it "clearly understood" that "no government in Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean South American countries would be tolerated unless it is friendly to the United States and that, if necessary, we are prepared to use force to attain that object."

I had hoped that that kind of doctrine was as dead as the dinosaur, but tragically enough it seems still to persist in some high quarters of reaction.

Where is the difference between the policy which General Wood recommends and the policy now being pursued by the German and Italian dictators? Is not the attempt to justify the invasion of Greece which we are witnessing today based on the demand of the invading nation that there exist in Greece a government which it regards as friendly? Are we, the United States, in a world where international law and morality are disintegrating and in which our security can never be fully assured until international law and morality are once more universally recognized, to follow the course so marked out? Are we thus to destroy one of the strongest elements in our national defense which we today possess, the unswerving friendship, trust, and cooperation of our neighbors of the New World, by reverting to those iniquitous policies of the past which for so many generations made any kind of friendship and understanding between the other American republics and the United States impossible? I am convinced that the overwhelming majority of the people of the United States would repudiate through every influence at their command a reversion to such policies.

In recent weeks I have had the occasion to speak publicly, in some detail, of political and economic relations between the American republics and of the efforts which your Government has undertaken to participate fully and effectively in cooperating in these spheres of inter-American activity. The structure of inter-American understanding would not be complete, however, were the emphasis to be limited solely to cooperation through political and commercial channels. In addition to these lines of endeavor is another which is somewhat less tangible but perhaps more personal and more sensitive—the exchange of cultural and spiritual values which are a necessary concomitant to the other forms of relations which I have mentioned.

The concept of the good neighbor envisages an individual understanding and appreciation which goes much beyond the formal relations of government to government or of trader to trader. Economic and political relations must be buttressed by a more conscious and intense feeling on our part for the human values involved—the emotions, sentiments, sense of beauty, and creative genius of the peoples of the other American republics. This aspect of our interest in the nations of South and Central America is much more difficult to define and to delimit. Its implications involve not only the governments, but the mass of our population, since every individual citizen, who normally may feel that he has little or no place in the intricate workings of international politics and business, can contribute in some practical way to this broader cultural understanding.

During the past few years, as cultural relations have assumed a more prominent place in our thinking, your Government has consistently emphasized the idea that in this program a high degree of reciprocity must be developed. It is not enough that we place our own resources at the disposal of the other American republics. It is equally important that we open our minds and spirits to the impact of cultural influences from these countries.

In both the United States and the other republics of this hemisphere is to be found the same ceaseless pursuit of a distinctly national culture. In a real sense the United States partakes of the newness, the fluidity, and the flexibility of the other young nations of the hemisphere. I believe that in this common search for adequate expression we have a common bond with the other republics which is of extreme importance in working out our common destiny.

The spiritual potentialities of the other American peoples are extraordinary. In these times of stress it is particularly desirable that we tap the resources which our neighbors offer us. Fortunately the importance of Ibero-American culture to the United States has already impressed itself on the opinion of this country. Prior to 1918 it was difficult to find institutions of higher learning in this country which were devoting time, thought, and energy to the diffusion of a knowledge of the civilization of the other American republics. Ignorance was matched by indifference to the need for a more adequate examination of the essentials of Iberic culture. After two decades there are few large universities or colleges which do not offer an opportunity for acquaintance with the peoples of America. In many of our secondary schools the same spirit has made itself manifest, to the end that Hispanic-American and Portuguese-American letters, art, history, and languages have attained a recognition which bids well to becoming a permanent part of our educational order.

In art, music, literature, and in the sciences, the other American republics have much about which we may profitably learn. A modest beginning has already been achieved in recent art exhibits in this country of the works of eminent Mexican, Argentine, and Brazilian painters. The remarkable musical culture of contemporary Brazil and Cuba has begun to win a place for itself in this country. In like manner we are becoming increasingly cognizant of the place of the new literature of these countries, much of it the outgrowth of social and ethnic conditions, the understanding of which is so necessary to cultural understanding.

It is encouraging to note that throughout this country private organizations of every kind are devoting attention and thought to the importance of the other American republics to the United States. The Government is fully aware of the necessity for active and constant collaboration with such agencies in the wider dissemination of a knowledge of this culture among our people. Numerous government agencies are engaged in this field. Initial steps have been taken to encourage travel to these countries of American professors, students, and researchers. Government aid has been extended to make possible residence in these countries of those who are desirous of investigating more fully certain phases of their cultural life. Under the Convention for the Promotion of Cultural Relations, signed at Buenos Aires in 1936, several American graduate students are now in South America and a number of American professors are serving in the educational institutions of those countries. Through travel grants, the Government has sought to stimulate still further the travel to these republics of outstanding men and women from this country. In the field of books and libraries, art, music, and the cinema, every effort is being made to permit our people to have first-hand and authentic information regarding the scope and character of the civilization of the other American republics.

And so, as the months and years pass, I believe that we shall see as great an advance towards understanding of our respective cultural lives by all of the American peoples as that advance which will be made in other more material forms of cooperation.

There may, after all, be some truth in the old adage that out of every evil there must come some good. If the grave danger with which the Western Hemisphere is confronted has brought all of our several nations closer together and has made us all realize the need for a real identity of policy and of purpose, the American republics will have derived one great and practical advantage from this crisis in world history. In our unity we shall find increasing strength, strength to defend not only our independence and our homes, but strength to defend the ideals which all of us in the New World have come to hold more dear than life itself.

THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SOLIDARITY OF THE AMERICAS

Address by Laurence Duggan [3]

[Released to the press November 2]

A decade ago, if you had been told that within a few years the 21 independent republics of this hemisphere would have agreed that a threat to the peace, security, or territorial integrity of any one of them was a threat to all and that to repel this threat they would cooperate together, you would probably have branded this person as a confused and impractical visionary or an irresponsible scaremonger—a visionary, because the history of intervention on the part of the United States and the territorial conflicts between pairs of countries had made impossible agreement on any platform of hemisphere solidarity; a scaremonger, because the skies were clear of trouble, although from time to time a cloud, perhaps no bigger than a man's hand, appeared on the horizon.

During the kaleidoscopic developments of the last few months, did you ever stop a moment to consider what the predicament of the United States would be if, instead of friendship with our southern neighbors, we had their suspicion or hostility.

Only a few days ago, the Secretary of State in a public address said that only once before in our national existence has as grave a danger from without threatened the Nation. This danger would be more acute by manyfold if our relations with the other American countries were as deplorable today as they were 10 years ago. Happily they are on a more friendly basis than at any time since the days when Henry Clay was making eloquent speeches in the House of Representatives pleading for the recognition of the independence of the republics which, after heroic efforts reminiscent of our own Revolution, had thrown off Spanish control.

It is not pertinent to the subject of this meeting to discuss how hemisphere solidarity came to pass. It was the result of the far-sightedness and patient efforts of many people in each one of the 21 countries. But, before entering upon a discussion of what it is and how it operates, it might be in order to point out that this solidarity could be lost overnight, if the United States were to revert to the policy of the "big stick", "dollar diplomacy", and intervention; in other words, if we again undertook to dictate to the other American countries how they should run their own affairs. This would mean the end of the good-neighbor policy because that policy is based upon the recognition that each of the 21 countries is an equal partner entitled to full respect in the American community of nations. To fortify their determination in this regard, the 21 countries have engaged never to intervene directly or indirectly in the internal or external affairs of any of the other countries. This country has scrupulously respected this commitment in small as well as large ways. It has modified prior existing treaties in order to bring them into conformity. It has hewed to the non-intervention line in all of its actions. I make particular mention of this because intervention and hemisphere solidarity are incompatible. If the people of this country prize the friendship of the other American peoples, then their Government must base its relations on recognition of the equality and inviolability of the sovereignty of each of the 21 republics.

Let us consider first the political aspects of hemisphere solidarity. For machinery, there exists the consultative procedure developed at the successive Buenos Aires and Lima conferences. The American republics have undertaken to consult with one another whenever the peace or security of the Americas is threatened either from within or without.

At Lima it was agreed that a "threat" to the peace included threats of all kinds, not those merely of a military character; that consultations might be initiated by any country; and

[3] Delivered at a luncheon of the Foreign Policy Association, New York City, November 2, 1940. Mr. Duggan is Adviser on Political Relations, Department of State.

that the consultations were to be attended by foreign ministers or their representatives.

This machinery has been thought by some inadequate and cumbersome. They have urged a more precise definition of the conditions under which meetings should be called, of the procedure of the meetings, and of the commitments to be entered into under this or that contingency. They have urged an international covenant, spelled out to the last detail. It is perhaps sufficient to observe that the practicability and efficiency of the present arrangement have already been proved. Two meetings of foreign ministers have been held. The first was convened at Panamá within three weeks after the outbreak of the war in Europe. The second was held at Habana within a short time after the rapid developments in Europe held forth the possibility of a transfer in sovereignty or control of certain European possessions in this hemisphere. Both of these meetings achieved the purposes for which they were called. In the face of emergency conditions, the 21 countries met, worked, and agreed upon several decisions and procedures of the first importance. This demonstrates that the consultative machinery corresponds to necessities and realities. It has worked, and worked well, although it doubtlessly will be improved upon bit by bit as experience points to the desirability of changes.

At both the Panamá and the Habana meetings, it was the unanimous determination of all the countries to prevent, by any overseas power, interference in their own affairs or any attempt to dominate by force, by economic duress, or by any other means any portion of the New World.

Two manifestations of this determination might be mentioned.

It is well known that certain non-American powers have been endeavoring openly and covertly to subvert the internal institutions of the countries of this hemisphere. Through deceit, fraud, and guile, through threats and intimidation, they have relentlessly tried to upset existing political and social institutions in order to replace them with new ones under their own domination.

Recognizing that this was a danger to all countries equally, the American countries agreed at Habana that they would fully cooperate with one another within the limits of their respective capacities and always with complete respect for their individual liberty of decision. They have undertaken the fullest exchange of information with regard to such activities, so that the pattern uncovered in one country becomes known to all the others to aid them in unmasking and combating these alien efforts.

Of equal importance to the future security of the New World was the action taken with respect to the possessions in this hemisphere of non-American powers. With the occupation of the Netherlands and France, the possibility that the possessions of these countries in the Americas might be used as bases for activities of all kinds against this hemisphere had to be considered. Transfer of sovereignty would not necessarily have been involved. Control might have passed into other hands even though nominal sovereignty rested with the original owners. To prevent these possessions' serving as a focus for the extension of totalitarian ideas and activities, the American countries in the incredibly short space of 10 days agreed upon a detailed arrangement for the temporary occupation and administration of the possessions in question. This knotty problem presented a real test of hemisphere solidarity. The Americas rose to the occasion in unanimous agreement on a very practical and workable arrangement under which action by them at a moment's notice is possible. No more stirring or convincing example of collaboration for the mutual benefit of all could possibly have been given than the agreement at Habana on this question.

Let us now turn to the economic aspects of hemisphere defense and solidarity. At every one of the inter-American meetings beginning with Montevideo in 1933, the American republics have stated their objectives to be the improvement of their standard of life through the expansion of international commerce, and through the development of their internal resources.

This objective may be discussed under two headings, from the long-range point of view and from the standpoint of the problems arising

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out of the dislocation of international trade on account of the war.

Let us take up the long-range aspect of this question first. As a very important step toward the restoration and expansion of international commerce, the Executive was given authority by the Congress to enter into reciprocal trade agreements. The purpose here was the revival of international trade, which had been drastically curtailed as a result of the world-wide depression. The method was the reduction of unreasonable trade barriers and the general reestablishment of the rule of equality of commercial treatment. In the six years since this program was initiated, 11 agreements have been entered into with the other American republics. That these agreements have contributed to the expansion of our foreign commerce is evidenced by the fact that our trade has increased with the countries with which we had agreements more than with those with which, for one reason or another, it has not yet been possible to conclude agreements. The authority to conclude trade agreements was extended at this session of Congress for another three years. Although the disturbed world conditions introduce new complications, nevertheless it is hoped that during the coming years it will be possible to negotiate further agreements with the other American countries and perhaps to revise and extend some of those already concluded.

Equally important to the expansion of international trade between the Americas is the diversification of exports so that the economy of many, if not most, of the American republics will no longer have to rely upon a small number of exports highly sensitive to world developments. The experience of the world depression has demonstrated that no country is truly independent when its economic life is almost exclusively dependent upon events or decisions which take place in other continents many thousands of miles away and in the determination of which it has no voice. An export economy, particularly when it is confined to one or two products, is extremely perilous for the producing countries, as they are never able to count upon a continuous and steady consumption of their production.

The soil and climate and other natural conditions are excellent for the production in the other American republics of raw materials which we have heretofore been purchasing almost exclusively from other more distant parts of the world. Rubber is an outstanding example of this type of commodity. Forty years ago practically the entire world's supply came from the Amazon Basin. Rubber seedlings were smuggled out of Brazil to the Far East, and plantation rubber soon replaced the wild rubber of Brazil. Just as the original habitat of rubber was the Amazon Basin, so there is no reason why that area again should not become a great source of rubber. It has been objected that rubber in this hemisphere can not be produced as cheaply as in the Far East on account of the very low cost of labor in the Netherlands East Indies and Malasia. Certainly our inter-American objective of an increase in the standard of living would not be attained by payment of wages comparable with those paid in the Far East. Living standards, already too low in some localities, would be lowered still further. The solution to this problem may rest in the development of new high-yielding strains of rubber. The experiments which have been carried on for many years, not on one acre, but on thousands of acres of trees in Brazil, in Panama, and in Costa Rica, show that new strains have been perfected in this hemisphere, which on the average yield more than three times as much as the trees in the Far East.

This high yield should more than offset the low cost of plantation labor in the Far East and make possible economic rubber production in the Americas. In fact we may anticipate a considerable reduction in the cost of rubber to the United States consumers as this development proceeds. The price of rubber, largely because of the controls exercised by the rubber cartel, has tended to be maintained at the level of about 20 cents a pound. Experts of the Department of Agriculture feel that it is quite practicable to grow rubber in the American re-

publics, using the new high-yielding strains and with modern production techniques, at a cost of less than 10 cents per pound. At a price of 10 cents per pound, 130 million dollars would have been saved the American importers of rubber during the past year. It is clear, therefore, that there exist great possibilities for a great development of rubber production in this hemisphere of benefit both to producers in the other American republics and to consumers in the United States. Important areas of Central America, Panama, and Colombia have been found to be well suited to rubber production. Furthermore, the Amazon Basin might again become a great rubber-producing area. Thousands now making a scant living could be given steady employment at decent wages. The President of Brazil, with this among other possibilities in mind, has recently suggested a conference of all of the Amazon countries to consider the utilization and development of the resources in that vast area.

Another strategically important product which can be grown in this hemisphere and thus supplant a supply which today comes mainly from the Far East is abacá, or manila hemp. The United States Navy uses the production from about 75,000 acres annually. Abacá is unusually valuable because the fiber is more resistant to salt water than any other in common usage. There are a great many abandoned banana areas which could be utilized for its production, and 2,000 acres of abacá are already under cultivation in Central America.

Another important product for which there is a ready market in the United States and other nations is quinine, which, although originally produced mainly in the Andean region, is now supplied almost entirely from the Orient, under the control of a monopoly which sells it at a price far above what millions of persons can afford in malarial areas of the tropics of this hemisphere. The Department of Agriculture in its experiment station in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, has carried out considerable research on quinine production during the last six years and has developed improved methods of producing high yields, not only of the cinchona bark, but of high percentages of the alkaloid.

Common to the tropics are many types of the so-called "fish poison" or rotenone-bearing plants, which are extremely valuable for insecticidal purposes. Entomologists are keenly interested in these plants because they offer a possible solution to the spray residue problem presented by lead arsenate, particularly in the spraying of vegetables. Importations of these products have increased from two million pounds in 1936 to an estimated seven million pounds valued at about one million dollars for this year—1940. Since farmers and horticulturists each year use in excess of 100 million dollars' worth of insecticides, there is an important future market for rotenone-bearing plants.

It has become clear, despite the market for these products, that it will be necessary first to gather together the scientific information as a preliminary to the development of these natural resources. Today, thanks to an appropriation by our Congress, the Department of Agriculture, in collaboration with similar departments in several countries, has four field parties in the other American republics studying the conditions and places where rubber may best be grown. Already preliminary surveys have been completed or are now under way covering 10 of the other republics of this hemisphere, and additional surveys of rubber possibilities are contemplated in five of the remaining countries. In addition, the Department of Agriculture proposes to carry out investigations and geological studies in soils, climatic factors, disease conditions, et cetera, in areas where many other tropical products flourish. Soon there will exist the scientific information for use by those who are interested in the development of these complementary, non-competitive agricultural products which are so vitally important to the United States.

There is likewise a demand in this country for a number of mineral products which either are not produced at all in this country or in insufficient quantities and which are present in large deposits in the other American countries. Mention might be made of manganese, tin, tungsten, and chromium. For instance, with the exception of a few small domestic deposits of

tin, this country is entirely dependent upon imports of this vital product. Although the ore equivalent to approximately one third of our total consumption of fine tin is produced every year in Bolivia, heretofore Bolivian tin ore has gone to England for smelting and thence has been reexported to the United States. Bolivian tin has crossed the Atlantic twice en route to the United States.

For years the Bolivian Government has not been satisfied with this arrangement. It has wished to diversify not so much its production as its market outlets. An agreement has now been reached in principle between the Metals Reserve Co., a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and Bolivian producers, under guaranty of the Bolivian Government, by which this country will purchase Bolivian tin ore under contract for a period of five years for smelting in the United States.

This type of operation, whether in the field of non-competitive agriculture or non-competitive mining, means an improvement in the standard of living in the other American republics as a result of new jobs and better wages. It also means additional security for the United States through the obtaining of important raw materials vital to our industry from friends who will always assure us a continuous supply.

Another way of bringing about an improvement in the economy of the other American countries is by the production of articles for internal consumption. The economy of the future, if that economy is to be the reflection of the progress of which the New World is theoretically capable, will represent in every quarter of this continent a high degree of diversified local production of manufactured articles. Scientific developments and technicological advantages today make it possible for every country to produce to the greater or lesser extent consumers' goods. It has been argued in certain quarters that this may result in a diminution of the volume of our export trade. It is perhaps sufficient to state that the largest export trade of the United States has been with the countries most advanced industrially. Industrialization, carrying with it an increase in living standards, creates new wants and desires.

An outstanding example of the practical working out of this policy of diversification is the arrangement recently concluded by the Brazilian Government and the Export-Import Bank for the creation of a steel industry in Brazil. If this steel industry will mean cheaper steel in Brazil and will help to develop Brazilian industry, it will inevitably result in an improvement in living standards and an expanded market for American exports. This country is thus not only helping the people of Brazil by opening up new opportunities to them, but is helping itself in paving the way for an expanded volume of purchases by the 45 million Brazilians.

Although the Brazilian steel proposition is an outstanding example, many other possibilities in agriculture and industry await only imagination, the investment of capital, and hard work. In order to provide a mechanism, which could take the initiative in fostering enterprises of mixed United States and local ownership and management, to develop such possibilities, the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee established last June the Inter-American Development Commission, which is now functioning under the chairmanship of Mr. Nelson A. Rockefeller and with private and public representation of the United States and the other American republics. The Development Commission has already arranged for a special commission of retail buyers who, headed by Mr. Oswald Knauth, will shortly leave for South America to investigate the possibilities of establishing there small industries to supply the type of retail merchandise formerly obtained in Central Europe. In addition, the Development Commission has actively been furthering the development of plants in Brazil to produce mandioca starch. The Development Commission has established subcommissions in Brazil, and several other countries to advise with it on the particular problems of the individual countries. Although the Development Commission has started in a rather modest way, it is rapidly expanding its activities and should be considered, I believe, a most important instrument of inter-American economic cooperation, both for the long-run developmental

objectives and the immediate problems arising out of the war's dislocations.

In this regard it seems fundamental in any new development of the resources of the other American republics that the countries and peoples concerned participate to a greater extent in the future than they have in the past in the benefits resulting therefrom. The belief is too widespread and perhaps too true that exploitation of natural resources has meant only higher wages for a few, some increased taxes for the government, and the depletion of the resources at the end of their development. Just as in the field of inter-American governmental cooperation there has been developed the feeling of partnership, so among businessmen a similar arrangement, in both logic and practice, should be developed. Local capital should not only be given every opportunity but should be encouraged to participate in new enterprises. Citizens of the country where the enterprises are located should be on the board of directors.

And may I say a word about the position of citizens of this country who participate in these new enterprises? These must not only be willing to share the opportunity for investment and the responsibilities of management and administration, but they must be ready to throw their lot in with the future destinies of the countries where their enterprises are located. Absenteeism will not work, and it will be necessary, if these enterprises are to have their maximum benefit, for the participating citizens of this country to plan to go to the other American countries with their families with the intent of staying there indefinitely. Only in this way will a real partnership effort be accomplished and practical demonstration given of the intention of our country to work for the benefit of all.

We have now discussed briefly the long-range economic objectives of inter-American cooperation. Let us now turn to the immediate problems arising out of the dislocation of international trade on account of the war. Since Europe has in normal times provided a market for more than 50 percent of the exports of the 20 other American republics, the progressive spread of warfare in Europe, with its accompanying blocking of markets, has had far-reaching repercussions on the exports, the exchange situation, and the internal economies of those nations. Some of these difficulties were anticipated at the outbreak of the war, and the First Meeting of Foreign Ministers at Panamá shortly thereafter provided for the creation of an Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee to proceed immediately to consider possible methods of alleviating the situation. This Committee, which has met continuously at Washington since November 15, 1939, has undertaken a wide variety of studies and has recommended a number of important measures. In the rather short time that it has been in existence, it has come to be recognized as one of the most important intergovernmental advisory groups ever established. Recognizing this, and in view of the increasing gravity of the international economic situation, the Second Meeting of Foreign Ministers at Habana last July resolved to strengthen and expand the activities of the Committee in a broad program for the maintenance and improvement of the economic and social well-being of the peoples of the Western Hemisphere.

With respect to those commodities which are of primary importance to the maintenance of the economic life of the hemisphere, this program envisages measures for increasing their consumption and interchange among the American republics, facilities for the temporary handling and orderly marketing of such surpluses as are not immediately marketable because of the war's dislocations, and the development of appropriate commodity arrangements with a view to assuring equitable terms of trade for both producers and consumers of the individual commodities concerned.

Within this general framework numerous specific measures have been taken and institutions set up. After a very careful study and analysis over a period of six months by some of the outstanding financial experts of the Americas, the Inter-American Committee recommended the establishment by the 21 governments of an Inter-American Bank. Already

nine of the republics, including the United States, have indicated their intention to participate in such an institution by signing the appropriate convention, and it is my belief that many more, if not all, of the nations will do so during the next six months or a year.

The bank is designed to promote the fuller exploitation of the natural resources of the Americas, to intensify economic and financial relations among the American republics, and to mobilize for the solution of economic problems the best thought and experience in the Americas. Specifically, it is believed that the bank's principal importance will lie in investigating and facilitating rather long-term development projects in the other American republics, and that a secondary activity of consequence will be the extension of shorter term facilities to the monetary authorities of this hemisphere to assist them in eliminating seasonal and temporary fluctuations in their exchanges. Its creation will fill a gap in that wide zone of economic and financial activity for which the existing machinery of inter-American cooperation has been inadequate. I should also like to point out that it is the clear intention of all concerned that the Inter-American Bank shall complement existing financial institutions rather than provide a substitute for them. The bylaws of the proposed institution clearly carry out this intention. The safeguarding of the interests of individual nations is inherent in the entire plan and appears throughout the drafting. No action may be taken by the bank which may affect any particular nation until after that nation has been given an opportunity to object to, or to give its consent, approval or guaranty to the operation.

The Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee has also been active in the field of the problems of specific commodities. Following the conclusion of the Third Pan American Coffee Conference in New York last summer, it established a special coffee subcommittee which last week completed the preparation of an Inter-American Coffee Marketing Agreement. The Inter-American Committee has referred this agreement to the 15 interested governments for their approval, and it is expected that their action will soon be taken. This coffee agreement represents the first broad attempt of the American nations producing and consuming an important product to get together to work out a marketing arrangement in the best interests of both the producers and consumers. It represents an undertaking to avoid ruinous competition between 14 producers of a single commodity for markets sharply restricted by the European situation. It represents an endeavor to obtain for the coffee producer a reasonable and equitable return, without prejudicing the interests of the consumer. It is an example of the type of cooperation on specific commodities which may be attained.

In all of these discussions and studies the United States has played an active role, contributing technical advice and factual background information prepared by the various agencies of the Government. It has also utilized its existing agencies, including especially the Export-Import Bank on the financial side, to enter into mutually advantageous arrangements with a number of American republics in connection with the development of particular industries and by way of assistance to their central banks in monetary and foreign-exchange matters. The Congress has, moreover, recently expanded the operations of the Export-Import Bank, allocating an additional 500 million dollars "to assist in the development of the resources, the stabilizations of the economies, and the orderly marketing of the products of the countries of the Western Hemisphere". With this authority the United States is in a position to expand its cooperative efforts with other American nations in the fields of long-term development and of monetary and exchange matters, to participate in immediate joint action with such other nations to meet pressing trade situations, and to enter effectively into arrangements for the temporary handling of important commodities.

I am confident that you share my belief that the governments of the 21 American republics have done their share to build firm foundations for the structure of inter-American unity and

solidarity. But governments can do only so much. They alone cannot complete the structure.

The people of this country as a result of the rapid changes in European politics during the last six months have indicated their desire for a strengthening of our relations with our southern neighbors. They must not expect that their Government alone can do this job. If you, the people of the United States, set a high value on the friendship of the other American countries, you must do your share toward bringing this about. In as much as there are probably represented in this audience a very wide variety of professions and occupations, it would be fruitless to endeavor to explain what contribution each one could make. I would, however, like to be permitted two observations. In the first place, real statesmanship on the part of our business and financial interests can help to ameliorate the economic difficulties now besetting every country in the Americas. There is a belief in many quarters throughout the hemisphere that our export interests are taking advantage of the temporary absence of competitors from the market to charge whatever the market will bear in order to reap a rich harvest. It should be our policy to fill the import needs of the other American countries at as low a price as possible.

Again, there is a belief that our private financial institutions are failing to realize that moderate credit terms during these critical days will not only help the countries to which they are extended, but also, from the long-term point of view, the position of the banks which extend them. Wise policy would seem to indicate the desirability of our banking interests' making credit available on as reasonable terms as possible.

In the second place, it is as impossible to be friendly with a country that you do not know as with a person whom you do not know. If, therefore, you really believe in the solidarity of the Americas, you will undertake, if indeed you have not already done so, to learn the languages of the countries and to familiarize yourself with their historical heritage and their cultural achievements. When the people of this country know as much about the other countries of this hemisphere as they do of certain European countries, then we will have advanced a long way along the road toward real understanding, without which the structure of inter-American solidarity will never be complete.

Europe

AIRPLANE TRAVEL IN COMBAT AREA

The following regulation has been codified under Title 22: Foreign Relations (Chapter I: Department of State; Subchapter C: Neutrality; Part 156: Travel), in accordance with the requirements of the *Federal Register* and the *Code of Federal Regulations:*

Additional Regulations

§ 156.7 *Airplanes belonging to Pan American Airways, Incorporated, etc.* Airplanes belonging to Pan American Airways, Incorporated, and American citizens, members of the crew or passengers, traveling thereon, when proceeding between Lisbon and African ports south of 30° north latitude, may henceforth proceed into and through that portion of the combat area defined by the President in his proclamation numbered 2410, of June 11, 1940,[4] which is bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the coast of Portugal with the meridian of 8°55′ west longitude;

Thence due south to the parallel of 33°10′ north latitude;

[4] 5 F.R. 2209.

Thence due west to the meridian of 20° west longitude;

Thence due north to the parallel of 37°05′ north latitude;

Thence due east to the coast of Portugal.

(54 Stat. 7; 22 U.S.C., Supp. V, 245j–2; Proc. No. 2410, June 11, 1940)

CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

OCTOBER 28, 1940.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

List of Registrants

[Released to the press October 28]

The following persons and organizations are now registered with the Secretary of State, pursuant to section 8 of the Neutrality Act of 1939, for the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used in belligerent countries for medical aid and assistance or for food and clothing to relieve human suffering. The countries to which contributions are being sent are given in parentheses.

[a]1. Polsko Narodowy Komitet w Ameryce, 1002 Pittston Avenue, Scranton, Pa. (Poland)

2. Save the Children Federation, Inc., One Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. (formerly International Save the Children Fund of America, Inc.) (Great Britain, Poland, Belgium, and the Netherlands)

3. Anthracite Relief Committee, 53–59 North Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. (Poland)

4. Polish Union of the United States of North America, 53–59 North Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. (Poland)

5. Polish Relief Committee, 1550 East Canfield Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (Poland)

6. Nowy Swiat Publishing Co., Inc., 380 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Poland)

7. Polish Relief Committee of Philadelphia and vicinity, 3111 Richmond Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Poland)

[a]8. Walter Golanski and Edmund P. Krotkiewicz, copartners of Polish Radio Programs Bureau, 11301 Joseph Campau Avenue, Hamtramck, Mich. (Poland)

9. Polish Relief Fund, Hotel Plaza, Jersey City, N. J. (Poland)

10. Commission for Polish Relief, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. (formerly American Committee for Relief of Polish Non-combatant Women, Children, Refugees.) (Poland)

11. New Jersey Broadcasting Corporation, 2866 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J. (Poland)

12. American Federation for Polish Jews, Inc., 225 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y. (formerly Federation of Polish Jews in America, Inc.) (Poland)

[a]13. Rekord Printing & Publishing Company, 603–605 North Shamokin Street, Shamokin, Pa. (Poland)

[a]14. Central Council of Polish Organizations in Pittsburgh, 3509 Butler Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Poland)

15. American Women's Hospitals, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y. (France and Great Britain)

[a]16. American Committee for Civilian Relief in Poland, 401 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (Poland)

[a]17. Polish Club of Washington, Stansbury Hall, 5832 Georgia Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (Poland)

18. American French War Relief, Inc., 744 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (formerly French and American Association for the Relief of War Sufferers.) (France and Great Britain)

[a]19. Polish Emergency Council of Essex County, N. J., Room 619, 790 Broad Street, Newark, N. J. (Poland)

[a]20. Central Committee of the United Polish Societies, Bridgeport, Conn., 405 Barnum Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn. (Poland)

21. Associated Polish Societies' Relief Committee of Worcester, Mass., 15 Richland Street, Worcester, Mass. (Poland)

22. Polish National Council of New York, 25 St. Mark's Place, New York, N. Y. (Poland and France)

23. Polish Relief Committee of Boston, Room 303, 11 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. (Poland)

[a]24. Central Citizens Committee, Room 3, Edwin Building, 9701 Joseph Campau Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (Poland)

25. Lackawanna County Committee for Polish Relief, 1213 Prospect Avenue, Scranton, Pa. (Poland)

26. Polish American Council, 1018 Noble Street, Chicago, Ill. (formerly The Council of Polish Organizations in the United States of America, 1200 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.). (Poland)

[a]27. James F. Hopkins, Inc., 6559 Hamilton Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (Poland)

28. Chester (Delaware Co., Pa.) Polish Relief Committee, 2718 West Third Street, Chester, Pa. (Poland and France)

29. Federated Council of Polish Societies of Grand Rapids, Mich., in care of Sigmund S. Zamierowski, Attorney, 908 G. R. Trust Building, Grand Rapids, Mich. (Poland)
30. The Paryski Publishing Co., 1154 Nebraska Avenue, Toledo, Ohio. (Poland)
[a] 31. Modjeska Educational League Welfare Club at The International Institute, 303 Condley Drive, Toledo, Ohio. (Poland)
32. Schuylkill and Carbon Counties Relief Committee for Poland, Spring and Line Streets, Frackville, Pa. (Poland)
[a] 33. Holy Rosary Polish R. Catholic Church, 6 Wall Street, Passaic, N. J. (Poland)
34. Association of Joint Polish-American Societies of Chelsea, Mass., in care of St. Stanislaus Roman Catholic Rectory, 163 Chestnut Street, Chelsea, Mass. (Poland)
[a] 35. Club Amical Français, International Center of the Y. W. C. A., 2431 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich. (France, Poland, and Great Britain)
[a] 36. Polish National Catholic of The Holy Saviour Church, 500 North Main Street, Union City, Conn. (Poland)
37. Committee of Mercy, Inc., 254 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (France, Great Britain, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands)
[a] 38. Kuryer Publishing Company, 747 North Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis. (Poland)
[a] 39. Polish Falcons of America, First District, Inc., 188 Grand Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Poland)
40. Polish Relief Committee of Cambridge, Mass., 210 Columbia Street, Cambridge, Mass. (Poland)
[a] 41. Poland War Sufferers Aid Committee, 6968 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio (formerly Polish Committee to Aid Poland's War Sufferers.) (Poland)
[a] 42. Polish Welfare Association, 1450 River Street, Hyde Park, Mass. (Poland)
43. Polish Relief Committee, 3809 Industrial Avenue, Flint, Mich. (Poland)
[a] 44. The Polish National Alliance of Brooklyn, United States of America, 142 Grand Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Poland)
45. Polish Civic League of Mercer County, 822 Ohio Avenue, Trenton, N. J. (Poland)
[a] 46. Polish American Central Civic Committee of South Bend, Ind., 1101–07 Western Avenue, South Bend, Ind. (Poland)
47. Toledo Committee for Relief of War Victims, 1116 Nebraska Avenue, Toledo, Ohio. (Poland)
48. Edmund Tyszka, 11403 Joseph Campau Avenue, Hamtramck, Mich. (Poland)
49. The Polish Naturalization Independent Club, 45 Milbury Street, Worcester, Mass. (Poland)
50. Polish Falcons Alliance of America, 97–99 South Eighteenth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Poland)
[a] 51. Circle of Poles of St. Hedwig, Polish American Citizens' Committee, 17 Orange Street, New Britain, Conn. (Poland)
52. Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (France)
53. Polish United Societies of Holy Trinity Parish, 340 High Street, Lowell, Mass. (Poland)
54. American Friends of France, Inc., 390 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. (France)
[b] 55. American Committee for Aid to British Medical Societies, Empire State Building, New York, N. Y. (formerly American Committee for Aid to British Medical Society, 1660 Crotona Park East, New York, N. Y.). (Great Britain)
56. Associated Polish Societies Relief Committee of Webster, Mass., 51 Whitcomb Street, Webster, Mass. (Poland)
57. Foster Parents' Plan for War Children, Inc., 55 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (France)
58. LaFayette Preventorium, Inc., 254 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (France)
59. United Fund for Refugee Children, Inc., 233 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (formerly Beth-Lechem, Inc.) (Poland, France, and England)
60. Polish War Sufferers Relief Committee (Fourth Ward, Toledo, Ohio), 2929 Lagrange Street, Toledo, Ohio. (Poland)
[a] 61. Central Spanish Committee for Relief of Refugees, 647 Earle Building, Washington, D. C. (France)
62. Polish Literary Guild of New Britain, Conn., care of Mrs. Helen E. Bloch, 538 Eddy Glover Boulevard, New Britain, Conn. (Poland)
63. Polish Relief Fund Committee of Passaic and Bergen Counties, in care of Mr. Stanley J. Polack, 145 Passaic Street, Passaic, N. J. (Poland)
64. United Reading Appeal for Polish War Sufferers, 1100 Spruce Street, Reading, Pa. (Poland and England)
65. International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, 347 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. (All belligerent countries)
[a] 66. Medem Committee, Inc., 175 East Broadway, New York, N. Y. (Poland)
67. Polish Welfare Council, 233 Broadway, Schenectady, N. Y. (Poland)
68. Polish Relief Committee of Delaware, care of Mrs. Angela C. Turoczy, 302 Matthes Avenue, Elmhurst, Wilmington, Del. (Poland)
69. Polish Women's Fund to Fatherland, 31 Basswood Street, Lawrence, Mass. (Poland)
70. Polish Relief Fund, 164 Court Street, Middletown, Conn. (Poland)
71. Polish Broadcasting Corporation, 260 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y. (Poland)
72. Polish Aid Fund Committee of Federation of Eliza-

beth Polish Organizations, 111–115 First Street, Elizabeth, N. J. (Poland)

73. Springfield and Vicinity Polish Relief Fund Committee, 91 Charles Street, Springfield, Mass. (Poland)

74. International Relief Association for Victims of Fascism, Room 310, 20 Vesey Street, New York, N. Y. (France, Great Britain, and Germany)

[a] 75. Polish Medical Relief Fund of Mt. Desert Island, Maine, Bar Harbor, Maine. (Poland)

76. Polish Relief Committee of Brockton, Mass., 40 Emerson Avenue, Brockton, Mass. (Poland)

[a] 77. Polish Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, 2961 Richmond Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Poland)

[a] 78. The Catholic Leader, 480 Burritt Street, New Britain, Conn. (Poland)

79. Relief Fund for Sufferers, 2514 Fiftieth Street, Kenosha, Wis. (Poland)

80. Polski Komitet Ratunkowy (Polish Relief Fund), 25 Miles Street, care of Peter Majka, Binghamton, N. Y. (Poland)

[a] 81. Scott Park Mothers and Daughters Club, 712 Detroit Avenue, Toledo, Ohio. (Poland)

[a] 82. California State Committee for Polish Relief, 10202 Washington Boulevard, Culver City, Calif. (Poland)

83. Polish Relief Fund Committee of Milwaukee, care of Mr. J. P. Michalski, 703 W. Mitchell Street, Milwaukee, Wis. (Poland)

[a] 84. Ruth Stanley de Luze (Baroness de Luze), "Luthany", Pleasantville Road, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y. (France)

[a] 85. Polish Relief Committee of Gardner, Mass., 227 Pine Street, Gardner, Mass. (Poland)

86. Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain, France, and Germany)

87. American Committee for Christian Refugees, Inc., 287 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (formerly American Committee for Christian German Refugees.) (Germany and France)

88. Nowiny Publishing Apostolate, Inc., 1226 W. Mitchell Street, Milwaukee, Wis. (Poland)

[a] 89. Polish Relief Fund of Irvington, N. J., 415 Sixteenth Avenue, Irvington, N. J. (Poland)

90. St. Stephens Polish Relief Fund of Perth Amboy, N. J., 490 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J. (Poland)

[a] 91. Polish Army Veterans Association of America, Inc., 56 St. Marks Place, New York, N. Y. (Poland)

[a] 92. Holy Cross Relief Fund Association of New Britain, Conn., Holy Cross Rectory, Biruta Street, New Britain, Conn. (Poland)

[a] 93. United Polish Societies of Hartford, Conn., Polish National Home, 100 Governor Street, Hartford, Conn. (Poland)

94. American Field Service, Room 1531, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (France, Great Britain, and British East Africa)

95. Polish National Alliance of the United States of North America, 1514–20 West Division Street, Chicago, Ill. (Poland)

[a] 96. Reverend John Wieloch, 5 Church Street, Millers Fall, Mass. (Poland)

[a] 97. Orrin S. Good, 1410 Old National Bank Building, Spokane, Wash. (Great Britain)

98. United Polish Societies of Bristol, Conn., 462 North Main Street, Bristol, Conn. (Poland)

99. Russian Children's Welfare Society, Inc., 51 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, New York, N. Y. (Germany, France, and Poland)

100. The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., 100 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (All belligerent countries)

101. Polish Central Council of New Haven, St. Stanislaus School Building, 9 Eld Street, New Haven, Conn. (Poland)

102. Relief Agency for Polish War Sufferers, Polish National Home, Ives Street, Willimantic, Conn. (Poland)

103. The Little House of Saint Pantaleon, 2201 Delancey Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (France and England)

[b] 104. Connecticut Radio Bureau, 185 Sherman Avenue, Meriden, Conn. (Poland)

105. Pulaski Civic League of Middlesex County, N. J., 13 Miller Street, South River, N. J. (Poland)

106. Humanitarian Work Committee, Polish National Home, 10 Hendrick Avenue, Glen Cove, N. Y. (Poland)

[a] 107. Mrs. W. Forbes Morgan, 320 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Poland)

[b] 108. Association Franco-Americaine des Parrains et Marraines de Guerre des U. S. A., Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C. (France)

109. Legion of Young Polish Women, 1263 North Paulina Street, Chicago, Ill. (Poland)

110. Polish Relief Fund, 10 Main Street, Jewett City, Conn. (Poland)

111. The Kindergarten Unit, Inc., 128 East Avenue, Norwalk, Conn. (France, Poland, Great Britain, India, Australia, and New Zealand)

112. Le Secours Français, 745 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (formerly Le Paquet au Front). (France)

[a] 113. International Artists' Community Club, 701 Barr Building, Washington, D. C. (Poland)

[a] 114. The Federation of Polish Societies, 45 Furnace Street, Little Falls, N. Y. (Poland)

[a] 115. Polish Interorganization Council, 5090 Lonyo Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (Poland)

[a] 116. Mrs. Bradford Norman, Jr., in care of Mr. Bradford Norman, Jr., Commercial National Bank and

Trust Company, 56 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. (France)

117. Polish Relief of Carteret, N. J., 42 Hudson Street, Carteret, N. J. (Poland)

118. Federation of French Veterans of the Great War, Inc., 610 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (France)

119. Mrs. Paul Verdier Fund, 199 Geary Street, City of Paris Dry Goods Stores Company, San Francisco, Calif. (France)

120. Polish National Council of Montgomery County, 54 Cornell Street, Amsterdam, N. Y. (Poland)

121. Centrala, 1–3 Monroe Street, Passaic, N. J. (Poland)

122. Polish Relief Fund of Meriden, 9 West Main Street, Meriden, Conn. (Poland)

123. United Charity Institutions of Jerusalem, 207 East Broadway, New York, N. Y. (Palestine)

[a]124. United Polish Societies of Immaculate Conception Church, in care of Mr. Klemens Markowski, 36 Hill Street, Southington, Conn. (Poland)

125. Allied Relief Fund, 57 William Street, New York, N. Y. (formerly the French and British Relief Funds.) (United Kingdom, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Norway)

[a]126. Polish Welfare Association of the Archdiocese of Chicago, 203 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (Poland)

127. Polish Central Committee of New London, Conn., 362 Main Street, New London, Conn. (Poland)

128. The Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania, Twentieth and Sansom Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. (Great Britain, France, Norway, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands)

[a]129. United Polish Roman Catholic Parish Societies of Greenpoint, Brooklyn, N. Y., St. Stanislaus Kostka Roman Catholic Church, 607 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Poland)

[a]130. East Chicago Citizens' Committee for Polish War Sufferers and Refugees, 4902 Indianapolis Boulevard, East Chicago, Ind. (Poland)

[a]131. Committee for the Relief of War Sufferers in Poland, 1505 Cass Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. (formerly Citizens Committee for Relief of War Sufferers in Poland.) (Poland)

[a]132. United Polish Central Council of Connecticut, 471 Park Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn. (Poland)

133. French Committee for Relief in France, 12245 Abington Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (France and Great Britain)

134. Tolstoy Foundation, Inc., Room 54, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (formerly Tolstoy Foundation for Russian Welfare and Culture.) (France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and England)

[a]135. Polish Relief Association, Town of North Hempstead, 120 Jericho Turnpike, Mineola, Long Island, N. Y. (Poland)

[a]136. American Society for British Medical and Civilian Aid, Incorporated, 46 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y. (formerly American Society for British Medical and Hospital Aid, Incorporated.) (Great Britain and France)

137. United American Polish Organizations, South River, N. J., 13 Jackson Street, South River, N. J. (Poland)

138. United Polish Organizations of Salem, Mass., care of Mrs. Sallie Augustynowicz, 5 Turner Street, Salem, Mass. (Poland)

139. British War Relief Association of Northern California, 316–322 Shell Building, San Francisco, Calif. (Great Britain and France)

140. Polish Relief Fund of Palmer, Mass., 20 Oak Street, Three Rivers, Mass. (Poland)

141. Polish White Cross Club of West Utica, 1416 Martin Street, Utica, N. Y. (Poland)

[a]142. Fund for the Relief of Scientists, Men of Letters and Artists of Moscow, in care of Eitingon Schild Co., Inc., 224 West Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y. (France and Great Britain)

[a]143. St. Michael's Roman Catholic Parish, 75 Derby Avenue, Derby, Conn. (Poland)

[a]144. The Polish Relief Committee, 11 East Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md. (Poland)

[a]145. The Maryland Committee for the Relief of Poland's War Victims, 11 East Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md. (Poland)

146. Pulaski League of Queens County, Inc., 108–11 Sutphin Boulevard, Jamaica, Queens County, N. Y. (Poland)

147. Relief Committee of United Polish Societies, 142 Cabot Street, Chicopee, Mass. (Poland)

148. United Polish Societies of Los Angeles, 4200 Avalon Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. (Poland)

149. Committee Representing Polish Organizations and Polish People in Perry, N. Y., 20 Elm Street, Perry, N. Y. (Poland)

150. The Friends of Israel Refugee Relief Committee, Inc., 710 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa. (Canada, France, and Great Britain)

151. Nowe-Dworer Ladies Benovelent Association, Inc., care of Beatrice Stone, 203–05 Lafayette Street, New York, N. Y. (Poland)

152. Les Anciens Combattants Français de la Grande Guerre, French Library, 414 Mason Street, San Francisco, Calif. (France)

153. Polish Relief Fund, Echo Club, 341 Portage Road, Niagara Falls, N. Y. (Poland)

154. United Committee for French Relief, Inc., Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company, attention Mr. H. I. Jones, 70 Pine Street, New York, N. Y. (France and England)

155. Polish Civilian Relief Fund, St. Joseph's School Hall, Monroe Street, Passaic, N. J. (Poland)

[a]156. Polish Aid Association of the Sixth Congressional District, including Perham and Browerville, Minn., Little Falls, Minn. (Poland)

157. Central Committee Knesseth Israel, 214 East Broadway, New York, N. Y. (Palestine)
[a] 158. Polish Relief Committee of Nassau County, N. Y., 450 Front Street, Hempstead, N. Y. (Poland)
159. L'Union Alsacienne, Inc., 45 West Fifty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (France)
160. The American Fund for Breton Relief, Mr. John L. Swasey, Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. (France and England)
161. Polish Relief Fund of Syracuse, N. Y., and vicinity, 1411 West Genesee Street, Syracuse, N. Y. (Poland)
162. Polish Relief Committee, 1680 Acushnet Avenue, New Bedford, Mass. (Poland)
163. American Friends of Czechoslovakia, Room 2213, 8 West Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain, France, and Bohemia and Moravia)
[a] 164. The Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church, Little Falls, N. Y., Sacred Heart Rectory, Furnace Street, Little Falls, N. Y. (Poland)
165. Golden Rule Foundation, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (Poland and Palestine)
166. United Polish Committees in Racine, Wis., 1809 Howe Street, Racine, Wis. (Poland)
[a] 167. Saint Adalbert's Polish Relief Association, Polish National Home, Thompsonville, Conn. (Poland)
168. Cercle Français de Seattle, 308 Marion Street, Seattle, Wash. (France and Great Britain)
169. General Gustav Orlicz Dreszer Foundation for Aid to Polish Children, Kennedy-Warren, Washington, D. C. (Poland)
170. Polish Relief Committee of Holyoke, Mass., 200 Main Street, Holyoke, Mass. (Poland)
[a] 171. Ware Polish Relief Fund, Pulaski Street, Ware, Mass. (Poland)
172. Milford, Conn., Polish Relief Fund Committee, 61 Lafayette Street, Milford, Conn. (Poland)
173. Central Council of Polish Organizations, 103 West Miller Street, New Castle, Pa. (Great Britain, Poland and France)
[a] 174. Polish Relief Committee, 138 Bernard Street, Rochester, N. Y. (Poland)
175. Polish Relief Fund of Fall River, Mass., 872 Globe Street, Fall River, Mass. (Poland)
176. American Auxiliary Committee de l'Union des Femmes de France, 56 East Sixty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y. (France and Great Britain)
177. Massachusetts Relief Committee for Poland, 340 Main Street, Worcester, Mass. (Poland)
178. Southbridge Allied Committee for Relief in Poland, 10 Old Sturbridge Road, Southbridge, Mass. (Poland)
179. American Friends Service Committee, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Great Britain, Poland, Germany, France, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands)
[a] 180. Refugies d'Alsace-Lorraine en Dordogne, 486 California Street, San Francisco, Calif. (France)
[a] 181. United Polish Societies of Manchester, 158 Eldridge Street, Manchester, Conn. (Poland)
182. Polish Relief Committee of Jackson, Mich., 1425 Joy Avenue, Jackson, Mich. (Poland)
183. Share A Smoke Club, Inc., 504 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca, N. Y. (Great Britain, France, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands)
184. Committee of French-American Wives, 18 East Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y. (France and Great Britain)
185. Hadassah, Inc., 1860 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (Palestine)
186. Federation of Franco-Belgian Clubs of Rhode Island, care of Mr. J. O. Oury, Post Office Box 950, Woonsocket, R. I. (France and England)
187. Société Française de St. Louis, Inc., care of Miss Irma Ponscarme, 5630 Pershing Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. (France)
188. American-German Aid Society, 2206 West Twenty-first Street, Los Angeles, Calif. (Germany)
189. French War Relief, Inc., 1209 Pershing Square Building, 448 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Calif. (France)
190. General Taufflieb Memorial Relief Committee for France, 265 Miramar Avenue, Santa Barbara, Calif. (France and Great Britain)
191. Polish Business and Professional Men's Club, Inc., 5252 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif. (Poland)
192. League of Polish Societies of New Kensington, Arnold, and vicinity, 857 Kenneth Avenue, New Kensington, Pa. (Poland)
193. British-American War Relief Association, in care of Dr. Ira L. Neill, Cobb Building, Seattle, Wash. (Great Britain)
[a] 194. The Fashion Group, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y. (France)
195. Secours Franco-American—War Relief, 2555 Woodward Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Great Britain)
[a] 196. Mrs. Carroll Greenough, 1408 Thirty-first Street NW., Washington, D. C. (France)
[a] 197. The United Polish Societies of Bronx County, 705–09 Courtlandt Avenue, Bronx, New York, N. Y. (Poland)
198. Committee for the Relief for Poland, care of Mr. Stephen F. Kluck, 946 Twentieth North, Seattle, Wash. (Poland)
199. Polish Women's Relief Committee, 149 East Sixty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y. (France, Poland and Germany)
200. Mrs. Walter R. Tuckerman, Edgemoor, Bethesda, Md. (Great Britain)
201. Fernanda Wanamaker Munn, 17 East Ninetieth Street, New York, N. Y. (France)
202. Der Kyffhaeuserbund, League of German War Veterans in U. S. A., 3827 North Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Poland, Germany, and Canada)
203. Bethel Mission of Eastern Europe, 2316 West

Fifty-fourth Street, Minneapolis, Minn. (formerly Bethel Mission of Poland, Inc.) (Poland)

204. Polish Relief Committee of the Polish National Home Association, 10 Coburn Street, Lowell, Mass. (Poland)

205. A. Seymour Houghton, Jr., *et al.*, 30 Broad Street, New York, N. Y. (France)

206. The Benedict Bureau Unit, Inc., care of Mr. J. Henry Harper, 30 Broad Street, New York, N. Y. (France)

207. American Friends of the Daily Sketch War Relief Fund, 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain)

208. British War Relief Society, Inc., 620 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain, Newfoundland, and British East Africa)

209. French War Veterans, 5722 Benner Street, Los Angeles, Calif. (France)

210. North Side Polish Council, Relief Committee of Milwaukee, Wis., 2962 North Bremen Street, Milwaukee, Wis. (Poland)

211. Friends of Poland, 5558 South Fairfield Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (Poland)

212. The British War Relief Association of Southern California, Studio 43, Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif. (Great Britain)

213. United Opoler Relief of New York, care of Joe Grossman, 790 Dawson Street, New York, N. Y. (Poland)

214. American Field Hospital Corps, 610 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (formerly American Volunteer Ambulance Corps). (France, Belgium, Holland, and England)

[a] 215. Mrs. Larz Anderson, 19 Congress Street, Boston, Mass. (France)

216. The Catholic Student War Relief of Pax Romana, Pax Romana Office, Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C. (Poland, France, Germany and Great Britain)

217. Polish Relief Fund Committee, care of Mrs. K. Troy, 4531½ Avalon Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. (Poland)

218. Polish Relief Committee, 30 Chandler Avenue, Taunton, Mass. (Poland)

219. Relief Society for Jews in Lublin, 1206 South Lacienega Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. (Poland)

220. American Fund for Wounded in France, Inc., 72 Pearl Street, Worcester, Mass. (France)

221. Polish American Citizens Relief Fund Committee, R. F. D. Box No. 42A, Shirley, Mass. (Poland)

[a] 222. Irvin McD. Garfield, 30 State Street, Boston, Mass. (Great Britain)

223. Society of the Devotees of Jerusalem, Inc., 400 East Houston Street, New York, N. Y. (Palestine)

224. Association of Former Juniors in France of Smith College, care of Smith College Club, 34 East Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y. (France)

225. The Friends of Normandy, 993 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. (France)

226. Women's Allied War Relief Association of St. Louis, 21 Dartford Avenue, Clayton, Mo. (France and Great Britain)

227. Basque Delegation in the United States of America, 30 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (France)

228. Greater New Bedford British War Relief Corps, 74 Penniman Street, New Bedford, Mass. (Great Britain)

229. Les Amitiés Féminines de la France, care of Miss B. A. Weill, 315 East Sixty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y. (France and England)

230. Bishops' Committee for Polish Relief, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue, NW., Washington, D. C. (Poland)

231. American and French Students' Correspondence Exchange, care of Prof. H. C. Olinger, School of Education, New York University, Washington Square, New York, N. Y. (France and England)

232. Les Amis de la France à Puerto Rico, Ponce de Leon Avenue and Cuervillas Street, San Juan, P. R. (France)

233. English Speaking Union of the United States, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y. (France and Great Britain)

234. Urgent Relief for France, care of Mrs. A. G. Pinckney, Riggs National Bank, 1503 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C. (France and Great Britain)

235. Bundles for Britain, care of Mr. John Delafield, 20 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain and dominions)

236. American Fund for French Wounded, Inc., 256 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. (France and England)

237. Hebrew Christian Alliance of America, 3508 Ogden Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (Poland, Germany, and Great Britain)

238. United Nowy Dworer Relief Committee, care of Mr. Louis Kirstein, 2528 Cruger Avenue, Bronx, New York, N. Y. (Poland)

239. American Association for Assistance to French Artists, Inc., care of Mrs. David Randall-MacIver, 535 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. (France)

240. Independent Kinsker Aid Association, care of Mr. Benj. W. Salzman, Secretary, 51 West Mosholu Parkway, New York, N. Y. (Poland)

241. American McAll Association, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (England)

242. Lafayette Fund, care of Miss Susan W. Street, 235 East Seventy-third Street, New York, N. Y. (France)

243. The Grand Duke Vladimir Benevolent Fund Association, 562 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street (Apartment 63), New York, N. Y. (France)

244. United German Societies, Inc., 222 American Bank Building, Portland, Oreg. (Germany)

[a] 245. Mobile Surgical Unit, Inc., 29 East Sixty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y. (formerly Emily Morris [Mrs. Lewis Spencer Morris]). (France)

246. American Women's Unit for War Relief, Inc., in care of Comtesse de Janze, 888 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. (formerly American Unit for War Relief Association.) (France)

247. Committee for Aid to Children of Mobilized Men of the XX'' Arrondissement of Paris, in care of Bernard Douglas, 35 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y. (France)

248. Catholic Medical Mission Board, Inc., 8 West Seventeenth Street, New York, N. Y. (India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and Union of South Africa)

[a] 249. Polish Young Men's Club, Danielson, Conn. (Poland)

250. Fellowship of Reconciliation, 2929 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (France, England and possibly Germany)

251. Sociedades Hispanas Confederadas, 59–61 Henry Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (France)

252. Polish American Associations of Middlesex County, N. J., St. Stanislaus Kostka Rectory, Sandfield Road, Sayreville, N. J. (Poland)

253. Polish Aid Fund Committee of St. Casimir's Roman Catholic Church of the City of Albany, N. Y., care of Miss Valeria C. Sowek, 111 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y. (Poland)

[a] 254. American Emergency Volunteer Ambulance Corps, Inc., 60 Wall Tower, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain and France)

[a]255. Polish Roman Catholic Priests Union, Group No. 3, of New York Archdiocese, care of the Reverend Felix F. Burant, 101 East Seventh Street, New York, N. Y. (Poland and France)

256. Caledonian Club of Idaho, 418 North Fifth Street, Boise, Idaho. (Scotland)

257. Order of Scottish Clans, 150 Causeway Street, Boston, Mass. (Scotland)

258. L'Atelier, Room 806, DeYoung Building, San Francisco, Calif. (France)

259. Joint Committee of the United Scottish Clans of Greater New York and New Jersey, care of Mr. Alex McF. Malcolm, 1880 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Scotland)

260. Mrs. Nancy Bartlett Laughlin, 139 East Sixty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y. (France)

[a]261. Relief Coordination Service, 315 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. (France)

262. Committee for Relief in Allied Countries, Dumbarton Oaks, Georgetown, Washington, D. C. (France, Great Britain, Poland, Luxemburg, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Norway)

[a]263. Children's Crusade for Children, care of Mr. Harry Scherman, Treasurer, 385 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. (France and Poland)

264. French Relief Association, care of Mrs. Halbert White, President, 5431 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo. (France)

265. La France Post American Legion, 610 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (France and Great Britain)

266. American Committee for the Polish Ambulance Fund, in care of Dr. Peter F. Czwalinski, Wicker Park Medical Center, 1530 North Damen Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (France)

267. Polish-American Volunteer Ambulance Section (Pavas), Inc., 597 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. (France and England)

268. American Women's Voluntary Services, 7 East Fifty-first Street, New York, N. Y. (England)

269. Mennonite Central Committee, Akron, Pa. (Great Britain, Poland, Germany, and France)

270. Grand Lodge Daughters of Scotia, 71 Cabot Street, Hartford, Conn. (Scotland)

271. Kate R. Miller, 277 Park Avenue, Apartment 8–K, New York, N. Y. (France)

[a] 272. Spanish Committee Pro-Masonic Refugees, 95 Roosevelt Street, New York, N. Y. (France)

273. Association of Former Russian Naval Officers in America, 634 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y. (France)

274. British American Comfort League, 2 Thompson Street, Quincy, Mass. (England)

275. Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief, Inc., 37 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y. (Poland)

276. The Pawtucket and Blackstone Valley British Relief Society of Rhode Island, care of Mr. William Taylor, 230 West Forest Avenue, Pawtucket, R. I. (Great Britain)

[a] 277. Five for France, Box 267, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga. (France)

278. Woman's Auxiliary Board of the Scots' Charitable Society, Inc., Post Office Box C, Waverly, Mass. (Scotland)

279. Polish Inter-Organization "Centrala" of Waterbury, 87 Oak Street, Waterbury, Conn. (Poland)

280. Central Committee for Polish Relief, 224 Security Bank Building, Toledo, Ohio. (Poland)

[a] 281. Helena Rubenstein-Titus, 300 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Poland)

282. Foyers du Soldat, Savoy Plaza, New York, N. Y. (France)

283. Mrs. Mark Baldwin, 25 Claremont Avenue, Apartment 5A, New York, N. Y. (France)

284. American War Godmothers, 601 Clyde Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. (France)

285. Fortra, Incorporated, Suite 312, 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (Germany and Poland)

286. American Dental Ambulance Committee, care of Mr. Benjamin L. Barringer, 32 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (United Kingdom)

287. Emergency Relief Committee for Kolbuszowa, 40 East Seventh Street, New York, N. Y. (Poland)

288. Polish Relief Committee of Columbia County, N. Y., Sacred Heart Church Rectory, 75 North Second Street, Hudson, N. Y. (Poland)

289. Hamburg-Bremen Steamship Agency, Inc., 218 East 86th Street, New York, N. Y. (Germany and Poland)
290. United Bilgorayer Relief, Inc., care of Mr. David Goldstein, 93 Pitt Street, New York, N. Y. (Poland)
291. American Committee for the German Relief Fund, Inc., 331 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Germany and Poland)
292. Polish-American Forwarding Committee, Inc., 542 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Poland and Germany)
293. Polish Relief Committee of Fitchburg, 167 Summer Street, Fitchburg, Mass. (Poland)
294. Acción Demócrata Española, 831 Broadway, San Francisco, Calif. (France)
295. Sociedades Hispanas Aliadas, 831 Broadway, San Francisco, Calif. (France)
296. Allied Relief Ball, Inc., care of Mr. Alfred C. Howell, 524 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain and France)
[a] 297. Greater New York Committee to Save Spanish Refugees, Room 1004, 55 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (France and United Kingdom)
298. Superior Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (France)
299. The British War Relief Association of the Philippines, care of Fleming and Williamson, Post Office Box 214, Manila, P. I. (All belligerent countries)
300. Marthe Th. Kahn, 390 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y. (France)
[a] 301. Club des Femmes de France, 190 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. (France)
302. German American Relief Committee for Victims of Fascism, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (France and Great Britain)
303. The Maple Leaf Fund, Inc., 601 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Canada, United Kingdom, and France)
304. Erste Pinchover Kranken Unterstuzungs Verein, Inc., care of Mr. Alexander Kekoler, 110 Maujer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Poland)
[a] 305. American Association of Teachers of French, Washington Chapter, care of Mrs. Corrington Gill, 2630 Adams Mill Road, NW., Washington, D. C. (France)
306. The Somerset Workroom, Far Hills, N. J. (Great Britain and France)
307. The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, U. S. A., 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. (Canada, France, and the United Kingdom)
308. Fund for the Relief of Men of Letters and Scientists of Russia, 310 West Ninety-ninth Street, New York, N. Y. (France, Czechoslovakia, and Poland)
309. United American Spanish Aid Committee, 55 West Forty-second Street, Room 1004, New York, N. Y. (formerly North American Spanish Aid Committee). (France and the United Kingdom)
310. Le Souvenir Français, International Center, 2431 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich. (France and Belgium)
311. American Employment for General Relief, Inc., 30 East Seventy-first Street, New York, N. Y. (England, France, Norway, Poland, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands)
312. French War Relief Fund of the Philippines, Post Office Box 597, 46 Escolta, Manila, P. I. (formerly Mr. Maxime Lévy). (France)
313. Norwegian Relief, Inc., 135 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. (Norway)
314. British Sailors' Book and Relief Society, care of Mr. Donald Neville-Willing, 18 East Seventieth Street, New York, N. Y. (Bermuda, Canada, British West Indies, and Newfoundland)
315. League of American Writers, Inc., 381 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (France, England, Poland and Norway)
316. Scots' Charitable Society, 355 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass. (Scotland)
317. American Friends of a Jewish Palestine, Inc., 285 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Palestine, Germany, Poland, France, and the United Kingdom)
318. Central Bureau for Relief of the Evangelical Churches of Europe, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (All belligerent countries)
319. Queen Wilhelmina Fund, Inc., Holland House, 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y. (The Netherlands; France; Poland; the United Kingdom, India, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and the Union of South Africa; Norway; Belgium; and Luxemburg)
320. The Commission for Relief in Belgium, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Belgium and Luxemburg)
321. National Christian Action, Inc., 6 Water Street, New York, N. Y. (Norway)
322. Unitarian Service Committee of the American Unitarian Association, 25 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. (France, British Isles, and the Netherlands)
323. The Salvation Army, Inc., 122 West Fourteenth Street, New York, N. Y. (England, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Norway)
324. American Association of University Women, 1634 Eye Street, Washington, D. C. (France and Great Britain)
325. Anzac War Relief Fund, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Australia and New Zealand)
326. The Kosciuszko Foundation, Inc., 149–151 East Sixty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y. (Poland)
327. Belgian Relief of Southern California, 617 South Dunsmuir Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif. (Belgium, France, and Great Britain)
328. American Civilian Volunteers, care of Mr. Hernand Behn, Treasurer, 135 East Seventy-fourth Street, New York, N. Y. (France)
329. Netherlands War Relief Committee, care of Wise & Company, Inc., 176 Juan Luna, Manila, P. I. (Netherlands)

330. Junior Relief Group of Texas, 1111 Main Street, Houston, Tex. (The United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Norway)
[a] 331. Vincennes, France Committee of Vincennes, Ind., 112 North Seventh Street, Vincennes, Ind. (France)
332. Société Israélite Française de Secours Mutuels de New York, care of Mr. Gaston Meyer, secretary, 2305 Grand Avenue, New York, N. Y. (France)
333. Belgian War Relief Fund, care of Mr. L. V. Casteleyn, 344 Regina Building, Manila, P. I. (Belgium)
334. British American Ambulance Corps, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain and France)
[a] 335. Allied Food Relief Committee, 46 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y. (England and France)
336. The Seventh Column, Inc., West Fairlee, Vt. (France and England)
337. Friends of Children, Inc., 36 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands)
338. Belgian Relief Fund, Inc., Room 426, Graybar Building, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Belgium, France, and England)
339. United British War Relief Association, 16 Sargent Avenue, Somerville, Mass. (Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
340. Independent British War Relief Society of Rhode Island, care of Mrs. Agnes S. Hutcheon, Main Avenue, Greenwood, R. I. (Great Britain)
341. St. Andrews (Scottish) Society of Washington, D. C., care of Robert A. Grahame, Inc., 1524 K Street, NW., Washington, D. C. (Scotland)
342. French War Relief Fund of Nevada, 210 South Center Street, Reno, Nev. (France)
343. Ukrainian Relief Committee, 78 St. Mark's Place, New York, N. Y. (Germany, France, England, and Italy.)
344. The New Canaan Workshop, New Canaan, Conn. (British Empire)
345. Nicole de Paris Relief Fund, 23 East Fifty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y. (France)
346. International Federation of Business and Professional Women, care of Miss Isabelle Claridge, Valley Camp Coal Company, Wheeling, W. Va. (Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Belgium, Holland, and France)
347. American Board of Missions to the Jews, Inc., 27 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. (France, Belgium, and Germany)
348. Great Lakes Command, Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, 18419 Santa Rosa Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (Great Britain and Canada)
349. Scottish Games of New Jersey Association, Box 23, Fairhaven, N. J. (Great Britain)
350. Franco-American Federation, care of Mr. Philip L. Morency, Secretary, 9 Cherry Street, Salem, Mass. (France)
351. Refugees of England, Inc., Room 607, 511 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain and France)
[a] 352. American Friends of German Freedom, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. (England and France)
[a] 353. The Louisiana Guild for British Relief, 4534 St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans, La. (British Empire)
354. The American Hospital in Britain, Limited, 321 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain)
355. Czechoslovak Relief, 4049 West Twenty-sixth Street, Chicago, Ill. (Czechoslovakia, Great Britain and Dominions, France, and Belgium)
356. Emergency Rescue Committee, 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (France, United Kingdom, Belgium, Norway, and the Netherlands)
357. Medical and Surgical Supply Committee, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Luxemburg, and Belgium)
358. Mrs. George Gilliland, 530 East Eighty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y. (Northern Ireland)
359. District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, Broad Branch and Grant Roads, Washington, D. C. (Great Britain)
360. American-Polish National Council, care of Mr. V. M. Spunar, 4730 North Lawndale Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (Poland)
361. Funds for France, Inc., 32 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y. (France)
362. Over-Seas League Tobacco Fund, care of Lambert and Feasley, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y. (British Empire)
363. Mutual Society of French Colonials, Inc., care of Executive Secretary, 322 Convent Avenue, New York, N. Y. (France)
[a] 364. The Canadian Society of New York, Room 500, 2 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. (Canada and Great Britain)
365. American Friends of Britain, Inc., 724 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain)
366. Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (Great Britain)
367. Methodist Committee for Overseas Relief, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands)
368. British War Relief Fund, 1635 Hearthstone Drive, Dayton, Ohio. (Great Britain)
369. Monmouth War Relief, Red Bank, N. J. (England and France)
370. Polish Prisoner's of War Relief Committee, Box 20, Station W, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Germany)
371. The Mobile Circle for Benefit of the Royal Navy Hospital Comforts Fund, care of Miss Hilda Broadwood, Chairman, Route 2, Mobile, Ala. (British Isles)

372. Isthmian Pro-British Aid Committee, Post Office Box 621, Ancon, C. Z. (England)
373. The Fall River British War Relief Society, 79 Campbell Street, Fall River, Mass. (Great Britain)
374. American Aid for German War Prisoners, 16 Duerstein Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (Canada)
375. Ladies Auxiliary of the Providence Branch of the Federation of the Italian World War Veterans in the United States, 296 Atwells Avenue, Providence, R. I. (Italy)
376. International Children's Relief Association, temporary address: care of Mr. John W. D'Arcy, 342 Madison Avenue, Suite 905, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain)
377. Parcels for the Forces, 1133 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain)
378. William Henry Mooring, 272 South La Peer Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif. (England)
379. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Cristobal, C. Z. (England)
380. Universal Committee for the Defense of Democracy, 35 South William Street, New York, N. Y. (England and France)
381. Pelham Overseas Knitting Circle, 252 Irving Place, Pelham, N. Y. (Scotland)
382. Solidaridad Internacional Antifascista, 229 Avenue A, New York, N. Y. (France)
383. Elizabeth Arden Employees Association, 681 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain)
384. Canadian Women's Club of New York City, Inc., Savoy Plaza Hotel, Fifth Avenue at Fifty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain, Canada, and Newfoundland)

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[a] Registration revoked at request of registrant.

[b] Registration revoked for failure to observe rules and regulations.

Tabulation of Contributions

[Released to the press October 29]

Following is a tabulation of contributions collected and disbursed during the period September 6, 1939, through September 30, 1940, as shown in the reports submitted by persons and organizations registered with the Secretary of State for the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used for relief in belligerent countries, in conformity with the regulations issued pursuant to section 8 of the act of November 4, 1939, as made effective by the President's proclamation of the same date.

This tabulation has reference only to contributions solicited and collected for relief in belligerent countries (France; Germany; Poland; the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa; Norway; Belgium; Luxemburg; the Netherlands; and Italy) or for the relief of refugees driven out of these countries by the present war. The statistics set forth in the tabulation do *not* include information regarding relief activities which a number of organizations registered with the Secretary of State may be carrying on in nonbelligerent countries, but for which registration is not required under the Neutrality Act of 1939.

The American National Red Cross is required by law to submit to the Secretary of War for audit "a full, complete, and itemized report of receipts and expenditures of whatever kind". In order to avoid an unnecessary duplication of work, this organization is not required to conform to the provision of the regulations governing the solicitation and collection of contributions for relief in belligerent countries, and the tabulation does not, therefore, include information in regard to its activities.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Sept. 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Acción Demócrata Española, San Francisco, Calif., Mar. 29, 1940. France	$300.19	$125.00	$55.51	$119.68	None	None
Allied Relief Ball, Inc., New York, N. Y., Apr. 4, 1940. Great Britain and France	52,346.35	38,104.00	12,630.85	1,611.50	None	None

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Sept. 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Allied Relief Fund, New York, N. Y., June 4, 1940. United Kingdom, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Norway	$1,081,707.95	$751,837.02	$64,428.51	$265,442.42	$45,606.80	$8,247.97
American Association for Assistance to French Artists, Inc., New York, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1940. France	13,165.26	8,435.58	3,221.17	1,508.51	1,605.15	None
American Association of University Women, Washington, D. C., May 23, 1940. France and Great Britain	9,443.40	4,277.50	473.55	4,692.35	None	None
American Auxiliary Committee de L'Union des Femmes de France, New York, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1939. France and Great Britain	18,966.86	8,713.35	2,312.31	7,941.20	3,285.20	1,313.56
American Board of Missions to the Jews, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., July 5, 1940. France, Belgium, and Germany	1,537.69	1,525.00	12.69	None	None	None
American Civilian Volunteers, New York, N. Y., May 27, 1940. France	None	None	None	None	None	None
American Committee for Christian Refugees, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1939. Germany and France	11,801.86	11,801.86	None	None	None	None
American Committee for the German Relief Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y., Mar. 27, 1940. Germany and Poland	35,438.24	25,000.00	6,213.11	4,225.13	None	None
American Committee for the Polish Ambulance Fund, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 12, 1940. France and Poland	30,302.51	17,721.33	2,126.63	10,454.55	471.00	None
American Dental Ambulance Committee, New York, N. Y., Mar. 12, 1940. United Kingdom	3,239.52	3,133.02	101.50	5.00	None	None
American Emergency Volunteer Ambulance Corps, Inc., New York, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1940.[a] Great Britain and France	None	None	None	None	None	None
American Employment for General Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 1, 1940. England, France, Norway, Poland, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands	2,707.00	None	1,776.73	930.27	None	None
American Federation for Polish Jews, Inc., (formerly Federation of Polish Jews in America, Inc.), New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	6,244.30	5,020.75	376.14	847.41	7,651.43	6,000.00
American Field Hospital Corps, (formerly American Volunteer Ambulance Corps), New York, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1939. France, Belgium, Holland, and England	223,399.47	105,121.82	17,860.07	100,417.58	1,500.00	1,194.20
American Field Service, New York, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1939. France, Great Britain, and British East Africa	312,088.57	232,188.04	13,430.45	66,470.08	None	None
American and French Students' Correspondence Exchange, New York, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1939. France and England	7,365.07	3,024.85	985.70	3,354.52	None	None
American-French War Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. France and Great Britain	41,844.00	21,736.42	6,534.56	13,573.02	47,764.96	2,973.79
American Friends of Britain, Inc., New York, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1940.[b] Great Britain						
American Friends of Czechoslovakia, New York, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1939. Great Britain, France, and Bohemia-Moravia	24,104.67	18,881.32	4,244.84	978.51	19,240.00	None
American Friends of the Daily Sketch War Relief Fund, New York, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1939. Great Britain	2,357.00	2,357.00	None	None	None	None
American Friends of France, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. France	326,670.31	158,180.94	32,218.53	136,270.84	11,256.11	8,648.85
American Friends of German Freedom, New York, N. Y., July 24, 1940.[c] England and France	6,780.59	2,856.10	3,707.81	216.68	None	None
American Friends of a Jewish Palestine, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 9, 1940. Palestine, Germany, Poland, France, and United Kingdom	3,552.04	659.02	2,648.82	244.20	None	None
American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 9, 1939. Unted Kingdom, Poland, Germany, France, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands	95,690.39	89,160.24	6,530.15	None	14,512.17	None
The American Fund for Breton Relief, New York, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1939. France and England	5,248.95	3,786.50	368.09	1,094.36	4,911.50	None
American Fund for French Wounded, Inc., Boston, Mass., Jan. 3, 1940. France and England	15,302.94	10,681.65	553.38	4,067.91	9,381.67	180.00

[a] The registration of this organization was revoked on Sept. 30, 1940, at the request of registrant.

[b] No report has been received from this organization.

[c] The registration of this organization was revoked on July 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Sept. 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
American Fund for Wounded in France, Inc., Worcester, Mass., Dec. 15, 1939. France	$200.00	None	None	$200.00	None	None
American German Aid Society, Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 15, 1939. Germany	4,047.50	None	$1,003.45	3,044.05	None	None
The American Hospital in Britain, Ltd., New York, N. Y., July 24, 1940. Great Britain	5,345.00	None	None	5,345.00	None	None
The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1939. United Kingdom, Poland, Germany, France, Norway, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands	2,558,403.20	$2,348,185.01	210,218.19	None	$51.00	None
American McAll Association, New York, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1940. England	762.32	542.45	None	219.87	750.00	$500.00
American-Polish National Council, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 14, 1940. Poland	2,460.29	1,010.00	60.18	1,390.11	None	None
American War Godmothers, Pittsburgh, Pa., Mar. 6, 1940. France	1,080.22	180.07	269.58	630.57	None	2.45
American Women's Hospitals, New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. France and England	2,648.92	2,606.30	42.62	None	None	None
American Women's Unit for War Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1940. France	2,402.82	1,085.73	664.33	652.76	494.20	143.45
American Women's Voluntary Services, Inc., New York, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1940. England	21,806.14	8,610.49	11,192.34	2,003.31	19,140.17	None
Les Amis de la France à Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R., Dec. 20, 1939. France	10,920.68	6,500.00	274.93	4,145.75	650.00	107.77
Les Amitiés Féminines de la France, New York, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1939. France and England	1,216.97	432.48	344.82	439.67	265.25	None
Les Anciens Combattants Français de la Grande Guerre, San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 26, 1939. France	19,762.05	9,696.33	555.61	9,510.11	2,826.56	255.00
Mrs. Lars Anderson, Boston, Mass., Dec. 12, 1939.[d] France	17,439.90	16,983.14	456.76	None	None	None
Anthracite Relief Committee, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Sept. 8, 1939. Poland	10,827.14	7,000.00	288.45	3,538.69	None	None
Anzac War Relief Fund, New York, N. Y., May 23, 1940. Australia and New Zealand	6,340.03	4,061.10	312.17	1,966.76	None	None
Associated Polish Societies Relief Committee of Webster, Mass., Webster, Mass., Sept. 21, 1939. Poland	2,829.27	2,600.00	7.50	221.77	None	None
Associated Polish Societies' Relief Committee of Worcester, Mass., Worcester, Mass., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	9,908.25	6,766.45	453.10	2,688.70	1,430.00	None
Association of Former Juniors in France of Smith College, New York, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1939. France	273.50	225.00	None	48.50	None	None
Association of Former Russian Naval Officers in America, New York, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1940. France	191.44	133.30	7.94	50.20	None	None
Association of Joint Polish-American Societies of Chelsea, Mass., Chelsea, Mass., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	2,087.08	1,000.00	85.67	1,001.41	None	None
L'Atelier, San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 29, 1940. France	13,151.26	7,857.98	730.18	4,563.10	1,565.88	847.00
Mrs. Mark Baldwin, New York, N. Y., Mar. 4, 1940. France	1,143.81	992.00	97.16	54.65	30.00	None
Basque Delegation in the United States of America, New York, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1939. France	1,591.15	975.00	182.67	433.48	None	None
Belgian Relief Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y., June 14, 1940. Belgium, France, and England	18,760.28	5,339.00	9,573.02	3,848.26	9,566.00	3,528.00
Belgian Relief of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif., May 27, 1940. Belgium, France, and Great Britain	5,238.07	2,430.60	1,927.13	880.34	33,182.50	None
Belgian War Relief Fund, Manila, P. I., June 7, 1940.[e] Belgium	1,469.41	None	2.50	1,466.91	None	None
The Benedict Bureau Unit, Inc., New York, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1939. France	5,481.17	846.74	943.56	3,690.87	None	None
Bethel Mission of Eastern Europe, Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 27, 1939. Poland	10,115.29	6,780.40	2,708.39	626.50	None	None
Bishops' Committee for Polish Relief, Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1939. Poland	383,240.84	166,324.31	49.73	216,866.80	None	None
Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, New York, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1939. Great Britain, France, and Germany	6,379.13	4,770.50	735.82	872.81	None	None

[d] The registration of this organization was revoked on Sept. 30, 1940, at the request of registrant.

[e] No report for the month of September has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Sept. 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
British-American Ambulance Corps, Inc., New York, N. Y., June 11, 1940. England and France	$407,573.72	$138,609.20	$39,092.44	$229,872.08	None	None
British-American Comfort League, Quincy, Mass., Feb. 21, 1940. England	1,341.48	377.50	198.72	765.26	None	None
British-American War Relief Association, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 17, 1939. United Kingdom and allied countries	23,538.85	19,798.89	1,276.75	2,463.21	$1,835.00	$102.65
British Sailors' Book and Relief Society, New York, N. Y., May 2, 1940. Bermuda, Canada, and the British West Indies	1,187.69	55.00	1,117.83	14.86	2,223.00	50.00
British War Relief Association of Northern California, San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 20, 1939. Great Britain and France	67,959.57	53,205.48	1,856.31	12,897.78	25,503.30	None
The British War Relief Association of the Philippines, Manila, P. I., Apr. 11, 1940.[f] All belligerent countries	33,727.48	31,238.24	705.58	1,783.66	280.12	None
The British War Relief Association of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 8, 1939. Great Britain	239,087.90	212,738.52	11,373.83	14,975.55	19,049.36	None
British War Relief Fund, Dayton, Ohio, Sept. 12, 1940. Great Britain	74.90	69.80	None	5.10	None	None
British War Relief Society, Inc., New York, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1939. Great Britain, Newfoundland, and British East Africa	874,342.68	381,069.55	87,041.49	506,231.64	194,341.95	4,250.00
Bundles for Britain, New York, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1939. Great Britain and Dominions	210,811.47	77,603.97	56,948.35	76,259.15	131,645.84	13,749.25
Caledonian Club of Idaho, Boise, Idaho, Jan. 25, 1940. Scotland	477.64	300.30	164.57	12.77	None	None
The Canadian Society of New York, New York, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1940.[g] Great Britain and Canada	1,637.58	1,600.00	37.58	None	None	None
Catholic Medical Mission Board, Inc., New York, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1940. India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa	1,074.25	None	None	1,074.25	3,420.00	1,050.00
The Catholic Student War Relief of Pax Romana, Washington, D. C., Dec. 13, 1939. Poland, France, Germany, and Great Britain	1,157.36	1,014.50	135.41	7.45	None	None
Central Bureau for the Relief of the Evangelical Churches of Europe, New York, N. Y., May 14, 1940. All belligerent countries	11,822.62	8,124.00	2,577.66	1,120.96	None	None
Central Committee Knesseth Israel, New York, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1939. Palestine	33,235.27	21,187.40	12,047.87	None	None	None
Central Committee for Polish Relief, Toledo, Ohio, Feb. 29, 1940. Poland	707.00	500.00	126.82	80.18	None	None
Central Council of Polish Organizations, New Castle, Pa., Nov. 7, 1939. France, Poland, and England	2,807.83	1,790.90	41.08	975.85	None	None
Centrala, Passaic, N. J., Oct. 12, 1939. Poland	1,450.72	1,300.75	11.65	138.32	1,900.00	None
Cercle Français de Seattle, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 2, 1939. France and Great Britain	2,549.45	658.28	560.24	1,330.93	2,775.00	None
Chester (Delaware Co., Pa.) Polish Relief Committee, Chester, Pa., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland and France	6,947.92	5,475.46	648.52	823.94	1,677.30	None
Children's Crusade for Children, Inc., New York, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1940.[h] France, Poland, and Germany	97,819.45	80,500.00	17,263.00	56.45	None	None
Commission for Polish Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1939.[i] Poland	319,904.77	264,853.87	49,441.34	5,609.56	1,500.00	None
The Commission for Relief in Belgium, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 21, 1940. Belgium and Luxemburg	6,790.92	4,165.00	771.45	1,854.47	None	None
Committee for Aid to Children of Mobilized Men of the XX[e] Arrondissement of Paris, New York, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1940. France	4,923.40	3,365.63	None	1,557.77	None	None
Committee of French-American Wives, New York, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1939. France and Great Britain	20,286.87	10,524.21	2,222.09	7,540.57	3,903.84	812.75

[f] No reports for the months of August and September have been received from this organization.

[g] The registration of this organization was revoked on Sept. 21, 1940, at the request of registrant.

[h] The registration of this organization was revoked on Aug. 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.

[i] This registrant serves primarily as a clearing house for the distribution abroad of contributions received from other registrants; these receipts and disbursements are not included in the figures here given, since they are shown elsewhere in this tabulation following the names of the original collecting registrants.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Sept. 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Committee of Mercy, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1939. France, Great Britain, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, and their allies	$56,327.77	$34,868.91	$6,196.86	$15,262.00	$1,790.00	None
Committee for Relief in Allied Countries, Washington, D. C., Feb. 2, 1940. France, Great Britain, Poland, Norway, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands	4,523.03	2,500.00	1,805.60	217.43	None	None
Committee for the Relief for Poland, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 24, 1939. Poland	2,426.23	2,162.72	255.71	7.80	None	None
Committee Representing Polish Organizations and Polish People in Perry, N. Y., Perry, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1939. Poland	197.00	197.00	None	None	None	None
Czechoslovak Relief, Chicago, Ill., July 25, 1940. Czechoslovakia, Great Britain and Dominions, France, and Belgium	5,462.75	2,520.42	8.55	2,933.78	10,100.00	None
District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, Washington, D. C., Aug. 14, 1940. Great Britain	2,012.90	1,641.79	371.11	None	None	None
The Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 13, 1939. Great Britain, France, Norway, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands	39,952.10	24,418.27	7,450.36	8,083.47	7,563.38	None
Emergency Relief Committee for Kolbuszowa, New York, N. Y., Mar. 13, 1940. Poland	5,054.60	None	2,239.59	2,815.01	None	None
Emergency Rescue Committee, New York, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1940. France, United Kingdom, Belgium, Norway, and the Netherlands	27,723.75	8,685.55	3,675.85	15,362.35	None	None
English-Speaking Union of the United States, New York, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1939. Great Britain, Canada, and France	78,187.83	55,703.23	3,403.77	19,080.83	40,746.32	$295.65
Erste Pinchover Kranken Unterstuzungs Verein, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., Apr. 22, 1940. Poland	275.00	None	None	275.00	None	None
Federated Council of Polish Societies of Grand Rapids, Mich., Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	7,374.99	4,450.93	883.52	2,040.54	3,200.00	100.00
Federation of Franco-Belgian Clubs of Rhode Island, Woonsocket, R. I., Nov. 15, 1939. France and England	5,142.88	1,892.49	412.55	2,837.84	277.55	206.55
Federation of French Veterans of the Great War, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1939. France	11,059.68	801.09	444.68	9,813.91	664.70	600.00
Fellowship of Reconciliation, New York, N. Y, Jan. 20, 1940. France, England, and possibly Germany	590.21	531.21	None	59.00	None	None
Fortra, Inc., New York, N. Y., Mar. 7, 1940. Germany and Poland	366,614.22	231,433.27	55,579.59	79,601.36	None	None
Foster Parents' Plan for War Children, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. France	104,514.77	56,497.19	21,242.95	26,774.63	None	None
Foyers du Soldat, New York, N. Y., Mar. 2, 1940. France	6,760.22	3,920.00	2,585.02	255.20	None	None
Franco-American Federation, Salem, Mass., July 9, 1940. France	636.30	None	None	636.30	None	None
French Committee for Relief in France, Detroit, Mich., Oct. 17, 1939. France and Great Britain	3,688.55	1,011.72	239.70	2,437.13	25,902.44	3,650.38
French Relief Association, Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 3, 1940. France	752.82	332.90	112.96	306.96	531.17	936.83
French War Relief, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 16, 1939. France	37,973.58	27,060.38	4,729.64	6,183.56	195.47	None
French War Relief Fund of Nevada, Reno, Nev., June 21, 1940. France	None	None	None	None	None	None
French War Relief Fund of the Philippines, Manila, P. I., May 1, 1940.[1] France	798.96	None	10.00	788.96	None	None
French War Veterans, Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 5, 1939. France	822.81	407.75	171.66	243.40	None	None
Friends of Children, Inc., New York, N. Y., June 13, 1940. Great Britain, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands	9,801.83	767.69	2,617.49	6,416.75	9,324.53	None
The Friends of Israel Refugee Relief Committee, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 23, 1939. Canada, France, and England	13,012.03	1,822.37	5,900.02	5,289.64	None	None
The Friends of Normandy, New York, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1939. France	2,445.50	1,500.00	160.00	785.50	None	None
Friends of Poland, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 6, 1939. Poland	1,421.95	680.00	92.26	649.69	None	None
Fund for the Relief of Men of Letters and Scientists of Russia, New York, N. Y., Apr. 29, 1940. France, Czechoslovakia, and Poland	533.53	128.37	29.10	376.06	None	None

[1] No report for the month of September has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Sept. 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Funds for France, Inc., New York, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1940. France	$2,959.82	$1,000.00	$998.31	$961.51	None	None
General Gustav Orlicz Dreszer Foundation for Aid to Polish Children, Washington, D. C., Nov. 3, 1939. Poland	894.45	400.00	325.04	169.41	None	None
General Taufflieb Memorial Relief Committee for France, Santa Barbara, Calif., Nov. 17, 1939. France and England	2,424.01	1,726.40	52.10	645.51	$80.00	None
German-American Relief Committee for Victims of Fascism, New York, N. Y., Apr. 18, 1940. France and Great Britain	1,592.34	579.76	516.19	496.39	None	None
Mrs. George Gilliland, New York, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1940. Northern Ireland	159.25	159.25	None	None	None	None
Golden Rule Foundation, New York, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1939. Poland and Palestine	None	None	None	None	None	None
Grand Duke Vladimir Benevolent Fund Association, New York, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1940. France	540.88	370.79	22.20	147.89	None	None
Grand Lodge, Daughters of Scotia, Hartford, Conn., Feb. 16, 1940. Scotland	9,534.06	6,512.10	None	3,021.96	None	None
Great Lakes Command, Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, Detroit, Mich., July 5, 1940. Great Britain and Canada	1,258.23	None	5.00	1,253.23	None	None
Greater New Bedford British War Relief Corps, New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 19, 1939. Great Britain	5,456.36	4,465.08	361.17	630.11	502.43	None
Margaret-Greble Greenough (Mrs. Carroll Greenough), Washington, D. C., Nov. 21, 1939.[k] France	1,073.00	445.00	None	628.00	None	None
Hadassah, Inc., New York, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1939. Palestine	936,818.10	659,956.39	32,030.67	244,831.04	56,078.31	None
Hamburg-Bremen Steamship Agency, Inc., New York, N. Y., Mar. 21, 1940. Germany and Poland	109,985.71	96,503.65	29,217.87	None	None	None
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 30, 1940. Great Britain	24,570.00	None	488.10	24,081.90	None	None
Hebrew Christian Alliance of America, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 3, 1940. England, Germany, and Poland	1,781.89	1,775.00	6.89	None	None	None
Holy Rosary Polish Roman Catholic Church, Passaic, N. J., Sept. 15, 1939.[l] Poland	1,126.17	1,049.00	None	77.17	None	None
A. Seymour Houghton, Jr., *et al.*, New York, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1939. France	18,435.28	2,720.00	136.98	15,578.30	757.30	None
Humanitarian Work Committee, Glen Cove, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1939. Poland	3,501.38	2,400.00	61.63	1,039.75	185.00	None
Independent British War Relief Society of Rhode Island, Greenwood, R. I., June 14, 1940.[m] Great Britain	827.06	283.05	19.60	524.41	None	None
Independent Kinsker Aid Association, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1940. Poland	488.64	None	None	488.64	None	None
International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, New York, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland, France, India, Norway, Belgium, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Canada, and the United Kingdom	37,477.87	26,263.50	1,013.24	10,201.13	None	None
International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Wheeling, W. Va., July 5, 1940. Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Belgium, France, and the Netherlands	None	None	None	None	None	None
International Relief Association for Victims of Fascism, New York, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1939. France, England, and Germany	14,903.02	6,494.70	4,045.94	4,362.38	2,020.00	None
Isthmian Pro-British Aid Committee, Ancon, C. Z., Sept. 20, 1940. England	None	None	None	None	None	None
Joint Committee of the United Scottish Clans of Greater New York and New Jersey, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1940. Scotland	4,737.06	2,351.00	1,041.65	1,344.41	None	None
Junior Relief Group of Texas, Houston, Tex., May 29, 1940. The United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Norway	11,842.10	10,000.00	1,684.18	157.92	None	None
Marthe Th. Kahn, New York, N. Y., Apr. 16, 1940. France	222.25	25.00	7.56	189.69	None	None

[k] The registration of this organization was revoked on Sept. 30, 1940, at the request of registrant.
[l] The registration of this organization was revoked on June 30, 1940, at the request of registrant.
[m] No complete report for the month of September has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Sept. 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
The Kindergarten Unit, Inc., Norwalk, Conn., Oct. 3, 1939. France, Poland, United Kingdom, India, Australia, and New Zealand	$1,222.21	$892.85	$329.36	None	None	None
The Kosciuszko Foundation, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 24, 1940. Poland	3,794.72	3,150.00	345.49	$299.23	None	None
Kuryer Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 16, 1939.[a] Poland	6,119.02	6,102.46	16.56	None	None	None
Der Kyffhaeuserbund, League of German War Veterans in U. S. A., Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 27, 1939. Poland, Germany, and Canada	41,889.54	35,492.00	3,912.46	2,485.08	None	None
Lackawanna County Committee for Polish Relief, Scranton, Pa., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	8,689.66	7,225.56	831.80	632.30	None	None
Lafayette Fund, New York, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1940. France	2,027.50	1,540.00	2.02	485.48	None	None
LaFayette Preventorium, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 21,1939. France	19,642.47	8,597.13	4,129.99	6,915.35	None	None
La France Post American Legion, New York, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1940. France and Great Britain	1,585.32	None	366.61	1,218.71	None	None
Mrs. Nancy Bartlett Laughlin, New York, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1940. France	314.50	306.00	None	8.50	None	None
League of American Writers, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 6, 1940.[c] France, England, Poland, and Norway	5,367.77	3,583.45	1,420.21	364.11	None	None
League of Polish Societies of New Kensington, Arnold, and vicinity, New Kensington, Pa., Nov. 17, 1939. Poland	2,058.96	1,363.77	78.19	617.00	$2,284.45	$115.55
Legion of Young Polish Women, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 2, 1939. Poland	16,108.52	9,642.00	2,662.01	3,804.51	None	None
The Little House of Saint Pantaleon, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 30, 1939. France and England	22,618.16	18,972.10	36.26	3,609.80	15,797.32	37.00
The Louisiana Guild for British Relief, New Orleans, La., July 24, 1940.[b] British Empire	1,518.99	1,488.68	30.31	None	100.00	None
The Maple Leaf Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y., Apr. 19, 1940. Canada, United Kingdom, and France	32,284.67	5,435.55	10,811.37	16,037.75	16,712.00	10,000.00
Massachusetts Relief Committee for Poland, Worcester, Mass., Nov. 9, 1939. Poland	5,211.50	5,209.75	1.75	None	None	None
Medical and Surgical Supply Committee, New York, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1940. Poland, Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Luxemburg, and Belgium	5,792.05	None	3,326.80	2,465.25	21,975.00	6,600.00
Mennonite Central Committee, Akron, Pa., Feb. 13, 1940. Great Britain, Poland, Germany, and France	19,634.62	16,160.46	2,248.62	1,225.54	5,461.60	3,179.37
Methodist Committee for Overseas Relief, New York, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1940.[d] France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands						
Milford, Conn., Polish Relief Fund Committee, Milford, Conn., Nov. 6, 1939. Poland	405.33	250.20	84.62	70.51	None	None
Kate R. Miller, New York, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1940. France	111.00	111.00	None	None	None	None
The Mobile Circle for Benefit of the Royal Navy Hospital Comforts Fund, Mobile, Ala., Sept. 18, 1940.[e] British Isles						
Mobile Surgical Unit, Inc., New York, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1940.[f] France	12,638.58	11,102.32	1,536.26	None	500.00	None
Monmouth War Relief, Red Bank, N. J., Sept. 12, 1940. England and France	214.82	None	32.08	182.74	None	None
The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, U. S. A., Boston, Mass., Apr. 25, 1940. Canada, France, and the United Kingdom	134,356.09	6,608.88	1,430.05	126,317.16	None	1,107.31
Fernanda Wanamaker Munn (Mrs. Ector Munn), New York, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1939. France and England	12,904.21	5,788.69	5,124.58	1,990.94	5,058.36	1,441.19

[a] The registration of this organization was revoked on Sept. 30, 1940, at the request of registrant.
[c] No complete report for the month of September has been received from this organization.
[b] The registration of this organization was revoked on Aug. 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.
[d] No complete report has been received from this organization.
[e] No complete report has been received from this organization.
[f] The registration of this organization was revoked on Sept. 30, 1940, at the request of registrant.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Sept. 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Mutual Society of French Colonials, Inc., New York, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1940. France	$145.00	None	$223.90	None	None	None
National Christian Action, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 23, 1940.[a] Norway and Denmark	1,539.89	None	341.17	$1,198.72	None	None
Netherlands War Relief Committee, Manila, P. I., May 27, 1940.[a] Netherlands	2,845.00	$750.00	11.50	2,083.50	None	None
The New Canaan Workshop, New Canaan, Conn., July 1, 1940. British Empire	7,207.10	5,250.00	393.93	1,563.17	$850.00	$250.00
New Jersey Broadcasting Corporation, Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 13, 1939. Poland	1,210.55	826.17	384.38	None	None	None
Nicole de Paris Relief Fund, New York, N. Y., July 1, 1940. France	194.50	None	51.00	143.50	None	None
North Side Polish Council Relief Committee of Milwaukee, Wis., Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 5, 1939. Poland	1,514.37	1,400.28	19.18	94.91	1,300.00	None
Norwegian Relief, Inc., Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1940. Norway	337,567.34	None	8,455.88	329,111.46	None	None
Nowe-Dworer Ladies Benevolent Association, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1939. Poland	806.14	None	141.00	665.14	None	None
Nowiny Publishing Apostolate, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 26, 1939. Poland	5,146.46	4,589.86	None	556.60	None	None
Nowy Swiat Publishing Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1939. Poland and France	26,657.91	25,147.00	103.39	1,407.52	None	None
Order of Scottish Clans, Boston, Mass., Jan. 25, 1940. Scotland	5,035.89	3,377.00	None	1,658.89	None	None
Over-Seas League Tobacco Fund, New York, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1940. British Empire	10,279.90	7,745.15	2,534.75	None	None	None
Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1940. Poland	110,261.67	60,000.00	31,868.09	18,393.58	None	None
The Paryski Publishing Co., Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	6,682.03	6,580.15	None	101.88	None	None
The Pawtucket and Blackstone Valley British Relief Society of Rhode Island, Pawtucket, R. I., Feb. 26, 1940. Great Britain	5,673.91	361.25	481.34	4,831.32	None	None
Polish Aid Fund Committee of Federation of Elizabeth Polish Organizations, Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	8,862.97	7,946.85	15.00	901.12	1,500.00	None
Polish Aid Fund Committee of St. Casimir's Roman Catholic Church of the City of Albany, N. Y., Albany, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1940. Poland	2,622.57	226.32	7.00	2,389.25	1,200.00	None
Polish-American Associations of Middlesex County, N. J., Sayreville, N. J., Jan. 22, 1940. Poland	1,057.05	800.00	80.82	176.23	None	None
Polish-American Citizens Relief Fund Committee, Shirley, Mass., Dec. 16, 1939. Poland	427.01	350.31	21.67	55.03	350.00	75.00
Polish-American Council, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	406,905.49	251,298.05	10,334.72	145,272.72	100,500.00	None
Polish-American Forwarding Committee, Inc., New York, N. Y., Mar. 28, 1940. Poland and Germany	2,036.85	1,160.55	2,536.18	None	None	None
Polish-American Volunteer Ambulance Section, Inc. (Pavas), New York, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1940. France and England	29,120.00	19,769.05	132.26	9,218.69	255.40	None
Polish Broadcasting Corporation, New York, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	2,196.08	None	35.30	2,160.78	None	None
Polish Business and Professional Men's Club, Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 17, 1939. Poland	474.50	314.23	158.27	2.00	None	None
Polish Central Committee of New London, Conn., New London, Conn., Oct. 13, 1939. Poland	1,294.10	994.24	148.57	151.29	75.00	None
Polish Central Council of New Haven, New Haven, Conn., Sept. 29, 1939. Poland	3,787.72	3,142.00	51.26	594.46	1,800.00	None
Polish Civic League of Mercer County, Trenton, N. J., Sept. 19, 1939. Poland	6,915.63	6,392.86	1.34	521.43	4,000.00	None
Polish Civilian Relief Fund, Passaic, N. J., Oct. 27, 1939. Poland	4,273.67	3,025.00	207.90	1,040.77	None	None
Polish Falcons Alliance of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 20, 1939. Poland	10,947.37	9,102.23	20.00	1,825.14	None	None
Polish Inter-Organization "Centrala" of Waterbury, Waterbury, Conn., Feb. 28, 1940. Poland	742.25	607.76	25.50	108.99	None	None

[a] No complete reports for the months of July, August, and September have been received from this organization.

[a] No report for the month of September has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Sept. 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Polish Literary Guild of New Britain, Conn., New Britain, Conn., Sept. 21, 1939. Poland	$2,882.59	$2,000.00	$13.00	$869.59	None	None
Polish National Alliance of the United States of North America, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 27, 1939. Poland	296,270.37	231,065.00	1,729.33	63,476.04	None	None
Polish National Council of Montgomery County, Amsterdam, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1939. Poland	4,402.62	2,910.00	97.54	1,395.08	$5,000.00	None
Polish National Council of New York, New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland and France	90,886.83	70,640.78	11,803.98	8,442.07	289,633.50	$189,258.50
The Polish Naturalization Independent Club, Worcester, Mass., Sept. 20, 1939. Poland	3,609.12	3,200.00	8.65	400.47	None	None
Polish Prisoners of War Relief Committee, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1940.* Germany	125.31	109.95	14.36	1.00	None	None
Polish Relief of Carteret, N. J., Carteret, N. J., Oct. 11, 1939. Poland	1,330.15	800.00	13.00	517.15	45.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Boston, Boston, Mass., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	8,626.82	7,101.19	422.84	1,102.79	2,600.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Brockton, Mass., Brockton, Mass., Sept. 25, 1939. Poland	1,835.48	1,201.27	247.67	386.54	350.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Cambridge, Mass., Cambridge, Mass. Sept. 16, 1939. Poland	2,620.68	1,142.30	395.16	1,083.22	600.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Columbia County, Hudson, N. Y., Mar. 15, 1940. Poland	None	None	None	None	None	None
Polish Relief Committee of Delaware, Wilmington, Del., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland	7,637.62	7,089.84	235.63	312.15	4,250.00	200.00
Polish Relief Committee, Detroit, Mich., Sept. 11, 1939. Poland	158,220.49	98,603.14	5,893.33	53,724.02	56,974.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Fitchburg, Fitchburg, Mass., Mar. 29, 1940. Poland	749.80	460.40	41.09	248.31	130.00	None
Polish Relief Committee, Flint, Mich., Sept. 18, 1939. Poland	6,561.53	3,300.00	1,433.87	1,827.66	None	None
Polish Relief Committee of Holyoke, Mass., Holyoke, Mass., Nov. 4, 1939. Poland	5,687.28	5,025.56	208.35	453.37	775.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Jackson, Mich., Jackson, Mich., Nov. 9, 1939. Poland	1,799.60	622.60	270.48	906.52	750.00	None
Polish Relief Committee, New Bedford, Mass., Oct. 31, 1939. Poland	10,077.56	7,397.24	870.29	1,810.03	3,850.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Philadelphia and vicinity, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 12, 1939. Poland	43,275.92	32,510.00	762.04	10,003.88	None	None
Polish Relief Committee of the Polish National Home Association, Lowell, Mass., Nov. 27, 1939. Poland	2,840.34	1,500.00	481.28	859.06	None	None
Polish Relief Committee, Taunton, Mass., Dec. 13, 1939. Poland	2,820.52	2,257.00	23.17	540.35	1,375.00	None
Polish Relief Fund of Fall River, Mass., Fall River, Mass., Nov. 8, 1939. Poland	1,180.78	1,000.00	30.10	150.68	None	None
Polish Relief Fund, Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 12, 1939. Poland	60,285.25	53,108.59	1,891.80	5,284.86	1,575.00	None
Polish Relief Fund, Jewett City, Conn., Oct. 3, 1939. Poland	1,343.40	1,236.90	101.08	5.42	400.00	None
Polish Relief Fund of Meriden, Meriden, Conn., Oct. 12, 1939. Poland	1,806.69	1,500.00	27.90	278.79	None	None
Polish Relief Fund, Middletown, Conn., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	4,776.56	3,061.37	18.20	1,696.99	None	None
Polish Relief Fund, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1939. Poland	2,650.72	2,500.00	21.80	128.92	None	None
Polish Relief Fund of Palmer, Mass., Three Rivers, Mass., Oct. 20, 1939. Poland	1,786.90	620.46	212.29	954.15	4,004.95	None
Polish Relief Fund of Syracuse, N. Y., and vicinity, Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1939. Poland	12,370.16	8,869.00	2,511.99	989.17	1,850.00	None
Polish Relief Fund Committee, Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 13, 1939. Poland	870.99	448.00	173.14	249.85	150.00	None
Polish Relief Fund Committee of Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 26, 1939. Poland	15,997.07	13,732.72	895.55	1,368.80	11,607.40	500.00
Polish Relief Fund Committee of Passaic and Bergen Counties, Inc., Passaic, N. J., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland	12,112.06	9,270.17	1,036.51	1,805.38	3,678.00	None
Polish Union of the United States of North America, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Sept. 8, 1939. Poland	2,156.24	2,000.00	None	156.24	None	None

* No complete report for the month of September has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

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Polish United Societies of Holy Trinity Parish, Lowell, Mass., Sept. 20, 1939. Poland	$4,083.39	$1,788.31	$162.71	$2,132.37	$1,240.00	None
Polish War Sufferers Relief Committee (Fourth Ward), Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1939. Poland	5,739.86	5,424.60	117.09	198.17	None	None
Polish Welfare Council, Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland	5,550.76	5,260.35	57.32	233.09	6,150.00	None
Polish White Cross Club of West Utica, Utica, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1939. Poland	7,021.17	4,962.70	421.66	1,636.81	1,600.00	None
Polish Women's Fund to Fatherland, Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	5,724.56	1,821.10	642.34	3,261.12	1,800.00	$850.00
Polish Women's Relief Committee, New York, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1939. France, Poland, and Germany	7,443.14	1,487.37	2,423.81	3,531.96	2,068.80	None
Polski Komitet Ratunkowy (Polish Relief Fund), Binghamton, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1939. Poland	3,881.90	2,619.04	267.13	995.73	780.00	None
Pulaski Civic League of Middlesex County, N. J., South River, N. J., Sept. 30, 1939. Poland	639.29	None	85.00	554.29	None	None
Pulaski League of Queens County, Inc., Jamaica, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1939. Poland	7,443.93	6,700.00	159.65	584.28	None	None
Queen Wilhelmina Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 17, 1940. Netherlands, France, Poland, United Kingdom, India, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Union of South Africa, Norway, Belgium, and Luxemburg	362,605.45	79,061.70	28,530.80	255,012.95	None	None
Refugees of England, Inc., New York, N. Y., July 12, 1940.[w] Great Britain and France	14,604.50	7,036.77	2,945.18	4,622.55	2,506.00	None
Relief Agency for Polish War Sufferers, Willimantic, Conn., Sept. 29, 1939. Poland	2,813.24	2,080.28	175.72	557.24	537.10	None
Relief Committee of United Polish Societies, Chicopee, Mass., Oct. 21, 1939. Poland	7,146.57	5,799.66	None	1,346.91	2,190.00	None
Relief Fund for Sufferers in Poland Committee, Kenosha, Wis., Sept. 25, 1939. Poland	3,600.59	3,066.50	364.41	169.68	1,000.00	None
Relief Society for Jews in Lublin, Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 13, 1939. Poland	865.58	175.00	281.82	408.76	None	None
Russian Children's Welfare Society, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1939. Germany, France, and Poland	6,425.02	4,483.92	1,566.55	374.55	1,166.20	2,337.05
St. Andrews (Scottish) Society of Washington, D. C., Washington, D. C., June 18, 1940. Scotland	802.03	None	71.65	730.38	None	None
St. Stephens Polish Relief Fund of Perth Amboy, N. J., Perth Amboy, N. J., Sept. 27, 1939. Poland	2,691.45	None	None	2,691.45	None	None
The Salvation Army, New York, N. Y., May 23, 1940. England, France, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands	184,358.81	147,764.00	1,734.47	34,860.34	13,414.00	None
Save the Children Federation, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1939. England, Poland, Belgium, and the Netherlands	53,295.53	32,732.25	13,335.26	7,228.02	None	None
Schuylkill and Carbon Counties Relief Committee for Poland, Frackville, Pa., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	5,602.24	4,760.71	None	841.53	None	None
Scots' Charitable Society, Boston, Mass., May 9, 1940.* Scotland	328.00	None	None	328.00	None	None
Scottish Games of New Jersey Association, Fairhaven, N. J., July 9, 1940. Great Britain	1,456.12	None	954.02	502.10	None	None
Le Secours Français, New York, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1939. France	60,652.16	42,119.26	30,253.88	None	2,707.75	1,186.91
Secours Franco-Américain—War Relief, Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 20, 1939. Great Britain	1,790.48	1,510.11	96.14	184.23	1,869.60	None
The Seventh Column, Inc., West Fairlee, Vt., June 12, 1940.* France and England	None	None	None	None	None	None
Share A Smoke Club, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1939. England, France, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands	629.70	350.00	113.60	166.10	None	None

[w] This registrant serves primarily as a clearing house for the distribution abroad of contributions collected by other registrants; these receipts and disbursements are not included in the figures here given, since they are shown elsewhere in this tabulation following the names of the original collecting registrants.

* No report for the month of September has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

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Sociedades Hispanas Aliadas, San Francisco, Calif., Mar. 29, 1940. France	$1,277.72	None	$706.13	$571.59	None	None
Sociedades Hispanas Confederadas, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1940. France	31,199.12	$30,240.87	958.25	None	None	None
Société Française de St. Louis, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 15, 1939. France	852.81	373.49	57.56	421.76	None	$8.00
Société Israelite Française de Secours Mutuels de New York, New York, N. Y., June 4, 1940. France	314.00	None	2.80	311.20	None	None
Society of the Devotees of Jerusalem, Inc., New York, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1939. Palestine	12,835.04	6,800.00	5,864.49	170.55	None	None
The Somerset Workroom, Far Hills, N. J., Apr. 25, 1940. France and Great Britain	11,088.75	4,513.02	581.85	5,993.88	$9,569.40	1,474.20
Southbridge Allied Committee for Relief in Poland, Southbridge, Mass., Nov. 9, 1939. Poland	1,084.92	135.81	20.91	928.20	700.00	None
Le Souvenir Français, Detroit, Mich., May 1, 1940. France and Belgium	58.00	None	None	58.00	None	None
Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, New York, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1939. France	35,889.14	11,534.58	23,219.83	1,134.73	16,486.00	None
Springfield and Vicinity Polish Relief Fund Committee, Springfield, Mass., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	1,090.14	1,000.00	21.25	68.89	None	None
Superior Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, New York, N. Y., Apr. 5, 1940. France	310.00	310.00	None	None	None	500.00
Toledo Committee for Relief of War Victims, Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1939. Poland	6,197.61	4,601.17	629.79	966.65	None	None
Tolstoy Foundation, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1939. France, Poland, England, and Czechoslovakia	19,344.00	10,815.64	3,464.72	5,063.64	None	None
Mrs. Walter R. Tuckerman, Bethesda, Md., Nov. 24, 1939. Great Britain	3,505.25	1,572.82	3.95	1,928.48	None	None
Edmund Tyszka, Hamtramck, Mich., Sept. 19, 1939. Poland	3,037.46	3,037.46	None	None	None	None
Ukrainian Relief Committee, New York, N. Y., June 28, 1940. Germany, France, England, and Italy	323.60	40.00	175.89	107.71	None	None
L'Union Alsacienne, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1939. France	2,406.31	400.27	585.47	1,420.57	315.00	None
Unitarian Service Committee of the American Unitarian Association, Boston, Mass., May 23, 1940. France, British Isles, and the Netherlands	23,167.78	14,551.86	2,942.57	5,673.35	100.00	None
United American Polish Organizations, South River, N. J., South River, N. J., Oct. 20, 1939. Poland	3,147.22	2,400.00	136.94	610.28	None	None
United American Spanish Aid Committee, New York, N. Y., Apr. 29, 1940. United Kingdom and France	2,514.23	1,438.85	1,099.58	None	None	None
United Bilgorayer Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Mar. 21, 1940. Poland	1,213.47	None	147.94	1,065.53	None	None
United British War Relief Association, Somerville, Mass., June 14, 1940. Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2,534.20	556.00	401.54	1,576.66	175.00	None
United Charity Institutions of Jerusalem, New York, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1939. Palestine	45,948.00	23,509.95	21,822.54	615.51	None	None
United Committee for French Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1939. France and England	117,499.18	75,995.46	9,839.95	31,663.77	8,188.87	404.45
United Fund for Refugee Children, Inc.(formerly Beth-Lechem, Inc.), New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. Poland, France, and England	4,088.16	918.15	2,956.52	213.49	None	None
United German Societies, Inc., Portland, Oreg., Portland, Oreg., Jan. 8, 1940. Germany	2,379.17	2,000.00	133.99	245.18	None	None
United Nowy Dworer Relief Committee, New York, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1940. Poland	832.96	84.70	191.96	556.30	None	None
United Opoler Relief of New York, New York, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1939. Poland	677.15	None	35.21	641.94	None	None
United Polish Committees in Racine, Wis., Racine, Wis., Nov. 2, 1939. Poland	2,052.19	1,350.00	212.16	490.03	None	None
United Polish Organizations of Salem, Mass., Salem, Mass., Oct. 20, 1939. Poland	2,526.83	1,965.27	437.91	123.65	595.00	None
United Polish Societies of Bristol, Conn., Bristol, Conn., Sept. 29, 1939. Poland	1,221.19	576.80	26.75	617.64	300.00	None

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Sept. 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
United Polish Societies of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Calif., Oct. 21, 1939. Poland	$2,749.01	$2,262.10	$346.52	$140.39	None	None
United Reading Appeal for Polish War Sufferers, Reading, Pa., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland	7,668.29	5,729.14	140.13	1,799.02	None	None
Urgent Relief for France, Washington, D. C., Dec. 26, 1939. France and Great Britain	19,528.34	14,962.17	575.42	3,990.75	$4,085.55	$2,285.10
Mrs. Paul Verdier Fund, San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 11, 1939. France	4,207.41	3,897.31	76.45	233.65	3,282.00	None
Woman's Auxiliary Board of the Scots' Charitable Society, Inc., Waverly, Mass., Feb. 28, 1940. Scotland	1,481.12	1,368.10	13.67	99.35	None	None
Women's Allied War Relief Association of St. Louis, Clayton, Mo., Dec. 18, 1939. Great Britain and France	6,537.65	3,753.00	8.02	2,776.63	6,123.80	None
Registrants whose registrations were revoked prior to Sept. 1, 1940, and who had no balance on hand as of that date	266,741.65	242,407.51	27,502.73	None	1,336,263.98	None
Total*	13,358,326.89	8,732,371.73	1,223,842.06	3,434,501.46	2,781,641.89	281,555.73

* It is not possible to strike an exact balance in these published totals, since some registrants have included in their expenditures monies available from loans or advances, which are not considered by the Department to be "funds received" and hence are not reported as such.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

SOVEREIGNTY

Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas

United States

On October 24, 1940, the instrument of ratification on behalf of the United States of the Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas, signed at Habana on July 30, 1940, was deposited with the Pan American Union.[5] The United States is thus the first signatory government to deposit its instrument of ratification of this convention.

[5] The text of the convention is printed in the *Bulletin* for August 24, 1940 (vol. III, no. 61) pp. 145–148.

NATURE PROTECTION AND WILDLIFE PRESERVATION

Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere

Costa Rica

By a letter dated October 28, 1940, the Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State that the Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation, which was opened for signature at the Pan American Union on October 12, 1940, was signed on behalf of the Government of Costa Rica on October 24, 1940. The convention has now been signed by the following countries: United States of America, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Peru, and Venezuela.

POSTAL

Universal Postal Convention of 1939

Iran

The American Legation at Teheran reported by a despatch dated August 7, 1940, that the Iranian Majlis ratified on August 3, 1940, the Universal Postal Convention, with final protocol and provisions relating to transportation of airmail, the Parcel Post Arrangement, and the Money Order Arrangement, adopted by the Eleventh Postal Union Congress at Buenos Aires on May 23, 1939.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Regional Radio Convention for Central America, Panama, and the Canal Zone (Treaty Series No. 949)

Nicaragua

The American Minister to Guatemala reported by a despatch dated October 14, 1940, that the instrument of ratification by Nicaragua of the Regional Radio Convention for Central America, Panama, and the Canal Zone, signed at Guatemala City on December 8, 1938, was deposited with the Guatemalan Ministry for Foreign Affairs on October 11, 1940. The convention has been ratified by the United States of America, Guatemala, and Nicaragua.

Greenland

SUSPENSION OF TONNAGE DUTIES FOR VESSELS OF GREENLAND

A proclamation (no. 2434) providing that "the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and imposts within the United States" be "suspended and discontinued so far as respects the vessels of Greenland and the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in the said vessels into the United States from Greenland or from any other foreign country; the suspension to take effect from October 9, 1940, and to continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States and their cargoes shall be continued, and no longer", was signed by the President on October 29, 1940.

The text of this proclamation appears in full in the *Federal Register* for November 1, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 214), page 4329.

Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press November 2]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since October 26, 1940:

Career Officers

Howard Bucknell, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., Counselor of Embassy and Consul General at Madrid, Spain, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Joseph Flack, of Doylestown, Pa., now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Counselor of Embassy and Consul General at Madrid, Spain.

William E. DeCourcy, of Amarillo, Tex., Consul at Naples, Italy, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

William E. Flournoy, Jr., of Portsmouth, Va., Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Managua, Nicaragua, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at that post, and will serve in dual capacity.

C. Burke Elbrick, of Louisville, Ky., Third Secretary of Embassy, Poland, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Lisbon, Portugal.

Harry M. Donaldson, of West Newton, Pa., Vice Consul formerly assigned to Havre, France, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Lisbon, Portugal.

NON-CAREER OFFICERS

Louis B. Mazzeo, of Washington, D. C., Vice Consul at La Guaira, Venezuela, has been appointed Vice Consul at Mexico City, Mexico.

Reinhard W. Lamprecht, of Chicago, Ill., Vice Consul formerly assigned to Cherbourg, France, has been appointed Vice Consul at Lisbon, Portugal.

Regulations

The following Government regulations may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin:*

General Sugar Regulations: Amendment to Regulations Governing Entry of Sugar into the Continental United States for Re-Export. (Department of Agriculture: Agricultural Adjustment Administration.) [G. S. R. Series 2, No. 8.] October 26, 1940. *Federal Register*, October 29, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 211), p. 4257 (The National Archives of the United States).

Invoices, Entry, and Assessment of Duties: Merchandise Subject to Purchase Tax under British Finance (No. 2) Act, 1940. (Treasury Department: Bureau of Customs.) [Treasury Decision 50254.] October 26, 1940. *Federal Register*, October 30, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 212), p. 4301 (The National Archives of the United States).

Relief from Duties on Merchandise Lost, Stolen, Destroyed, Injured, Abandoned, or Short-Shipped: [Amendments Regarding] Special Procedure with Respect to Relief from Duty on the Ground of Nonimportation in the Case of Perishable Merchandise. (Treasury Department: Bureau of Customs.) [Treasury Decision 50259.] October 24, 1940. *Federal Register*, November 1, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 214), p. 4330 (The National Archives of the United States).

Wild Animals from Bolivia and Argentina: Consular Certificates Required in Connection with the Importation of Chinchillas from Bolivia and Argentina, as Well as Vicunas and Alpacas from Bolivia. (Treasury Department: Bureau of Customs.) [Treasury Decision 50260.] October 30, 1940. *Federal Register*, November 1, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 214), p. 4336 (The National Archives of the United States).

Legislation

An Act To revise and codify the nationality laws of the United States into a comprehensive nationality code. Approved October 14, 1940. (Public, No. 853, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 42 pp. 10¢.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Our Foreign Policy and National Defense: Address by Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, Before the Foreign Affairs Council, Cleveland, September 28, 1940. Publication 1511. 17 pp. 5¢.

Publications of the Department of State: A List Cumulative From October 1, 1929. October 1, 1940. Publication 1512. 24 pp. Free.

Establishment of Board of Inquiry for the Great Lakes Fisheries: Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada—Effected by exchange of notes signed February 29, 1940; effective February 29, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 182. Publication 1514. 2 pp. 5¢.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1940

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.—Price, 10 cents - - - - Subscription price, $2.75 a year.

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BULLETIN

NOVEMBER 9, 1940

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General

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press November 6]

Consciousness of the tremendous responsibility which rests upon all of us in the present crisis should overshadow any sense of personal elation or disappointment over the election result.

It is a matter of profound significance that our foreign policies, the basic features of which were supported by both the leading candidates for President, were given yesterday Nation-wide approval.

With the election over, our Nation can now go forward with the fullest measure of practical teamwork by the Government and the people in the firm continuance of those foreign policies. This course offers the greatest contribution our country can make toward the restoration of stable international relations which are so essential to the vital interests of this Nation and of all nations.

In a spirit of non-partisanship and non-factionalism, I want to appeal again for united effort to carry forward a program of principles and practical measures, the success of which means everything to the peace and safety and welfare of the American people.

SINKING OF AMERICAN VESSEL

[Released to the press November 9]

The American Consul at Melbourne, Australia, Mr. Erle R. Dickover, reported to the Department of State on November 8, 11 p. m. (Australian time), that the American Pioneer Line steamer *City of Rayville* had an explosion that night while off Cape Otway, about 120 miles from Melbourne, according to a report from the lighthouse-keeper at that place. There were no radio messages from the ship and her lights were still burning. The Australian naval authorities were sending tugs and mine sweepers to the scene and notifying all fishing boats in the vicinity. There was no definite information as to the cause of the explosion.

[Released to the press November 9]

The American Consul at Melbourne reported at 11 a. m., November 9 (Melbourne time), that the *City of Rayville* sank soon after the explosion. The third engineer is the only member of the crew who is missing. He was believed to have gone down with the ship. The other 37 members of the crew, one of whom was slightly injured, were landed at Apollo Bay. Vice Consul Fred W. Jandrey is en route to Apollo Bay to investigate.

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Europe

REPATRIATION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS

[Released to the press November 7]

The Department of State announces that a request was made of the German Government and of the Italian Government to grant a safe-conduct for an American vessel to proceed to a port on the west coast of Ireland to bring home about 1,200 American citizens still in Great Britain. The Italian Government very promptly responded favorably. A copy of the Italian reply was furnished to the German Government with the suggestion that the Government of the United States would be glad to receive similar assurances.

After a considerable delay the following note, dated November 6, 1940, has been received from the German Government:

"The Foreign Office has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the notes of October 27 and November 1 regarding the voyage of an American ship to repatriate American citizens from an Irish port.

"On the basis of the previous statement of the German Government to the effect that the areas around England are areas of military operations the Reich Government is not in a position to furnish any sort of assurance of the nature requested."

PRESENTATION OF LETTERS OF CREDENCE BY THE MINISTER OF LUXEMBURG

[Released to the press November 8]

Remarks of the newly appointed Minister of Luxemburg, Mr. Hugues Le Gallais, upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence:

The PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to place in your excellency's hands the letters which accredit me to you as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Luxemburg.

It is a great honor for me to have been designated by My Gracious Sovereign to fulfill this high mission, the importance of which I fully realize.

No doubt you are aware, Mr. President, that the most friendly sentiments have always been manifested by the people of Luxemburg to the people of the United States. After the war of 1914–1918, to these sentiments was added one of deep gratitude when the United States and their Allies restored to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg its independence and freedom.

At this tragic hour in my country's history, our eyes are again turned to the United States, which, under your enlightened leadership, have become the foremost guardian of the traditions of justice and right.

Your declaration, Mr. President, that the United States would never recognize territorial acquisition by violence inspires my countrymen while they await a happier future.

Mr. President, all my efforts will be directed toward strengthening the bonds existing between our two countries, and I am convinced that in the future, as has been the case in the past, I can always rely on your kind support in the fulfilment of my task.

President Roosevelt's reply to the remarks of Mr. Hugues Le Gallais:

MR. MINISTER:

It is a pleasure to receive from your hands the letters of Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Luxemburg accrediting you near the Government of the United States of America as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

I am gratified to hear from you that the people of Luxemburg continue to hold toward the people of the United States the friendly sentiments you have expressed. The people of the United States cherish the friendship of the people of Luxemburg and reciprocate those sentiments to the fullest extent.

In this tragic hour in the history of your country the sympathy of the United States goes out to the people of Luxemburg, who may take comfort in the assurance that the people of the United States desire nothing more than to see them happy once more in full independence under their Gracious Sovereign.

You may count upon my full cooperation and that of the competent officers of the Government of the United States in your efforts to strengthen the bonds which exist between our two countries.

American Republics

VISIT OF THE BRAZILIAN CHIEF OF STAFF

[Released to the press November 9]

The following telegram was received by the President from the Chief of Staff of the Brazilian Army, Gen. Gões Monteiro:

"S. S. ARGENTINA,
November 5, 1940.

"PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT,
Washington, D. C.

"On returning from my second visit to the United States I wish to express my great admiration for a people friendly to Brazil and to offer my homage to Your Excellency.

"General GÕES MONTEIRO"

Commercial Policy

SUPPLEMENTARY-TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH CANADA

[Released to the press November 8]

The Secretary of State today issued formal notice of intention to negotiate with Canada a trade agreement to revise in certain respects and replace the supplementary trade agreement concerning the importation of silver- and black-fox furs and skins signed at Washington on December 30, 1939 and now in force. Interested persons are invited to submit their views in regard to these proposed negotiations to the Committee for Reciprocity Information.

The Committee for Reciprocity Information issued at the same time a notice setting November 22, 1940 as the closing date for the submission to it by interested persons of information and views in writing and of applications to appear at public hearings to be held by the Committee. This notice also set Wednesday, November 27, 1940, at 10 a. m. as the time for the opening of public hearings with respect to these negotiations, which hearings will be held before the Committee for Reciprocity Infor-

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mation in the hearing room of the United States Tariff Commission in the Tariff Commission Building, Eighth and E Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

The proposed negotiations will be of a limited character and are intended to deal only with certain modifications of the provisions contained in the supplementary agreement with Canada signed December 30, 1939,[1] concerning the importation of silver or black foxes, silver- or black-fox furs and skins (dressed and undressed), parts of such furs and skins, and articles made wholly or in chief value of such furs and skins. The present United States import duty on silver- or black-fox furs and skins originating in Canada, as fixed in item 1519 (c) of article I of the supplementary trade agreement between the United States and Canada signed December 30, 1939, is 35 percent ad valorem. The agreement also limited the total imports into the United States of live silver or black foxes, and silver- or black-fox furs and parts and articles made thereof, to 100,000 units in the 12-month period beginning December 1 in each year. Of this quota, 58,300 units were allocated to Canada, and 41,700 units were allocated to other foreign countries. The quota for Canada for the 12 months beginning December 1, 1939 was filled on March 1, 1940, and the quota for other foreign countries was filled on May 1, 1940.

For the purposes of the agreement, a unit was defined as a whole silver- or black-fox fur or skin or any separated part thereof or any article made wholly or in chief value of one of the foregoing, or a silver or black fox; and any article made wholly or in chief value of two or more of the aforesaid furs, skins, or parts thereof was considered as consisting of the total number of such units in such article. While the bulk of the imports under the quotas in the current quota year consisted of whole furs or skins, there were also imported 678 units in the form of tails, paws, heads, and other separate pieces, and 1,569 live animals (of which it is believed the greater number were entered for pelting). No piece plates were imported during the current quota year, but it is estimated that there are approximately 360 pounds of these articles now in warehouse awaiting entry when the new quota period opens on December 1.

Experience in the administration of the quota has indicated the desirability of making certain changes in the provisions of the agreement of December 30, 1939. The proposed negotiations, which are intended to effect these changes, will, apart from matters of an essentially technical nature, be restricted to consideration of:

1. Confining the present quota of 100,000 units to whole skins and live silver foxes for pelting purposes, such quota to be allocated among supplying countries. It is not intended to change the quota figure of 100,000, which, however, under the present agreement now applies to imports of live foxes, whole furs or skins, and parts and articles made thereof.

2. The establishment of separate, unallocated quotas for the importation of parts of silver- or black-fox furs and skins and articles made of such furs and skins, as follows:

   (a) Tails, paws, heads, and other separate pieces;
   (b) Piece plates;
   (c) Articles other than piece plates made wholly or in chief value of fox fur.

3. The exemption of silver foxes for breeding purposes from quota limitations, suitable provision to be made to differentiate breeding stock from animals to be imported for pelting purposes.

No consideration will be given in the proposed negotiations to any change in the import duties on these products, or to the treatment by the United States of articles other than those mentioned above, or to the treatment by Canada of articles imported from the United States.

[1] See the *Bulletin* of December 2, 1939 (vol. I, no. 23), pp. 639–640, and the *Bulletin* of December 30, 1939 (vol. I, no. 27), pp. 739–741.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TRADE AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH CANADA

Notice of Intention to Negotiate

Pursuant to section 4 of an act of Congress approved June 12, 1934, entitled "An Act to Amend the Tariff Act of 1930," as extended by Public Resolution No. 61, approved April 12, 1940, and to Executive Order No. 6750, of June 27, 1934, I hereby give notice of intention to negotiate a trade agreement with the Government of Canada, to replace the supplementary trade agreement with that Government signed at Washington, December 30, 1939.

All presentations of information and views in writing and applications for supplemental oral presentation of views with respect to the negotiation of such agreement should be submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information in accordance with the announcement of this date issued by that Committee concerning the manner and dates for the submission of briefs and applications, and the time set for public hearings.

[SEAL] CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

NOVEMBER 8, 1940.

COMMITTEE FOR RECIPROCITY INFORMATION

TRADE AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH CANADA

Public Notice

Closing Date for Submission of Briefs, November 22, 1940; Closing Date for Application To Be Heard, November 22, 1940; Public Hearings Open, November 27, 1940

The Committee for Reciprocity Information hereby gives notice that all information and views in writing, and all applications for supplemental oral presentation of views, in regard to the negotiation of a trade agreement with the Government of Canada, notice of intention to negotiate which has been issued by the Secretary of State on this date, shall be submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information not later than 12 o'clock noon, November 22, 1940. Such communications should be addressed to "Chairman, Committee for Reciprocity Information, Tariff Commission Building, Eighth and E Streets NW., Washington, D. C."

A public hearing will be held beginning at 10 a. m. on November 27, 1940, before the Committee for Reciprocity Information in the hearing room of the Tariff Commission in the Tariff Commission Building, where supplemental oral statements will be heard.

Six copies of written statements, either typewritten or printed, shall be submitted, of which one copy shall be sworn to. Appearance at hearings before the Committee may be made only by those persons who have filed written statements and who have within the time prescribed made written application for a hearing, and statements made at such hearings shall be under oath.

By direction of the Committee for Reciprocity Information this 8th day of November 1940.

JOHN P. GREGG,
Secretary.

The Department

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

[Released to the press November 9]

The following recent appointments to offices in the Department have been made by the Secretary of State:

Mr. Walter A. Adams, a Foreign Service officer of class I, has been designated an Assistant Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, effective November 7.

Mr. Clark L. Willard was designated on October 23 to serve as Acting Assistant Chief of the Division of International Conferences at such times as the Assistant Chief is absent from the Division.

Mr. Dorsey Gassaway Fisher, a Foreign Service officer of class VII, was designated on November 4 Acting Assistant Chief of the Division of Current Information, effective as of October 2.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

AGRICULTURE

Convention for the Standardization of the Methods of Keeping and Operating Cattle Herdbooks

Hungary

By a note dated October 29, 1940, the Italian Ambassador at Washington informed the Secretary of State that on September 9, 1940 the Minister of Hungary in Rome deposited the instrument of ratification by Hungary of the International Convention for the Standardization of the Methods of Keeping and Operating Cattle Herdbooks, signed at Rome on October 14, 1936.

FISHERIES

Convention for the Preservation and Protection of Fur Seals (Treaty Series No. 564)

Japan

By a telegram dated October 25, 1940, the American Ambassador at Tokyo reported the receipt of a note dated October 23, 1940 from the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs stating that the Japanese Government abrogated the Convention for the Preservation and Protection of Fur Seals, signed at Washington July 7, 1911, in accordance with the provisions of article XVI thereof. The note also stated that the Japanese Government continues to be concerned with the preservation and protection on a reasonable basis of seals in the North Pacific Ocean, and that the Japanese Government, for that purpose, is prepared to conclude a new agreement.

Article XVI of the convention provides that it shall enter into effect on December 15, 1911 and continue in force for a period of 15 years from that date and thereafter until terminated by 12 months' written notice given by one of the parties to all of the others, and that such notice may be given at the expiration of 14 years or at any time thereafter. The article also provides that at any time prior to the termination of the convention, there shall be held a conference, upon the request of any of the parties to the convention, to consider and if possible agree upon a further extension of the convention, with such additions and modifications, if any, as may be found desirable.

The countries which are parties to the convention are the United States of America, Great Britain, Canada, Japan, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Under the provisions of the convention the contracting parties agree that their citizens and subjects, respectively, and all persons subject to their laws and treaties, and their vessels, shall be prohibited, while the convention remains in force, from engaging in pelagic sealing in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean, north of the thirtieth parallel and including the Seas of Bering, Kamchatka, Okhotsk, and Japan. Pelagic sealing is defined in the convention as meaning the killing, capturing, or pursuing in any manner whatsoever of fur seals at sea. Each of the parties to the convention also agrees that it will not permit its citizens or subjects or their vessels to kill, capture, or pursue beyond the distance of three miles from the shore line of its territories sea otters in any part of the waters in which the fur seals are protected. The convention provides for compensation by each of the parties to the other parties concerned for the fur seals taken by it on the islands under its jurisdiction. Provision is also made in the convention for the payment of compensation to

Great Britain and Japan by the United States in the event that no killing of seals is permitted on the islands under its jurisdiction during any particular year or years.

COMMERCE

Supplementary Trade Agreement With Canada

An announcement regarding intention to negotiate a supplementary trade agreement with Canada appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Commercial Policy".

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press November 9]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since November 2, 1940:

CAREER OFFICERS

Richard F. Boyce, of Lansing, Mich., Consul at Yokohama, Japan, has been assigned as Consul at Lima, Peru.

The assignment of Gordon H. Mattison, of Wooster, Ohio, as Vice Consul at Madras, India, has been canceled. Mr. Mattison will remain at Baghdad, Iraq, as Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul.

Leslie W. Johnson, of Minneapolis, Minn., assigned to the Department of State, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Milton Patterson Thompson, of Chattanooga, Tenn., Vice Consul at Santiago de Cuba, Cuba, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba.

Norval Richardson, of Mississippi, former Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, Portugal, died in Paget, Bermuda, October 22, 1940.

NON-CAREER OFFICERS

William B. Douglass, Jr., of Washington, D. C., Vice Consul at Gibraltar, has been appointed Vice Consul at Horta, the Azores, where a consulate will be established.

George L. Tolman, of Denver, Colo., Vice Consul at Toronto, Ont., Canada, has been appointed Vice Consul at Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

The appointment of Foster H. Kreis, of Minnesota, as Vice Consul at Horta, the Azores, has been canceled. Mr. Kreis will remain at Funchal, Madeira, as Vice Consul.

Christian K. Nielsen, has been appointed Consular Agent at Freetown, Sierra Leone, British West Africa, where an American consular agency will be established January 1, 1941.

Regulations

The following Government regulation may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin:*

Assistance to Aircraft of Foreign Registry. (War Department.) October 10, 1940. *Federal Register*, November 5, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 216), p. 4365, and November 7, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 218), p. 4410.

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BULLETIN

NOVEMBER 16, 1940

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General

ARMISTICE DAY ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT [1]

[Released to the press November 11]

On this day which commemorates the end of fighting between human beings in a world war, it is permissible for me to search far back in the history of civilization in order to visualize important trends.

On the Great Seal of the United States, which, for a century and a half, has reposed in the loving care of a long line of Secretaries of State of the United States, appear these words: "*novus ordo seclorum*", which means: "a new order of the ages".

In almost every century since the day that recorded history began, people have thought that they were creating or establishing some kind of "new order of the ages".

But in the scheme of civilization from which ours descends I suppose that we can properly recognize that in 2,500 years there have been only a very few "new orders" in the development of human living under a thing called government.

Without question, the philosophy of orderly government in which the governed had some form of voice in a civilized society goes back to the days of ancient Greece. We must remember, however, that while the philosophy of democracy was there first expressed in words and on paper, the practice of it was by no means consistent and was confined to a relatively small number of human beings and to a relatively small geographical area.

We came to the age of Rome—an age of a strange admixture of elections and laws and military conquest and personal dictatorship. It was an age which extended the civilization of the period to the greater part of the then known world. It was an age which forced its own conception of laws and ways of life on millions of less civilized people who previously had lived under tribal custom or centralized direction. Definitely, Rome was an age.

With Rome's collapse and the overrunning of Europe by vast population movements from farther east, orderly progress deteriorated and the sword drove learning into hiding. That dark period could hardly be called an age because it was an interim between ages.

Then, with the reawakening of a thousand years ago, with the crusades, the feudal system, the guilds, the kings, and the Renaissance, that age which immediately preceded our own was born and grew and flourished. That was an era of enormous distinction—arts and literature and education and exploration — marching armies, barons, and empires. Human security was still non-existent—democracy was not permitted.

Toward its close, however, the appearance of tiny movements in tiny places, led by tiny people, forecast the next vast step forward—the era of 1776—the age in which, thank God, we still live.

Those beginnings originated, it is true, in the old world—among the philosophers, among the seekers of many kinds of freedom forbidden by those who governed.

[1] Delivered in the Amphitheater, Arlington National Cemetery, November 11, 1940.

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Those beginnings found their freest development in the colonies that were organized along the seaboard of North America. There, by the processes of trial and error, democracy as it has since been accepted in so many lands had its birth and its training.

There came into being the first far-flung government in all the world whose cardinal principle was democracy—the United States of America.

We must accept that as fact because, truly and fundamentally, it was a new order—nothing like it had ever been seen before. We must accept it because the new order spread into almost every part of the civilized world. It spread in many forms—and over the next century almost all peoples had acquired some form of popular expression of opinion, some form of election, of franchise, of the right to be heard. The Americas and the British Isles led the world in spreading the gospel of democracy among peoples great and small.

And the world as a whole felt with much right that it had discarded feudalism, conquest, and dictatorship.

People felt that way until 1914, when a definite effort was made in a part of the world to destroy this existing "new order of the ages"—to destroy it after its relatively short trial, and to substitute for it the doctrine that might makes right. The attempt failed 22 years ago today.

You and I who served in the period of the World War have faced in later years unpatriotic efforts by some of our own countrymen to make us believe that the sacrifices made by our own Nation were wholly in vain.

A hundred years from now, historians will brand such efforts as puny and false.

A hundred years from now, historians will say rightly that the World War preserved the new order of the ages for at least a whole generation—a full 20 years—and that if the axis of 1918 had been successful in military victory over the associated nations, resistance on behalf of democracy in 1940 would have been wholly impossible.

America, therefore, is proud of its share in maintaining the era of democracy in that war in which we took part. America is proud of you who served—and ever will be proud.

I, for one, do not believe that the era of democracy in human affairs can or will be snuffed out in our lifetime. I, for one, do not believe that mere force will be successful in sterilizing the seeds which had taken such firm root as a harbinger of better lives for mankind. I, for one, do not believe that the world will revert either to a modern form of ancient slavery or to controls vested in modern feudalism or modern emperors or modern dictators or modern oligarchs in these days. The very people under their iron heels will, themselves, rebel.

What are a few months or even a few years in the lifetime of any of us? We, alive today, live and think in terms of our grandparents, and our own parents, and ourselves, and our children—yes, and our grandchildren. We, alive today—not in the existent democracies alone, but also among the populations of the smaller nations already overrun—are thinking in the larger terms of the maintenance of the new order to which we have been accustomed and in which we intend to continue.

We recognize certain facts of 1940 which did not exist in 1918—a need for the elimination of aggressive armaments, a need for the breaking down of barriers in a more closely knitted world, a need for restoring honor in the written and spoken word. We recognize that the processes of democracies must be greatly improved in order that we may attain those purposes.

But over and above the present, we recognize and salute the eternal verities that lie with us in the future of mankind.

You, the men of 1917 and 1918, helped to preserve those truths of democracy for our generation.

We still unite, we still strive mightily to preserve intact that new order of the ages founded by the Fathers of America.

THE PLACE OF THE UNIVERSITY IN A MODERN DEMOCRACY

Address by Assistant Secretary Berle [2]

[Released to the press November 15]

It has been suggested that we discuss tonight the place of the university in a modern democracy. The subject is sufficiently challenging.

Universities were conceived and existed before democracy appeared as a world force; yet in large measure what we call democracy today is the product of universities. These helped to release intellectual forces which finally flowered in a great revolution—the revolution which established democracy as a world system a century and a quarter ago.

Now there is in progress a counter-revolution, whose avowed object is to drive democracy out of existence. In historical rhythm, this is precisely what we should expect. Rarely has a new force gained ascendancy without having to struggle for its very life against the re-formed battalions of the ideas which it has displaced. At present the struggle takes the form of a world war, carried on by the methods of revolution quite as much as by those of military science. We are in the midst of a crucial phase of that war. The difference between this and most wars lies in the fact that a challenge has been thrown, not merely to the force of the resisting nations, but also to the ideas and intellectual structure of those nations. As a result, the conflict is fought not only on land and sea and air, but in the mind of every thinking man.

For myself, I can find it in my heart to be profoundly thankful for this challenge, despite the world-wide misery which is being let loose. It seems to me that if democracy itself, and if the universities which have played so large a part in developing it, had not been forced to meet certain issues squarely, this system of ours which we love so dearly might well have degenerated into a weak and sprawling mass, without form or direction, and ultimately without content. As matters have transpired, we are one and all required to think things through, take a position, bring ourselves into agreement with others who feel as we do, and so united, to stand and deliver in the hour of a great crisis.

[2] Delivered at a dinner of the Association of American Universities, Washington, November 15, 1940.

I

The thesis here proposed is that universities in the democracy of today have as their fundamental task the choice and the guardianship of eternal and spiritual values. This is their primary reason for existence and their ultimate reason for survival.

As will presently appear, in developing this thesis I am also pleading a cause. For it seems to me that in some measure modern universities have allowed their fundamental justification to become obscured and have taken refuge in considerable degree in the less difficult occupation of creating tools, without guide to their use.

I take it we are agreed that democracy is not a body of dogma, but a method of evolution. Its precise objective, indeed, was to remove from any external agency, such as the state, the power to prescribe for each or any man the life he ought to live. In seeking to offer human beings liberty and the pursuit of happiness, the plain intent was to evolve a means by which each man could, in the widest possible measure, choose and follow his own conception of the "good life", rather than have some leader or dictator, some state or feudal lord, some banker or employer, determine what his "good life" ought to be and thereupon ram it down his throat. The institutions of democracy were designed to permit the successive and peaceful displacement of any group or groups, political, social, or economic, which might attempt to attain or use power over the lives of other men.

But by reason of this very freedom, democracy of necessity assumes that there will be a body of agreement on spiritual, social, and aesthetic values not imposed from above, but based on free choice. These are the values which must guide men in a democracy toward a conception of the "good life". They have in their hands the

political tools which adapt the mechanism of the state toward making their conceptions possible of attainment; but to them is left responsibility for finding and choosing these basic principles.

Unless we are to assume that every individual is born with all the wisdom of civilization inside his head—a manifest absurdity—it is sufficiently plain that the democratic doctrine builds heavily indeed upon the work of the artists, the writers, the schools, and most of all, upon universities and their cousins in spiritual responsibility, the churches, to maintain that constant flow of education, moral as well as secular, which enables men to choose their values, find their way of life, and develop sentient, gracious, and productive existence.

To us, trained in this school of thought, the claims of the counter-revolution seem merely ridiculous. When one world power talks of a "new order", we remember that we have here a new order as rapidly as men can develop and digest new ideas. When another speaks of "youthful and virile national organization", we remember that in the evolution of democracy we have a world which is perpetually young. Only when the effectiveness of some of our institutions is called into question do we have to reconsider our premises; and that is entirely healthy, since we should always be reexamining the functioning of our life.

At the moment, the question is raised whether or not our democratic institutions provide a sufficiently commanding choice of value to maintain the dynamic quality which has made democracy successful.

II

The fundamental challenge to American universities today is whether they make a maximum contribution toward integrating the thought and the taste, the emotions and the will, of men in a democracy to work toward a constantly higher end. This is no idle question. Democracy itself, and its continued existence, must stand or fall by the cohesive strength created by this integration.

The area of thought and knowledge with which modern universities are concerned can be roughly divided into two great classes.

There is a body of thought and of knowledge which acts as a director of desire; which tends to guide men in the choice of values on which they will build their lives. Properly speaking, this is philosophy in its great sense. It is the spiritual, if not the historical, reason why the true scholar in any field was given the degree of Doctor of Philosophy—a teacher of the love of wisdom.

The second great classification consists in knowledge and thought which is fundamentally auxiliary to life, but is neutral in character. This field includes the tools for civilized existence, but it offers little or no guide toward the use which may be made of them. Thus a physicist may work out a new principle for the release of energy and may thereby vastly increase the powers of men. The question as to how the new tool will be used—whether for good or for evil—remains wholly unsolved. Most of the strictly analytic studies, such as economics, in and of themselves can merely record the effects of human desire made concrete through existing and potential economic mechanisms. Whenever in either of these fields there is a directive toward what is assumed to be good or evil, that directive comes from a concealed premise—a premise based on value, derived from less technical, philosophical speculations which do concern themselves with the better and the worse, the good and the evil.

III

We have, then, these two great fields of intellectual endeavor: The one which seeks to discriminate between values and guide men toward the greater; the other, a neutral field which creates new tools and leaves to others the task of directing their use.

I cannot escape the conclusion that American universities have taken an undue refuge in this second, or neutral field, when they ought to have maintained their primal leadership in the first, or positive field.

I use the word "refuge" advisedly. The choice of values, the discrimination between

good and evil, is always hard. Frequently it is under bitter attack; for no one yet undertook to establish standards or values in life without finding himself in conflict with some self-interested group which believed itself threatened. In fact, in a perpetually evolving democracy, which healthily includes progressive improvement in social morals, every advance in ideas almost by hypothesis threatens a group of interests built around older conceptions. In consequence, one who seeks the good life is in a perpetual and unavoidable struggle. It is infinitely easier to flee to neutral ground and to abandon the more difficult task. A chemist in a laboratory, a mathematician with his equations and formulae, a scientific historian merely interested in giving an exact picture of the past situation, can retire to an ivory tower. He can avoid conflicts which at best are intellectually and morally difficult and at worst are actually dangerous to his career.

The flight to neutrality has, of course, been rationalized by the academic world, and this rationalization has a measure of truth in it, as rationalizations usually do. It is said that a scholar who begins with preconceptions spoils that perfect detachment which alone makes possible a just determination of fact in his chosen field. To some degree the great foundations which have subsidized research by universities and scholars have aided and abetted this dogma. In my earlier university years, a grant for research purposes was commonly accompanied by the caution that a scholar's business was to determine "facts", leaving others to draw conclusions. Further, in stating his facts he was to be careful not to give them a slant either one way or the other which might tend to bias the reader in making up his own mind. What criteria the reader was expected to use appeared not to concern anyone. Scholarly work accordingly was thus definitely steered in the direction of creating bodies of knowledge which were, really, sterilized: The more sterile the work, the more perfect the scholarship.

It is, of course, true that the search for fact is aided by absence of preconception. But no one save a mental eunuch can accumulate a body of facts without speculating a little as to their interpretation and significance. I have no quarrel with the early attempt to sterilize the fact-finding process, since it was a normal and natural and perhaps a healthy reaction from an earlier phase in which facts were assembled only to prove a preexisting thesis. But I cannot help wishing that the advice which used to be given to the younger men had been enlarged upon. They should have been told that it was their duty to seek, find, and face facts and state them with scrupulous fairness; but that, having done so, they were bound to consider them, interpret them, and in the interpretation lay out their philosophical premises so that the work done might contribute to that choice of values which is, I suppose, the principal distinguishing mark between men and animals.

Actually, in the field of physical, mechanical, and scientific research, the results have been so coldly neutral that a world has seized and used the best product of the best scientific minds—and has therewith succeeded in creating, overseas at least, the closest replica of hell which perhaps this planet has yet experienced. No wonder that a European generation has cried out against the "sterile intellectuals", the men whose thought contributed everything to power, and nothing to choice of values or use in building life.

We have turned loose knowledge on an unprecedented scale. We have not comparably developed that moral control of the use of the knowledge which alone can make it constructive. In result, the world at this moment is not looking for another great scientist. It is looking, instead, for a great saint.

IV

It is perhaps allowable here to digress and pay a little attention to another academic dogma, not without its justification, but which has been pressed to an undue extreme. This is the classic theory that every honest scholar has a right to his own opinion and to his own conclusions.

This right to my mind is of the essence of academic freedom, and it must be cherished by every university in a democracy as the very

foundation on which its free existence is based.

But, while I personally would die to maintain that right, I should go almost equally far in asserting the counter-proposition: All opinions are not of equal value—and they must be evaluated.

It seems to me that an honest scholar may, quite honorably, come to the conclusion that men are biological animals and that the proper construction of society is accordingly on the basis of a purely animal life. It is possible for a student of jurisprudence to come to the conclusion that honesty is merely a conventional fiction designed to safeguard property interests and to conclude that it would be perfectly possible to reorganize society in a fashion which would honor the skilful thief quite as much as it honored the productive toiler. In the evolution of thought which is the strength of democracy, there is a real utility in having men who continuously challenge and reexamine the premises on which we run things. Out of this welter of different but honest opinions, we do arrive at advances in our thought and in our organization. But precisely because we do permit this freedom to reach and hold opinions, we are subject to a higher obligation of discriminating between these opinions—what they do, what they mean, what effect they have on men, the results with which other men may have to cope.

V

And so my plea tonight is that the universities reemphasize that part of their work which is dedicated to seeking and maintaining eternal values.

In older times this entered into the thinking of every university president and of every faculty. Those were not the days when one sought additional money to bring a particularly noted scientist to serve on a faculty in order to advertise the intellectual wares which the university had to offer. Those were the days in which men were valued for their personalities, and for two older qualities not often heard of today: The quality of goodness and the quality of faith.

I think our fathers knew something in this field which we have forgotten. I think they knew that all truth in any field involves of necessity an act of faith. Particularly in the higher field they considered this act of faith essential.

They were not afraid to use the word "sin", in the glorious sense of that abused phrase. Sin was then defined as the choice of a lower course (even though it might be good in itself) when a higher course was available; the acceptance of a lower value when higher values could be expressed. In large measure the great days of our greatest universities were due as much to this quality in their teachers as to the scientific and scholarly attainments of these men. William James was great as a pioneer in psychology, but he was even greater as William James; and his line has gone out to the end of the earth because of those qualities in him. It is the tragedy of today that many teachers have a lingering and not always suppressed ambition to be great politicians, at precisely the moment when most first-rate politicians sincerely and passionately wish that they were great teachers. It is a contradiction in the times that now, when the greatest body of knowledge is available, the greatest affairs have to be determined on instinct, which is, analyzed, an affirmation of unexpressed faith. The practically universal yearning for a way of life which gives spiritual release will never be satisfied by a formula for utilizing atomic energy.

I am very clear that our fathers knew this. In their thinking, the great and coldly splendid fields of neutral knowledge were always subordinate. The controlling conceptions had to do with values—values which they believed to be universal and which by faith they considered eternal. These values they tested, as well as they could, and their human results; by what happened to men who followed them, to communities which expressed them, to nations which guarded them, and to international systems which gave them place.

The perpetuation of these great values is the proper work of universities in a democracy.

THE ORGANIZATION OF WOMEN IN INTER-AMERICAN ACTIVITY

Address by Assistant Secretary Berle [3]

[Released to the press November 11]

There is a certain fitness in welcoming the members of the Inter-American Commission of Women and their colleagues in women's organizations in America on the anniversary we rightly call Armistice Day. We had hoped that the Armistice of 1918 might direct the work of the world into channels of reconstruction and hope. We know now that another generation must again win for itself a new opportunity.

It used to be said in Europe that men dominated the life of today; that children were the generation of tomorrow; but that women, as mothers of children yet unborn, controlled the future.

It took modern civilization a long time to learn that life does not divide itself as easily as that. The life of today necessarily shapes the children of tomorrow and the unborn heirs of the day after. Yet only within the past 40 years have we recognized the necessity of bringing women into daily life as full co-partners in a continuing evolution.

Perhaps this long-overdue act of justice was due to the opening of new vistas of intelligence; or perhaps we may owe it to the fact that modern machinery has liberated us in considerable measure from tests of mere physical strength. But I believe the greatest influence was exerted by the steady progress of education, in which women were early admitted in this hemisphere and which at once produced women who were able to take part in the political, social, and economic debates of our times, not as romantic figures, but as factors of reason and intelligence in their own right. These women, knowing that they could not act alone, organized and unified their sisters and friends and released a new influence in the world.

The organization of women and the equal part they play in affairs is, I think, a distinctive contribution of the Western Hemisphere. As a result, women's activities are perhaps better organized and more effectively directed in the United States at least than are any other. In this country they have produced a greater continuing increment of social progress than any other organized groups. The political pioneers fought for and obtained their equality of political rights before the law, without sacrificing those special advantages to which women are entitled because of their special contribution. Most of these women we have had the privilege of knowing in our own lifetime. Only this year we mourned the death of Lillian Wald, a great woman, a great political figure, and a great nurse. To her we owe the development of public-health nursing; the plans she developed in a New York slum are now found throughout the length and breadth of the civilized world. To Jane Addams, and to that host of pupils trained at Hull House, we owe the scientific and systematic development of social work. To Grace Abbott we owe the beginning—it is only a beginning—of the scientific protection of children. To Alice Hamilton and Florence Sabin we owe the entry of women into the highest altitudes of American medical science.

While this was going on, we saw the gradual disappearance of the merely emotional attitude toward women's work. Even in my own youth I remember the attempt to cover women's clubs with ridicule. However, as not unusually happens, the scoffers showed their own weaknesses, rather than hitting their target. Instead of demonstrating the uselessness of women's clubs, they showed up all too clearly the very obvious weaknesses of men's clubs, which had, in the early decades of this century, given no very good account of themselves. Today the General Federation of Women's Clubs and other similar organizations have been steadily and consistently called upon to support the social

[3] Delivered at a dinner given by the Women's Joint Congressional Committee for the members of the Inter-American Commission of Women, Washington, November 11, 1940.

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legislation, to attack the obvious economic problems, and to assist in providing remedies.

These women and these organizations had the good sense to cast their thinking in practical lines. A mere mushy good-will does not, after all, take you very far. The work of integrating women's activities, like the work of forwarding the cooperative inter-American peace, calls not only for pleasant thought, but for a vast amount of hard-headed technical work. All of us are going to be judged in the next few years, not by our good intentions, but by the results we are able to get. By consequence, I welcome the fact that we have represented in the women's movement of today the trade-union leagues, the instruments of political education like the League of Women Voters, the societies of technical women in the other American republics, the groups which have carried on both here and elsewhere in the American Continents the work of social welfare and in large measure the administration of social measures. I am glad that there are women who are scientists as well as society leaders; that there are women who are technically expert in labor, in medicine, in education, and in community organization.

Yet as we salute the achievements of women as citizens, we must recognize as do they that, like every citizen, they are part of an indivisible whole. The whole quality of development is not toward separating the work of women from the work of men, but toward the liberating, in practical action, of a huge and only partly tapped reservoir of thought and ability.

It is therefore an especial pleasure to welcome here the chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women, Sra. Martinez Guerrero, foremost among the social and political forces in our great sister Republic of Argentina. She is too modest to tell you very much about herself. Yet there are many in the Argentine Republic who have known of her work in social affairs for years, but who also remember that when the familiar totalitarian technique of undermining the American institutions began to make headway in South America, Sra. Martinez Guerrero played a great part in organizing the Acción Argentina; in bringing into its ranks hundreds of thousands of members; in meeting that propaganda not merely in the cultivated circles of prosperous society, but on the streets, in the factories, at the doors of industrial plants, whenever and wherever men and women congregated. If she will permit me to say so, she added to her manifest grace as a woman the attributes of a strong and capable mind equipped to deal with public affairs.

May I suggest, in all humility, that we may take advantage of this opportunity to recall the old maxims which used to be leveled against women's organizations and which now return to us in strange and dramatic form. It used to be said that women's task was to defend the home. If ever that task existed, it is today; for there are doctrines abroad overseas which deny the right even to have a home. No longer is the defense an emotional matter of quiet and submissive romance; it has become the task of an organized and embattled civilization to maintain this, the fundamental principle on which it was built. In doing this I believe that the women's organizations have a contribution peculiar to themselves. I revert to the maxim quoted at the beginning. I am by no means clear that men have the day; but I am very clear that men do tend to live for the day. It was a man, not a woman, who said: "After us the deluge". I do not think any woman could have said that. The quality of thinking constantly for the future, of planning for developments we cannot yet see, of realizing that whatever happens to any one of us individually, life goes on—that is an essential element in the work which falls to us today of defending our present existence and, even more, our right to change the future. It is my firm belief that the groups here represented, covering the entire Western Hemisphere, will more diligently maintain and more faithfully serve this hope for the future than any other organized groups.

In ancient times men used to speak in parables. Two myths are constant. In one, women were made the symbols of fate. In another, woman was the symbol of wisdom. In the life of today, when we hope that fate can still be modified by wisdom, we hail the growing knowledge and confidence of women's groups in the American family of nations.

HEARINGS REGARDING ACTIVITIES OF GERMAN AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press November 13]

The following telegrams have been exchanged by the Honorable Martin Dies, Member of Congress from Texas, and the Secretary of State:

ORANGE, TEX.,
November 12, 1940.

About six weeks ago our Committee turned over to the State Department certain evidence which we obtained showing the activities and propaganda of German Consuls and Agents. I advised you that in view of the international situation I did not think that we should hold public hearings if you thought that it might embarrass you in the conduct of our international relations or in any serious way complicate the situation. Assistant Secretary of State Long talked with me several times on the telephone and his last suggestion to me was that the proper course to pursue was for the State Department to refer the evidence to the Department of Justice for prosecution and that our Committee should not hold hearings or make public the information until after the Department of Justice had proceeded. In view of this conversation with Secretary Long I have delayed holding hearings. But since our Committee will expire on January third it is necessary that we dispose of this matter as soon as possible. If you have no objection and do not believe that public hearings would embarrass you in the conduct of our relations with Germany and will not create any strained relationship or jeopardize the position of our representatives in Germany it is my intention to call a public hearing to begin on the twenty-second of this month in the city of Washington. I shall appreciate the courtesy if you will advise me by wire at once just what your views are with respect to the advisability of public hearings as it is necessary for me to make an immediate decision with respect to the disposition of this matter.

MARTIN DIES, *M. C.*

WASHINGTON, *November 12, 1940.*

I have received your telegram of today about certain evidence which you obtained concerning the activities of German agents in the United States. At that time you very courteously volunteered that you would withhold proceeding with any public hearings until the Department of State had had time to digest the substance of the papers which you referred to us. Having carefully considered the matter, the officials of the Department decided that as long as the Department of State was neither an investigating nor a prosecuting agency, that the matters in question should be referred to the Attorney General for his consideration and for his decision as to what action, if any, should be taken in connection with them. That was done and the papers were referred to the Attorney General. Since then I have had no formal report from the Department of Justice in the matter. About that time Mr. Long talked to you again and advised you of our decision about the papers and you expressed entire approval of the course which had been taken and in his last conversation with you, advised you that, while you had very courteously and thoughtfully offered to withhold public hearings during the period in question, that the time had come when the Department of State felt that the matter of public hearings was entirely one for your own decision. That is the situation as it has existed since that time and in response to your telegram I can only express my appreciation for your cooperation in this matter and for having made available to me and to my associates the papers in question and to reiterate that the matter of public hearings before your Committee is one which concerns the policy of an agency of the legislative branch of the Government which, I think, you as the responsible head of that agency, must decide in the exercise of your own discretion and judgment.

CORDELL HULL, *Secretary of State*

DEATH OF SENATOR PITTMAN

Statement by the Secretary of State

[Released to the press November 10]

I was grieved and distressed beyond measure to learn this morning of the death of Senator Pittman. It was a privilege and an honor to have had his friendship and to have been his colleague for many years. He devoted his lifetime to unselfish and unstinted public service, and we have all been truly fortunate that during these critical years the chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has been in the skilful hands of a man with the outstanding abilities of leadership and keen intellect possessed by Key Pittman. I join with his friends throughout the entire country in mourning his passing.

EXECUTIVE ORDER PRESCRIBING TRANSPORTATION REGULATIONS

An Executive order prescribing regulations governing the payment of expenses of transportation of household goods and personal effects of certain civilian officers and employees of the United States was signed by the President on November 7, 1940, effective as of October 10. The provisions of these regulations "shall not apply to the transportation of effects of officers and employees of the Foreign Service of the Department of State" except when a transfer is made "at the request and primarily for the convenience or benefit of an employee".

The text of the Executive order is printed in the *Federal Register* for November 13, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 221), pages 4448 to 4449.

Europe

THE NEUTRALITY OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE WAR BETWEEN ITALY AND GREECE

[Released to the press November 15]

PROCLAMATION OF A STATE OF WAR BETWEEN ITALY AND GREECE

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A Proclamation

WHEREAS section 1 of the joint resolution of Congress approved November 4, 1939, provides in part as follows:

"That whenever the President, or the Congress by concurrent resolution, shall find that there exists a state of war between foreign states, and that it is necessary to promote the security or preserve the peace of the United States or to protect the lives of citizens of the United States, the President shall issue a proclamation naming the states involved; and he shall, from time to time, by proclamation, name other states as and when they may become involved in the war."

AND WHEREAS it is further provided by section 13 of the said joint resolution that

"The President may, from time to time, promulgate such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this joint resolution; and he may exercise any power or authority conferred on him by this joint resolution through such officer or officers, or agency or agencies, as he shall direct."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred on me by the said joint resolution, do hereby proclaim that a state of war unhappily exists between Italy and Greece, and that it is necessary to promote the security and preserve the peace of the United States and to protect the lives of citizens of the United States.

AND I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States, charged with the execution of the

laws thereof, the utmost diligence in preventing violation of the said joint resolution and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

AND I do hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the power to exercise any power or authority conferred on me by the said joint resolution, as made effective by this my proclamation issued thereunder, which is not specifically delegated by Executive order to some other officer or agency of this Government, and the power to promulgate such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of its provisions.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this fifteenth day of November in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fifth.

[SEAL]

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL

Secretary of State.

[No. 2443]

[Released to the press November 15]

PROCLAIMING THE NEUTRALITY OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE WAR BETWEEN ITALY, ON THE ONE HAND, AND GREECE, ON THE OTHER HAND

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A Proclamation

WHEREAS a state of war unhappily exists between Italy, on the one hand, and Greece, on the other hand;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States and of its citizens and of persons within its territory and jurisdiction, and to enforce its laws and treaties, and in order that all persons, being warned of the general tenor of the laws and treaties of the United States in this behalf, and of the law of nations, may thus be prevented from any violation of the same, do hereby declare and proclaim that all of the provisions of my proclamation of September 5, 1939, proclaiming the neutrality of the United States in a war between Germany and France; Poland; and the United Kingdom, India, Australia and New Zealand apply equally in respect to Greece.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this fifteenth day of November in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fifth.

[SEAL]

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL

Secretary of State.

[No. 2444]

[Released to the press November 15]

USE OF PORTS OR TERRITORIAL WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES BY SUBMARINES OF FOREIGN BELLIGERENT STATES

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A Proclamation

WHEREAS section 11 of the joint resolution approved November 4, 1939, provides:

"Whenever, during any war in which the United States is neutral, the President shall find that special restrictions placed on the use of the ports and territorial waters of the United States by the submarines or armed merchant vessels of a foreign state will serve to maintain peace between the United States and foreign states, or to protect the commercial interests of the United States and its citizens, or to promote the security of the United States, and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall thereafter be unlawful

for any such submarine or armed merchant vessel to enter a port or the territorial waters of the United States or to depart therefrom, except under such conditions and subject to such limitations as the President may prescribe. Whenever, in his judgment, the conditions which have caused him to issue his proclamation have ceased to exist, he shall revoke his proclamation and the provisions of this section shall thereupon cease to apply, except as to offenses committed prior to such revocation."

WHEREAS there exists a state of war between Italy and Greece;

WHEREAS the United States of America is neutral in such war;

WHEREAS by my proclamation of November 4, 1939, issued pursuant to the provision of law quoted above, I placed special restrictions on the use of ports and territorial waters of the United States by the submarines of France; Germany; Poland; and the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the foregoing provision of section 11 of the joint resolution approved November 4, 1939, do by this proclamation declare and proclaim that the provisions of my proclamation of November 4, 1939, in regard to the use of the ports and territorial waters of the United States, exclusive of the Canal Zone, by the submarines of France; Germany; Poland; and the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, shall also apply to the use of the ports and territorial waters of the United States, exclusive of the Canal Zone, by the submarines of Greece.

AND I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States, charged with the execution of the laws thereof, the utmost diligence in preventing violations of the said joint resolution, and this my proclamation issued thereunder, and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this fifteenth day of November in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty, [SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fifth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL

Secretary of State.

[No. 2445]

[Released to the press November 15]

EXECUTIVE ORDER

Prescribing Regulations Governing the Enforcement of the Neutrality of the United States

WHEREAS, under the treaties of the United States and the law of nations it is the duty of the United States, in any war in which the United States is a neutral, not to permit the commission of unneutral acts within the jurisdiction of the United States;

AND WHEREAS, a proclamation was issued by me on the fifteenth day of November declaring the neutrality of the United States of America in the war now existing between Italy, on the one hand, and Greece, on the other hand:

NOW, THEREFORE, in order to make more effective the enforcement of the provisions of said treaties, law of nations, and proclamation, I hereby prescribe that the provisions of my Executive Order No. 8233 of September 5, 1939, prescribing regulations governing the enforcement of the neutrality of the United States, apply equally in respect to Greece.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
November 15, 1940.

[No. 8593]

The following regulations have been codified under Title 22: Foreign Relations (Chapter I:

Department of State; Subchapter C: Neutrality), in accordance with the requirements of the *Federal Register* and the *Code of Federal Regulations:*

PART 149—COMMERCE WITH STATES ENGAGED IN ARMED CONFLICT [4]

Additional Regulations

§ 149.1 *Exportation or transportation of articles or materials . . .*

(j) *Greece.* The regulations under section 2 (c) and (i) of the joint resolution of Congress approved November 4, 1939, which the Secretary of State promulgated on November 10 [5] and November 25,[6] 1939, henceforth apply equally in respect to the export or transport of articles and materials to Greece. (54 Stat. 4, 6; 22 U. S. C., Supp. V, 245j–1; Proc. No. 2443, November 15, 1940)

[SEAL] SUMNER WELLES,
Acting Secretary of State.

NOVEMBER 15, 1940.

PART 161—SOLICITATION AND COLLECTION OF FUNDS AND CONTRIBUTIONS [7]

Additional Regulations

§ 161.20 *Contributions for use in Greece.* The rules and regulations (22 CFR 161.1–16) under section 8 of the joint resolution of Congress approved November 4, 1939, which the Secretary of State promulgated on November 6, 1939,[8] henceforth apply equally to the solicitation and collection of contributions for use in Greece. (54 Stat. 8; 22 U. S. C., Supp. V, 245j–7; Proc. No. 2443, November 15, 1940)

[SEAL] SUMNER WELLES,
Acting Secretary of State.

NOVEMBER 15, 1940.

[4] The number of this part has been changed from 12 to 149.

[5] 22 CFR 149.1 (a)–(d). 4 F.R. 4598.

[6] 22 CFR 149.1 (e). 4 F. R. 4701.

[7] The number of this part has been changed from 40 to 161.

[8] 4 F. R. 4510.

PART 156—TRAVEL [9]

Pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the joint resolution of Congress, approved November 4, 1939, and of the President's proclamation of April 10, 1940, the regulations in 22 CFR 156.1 and 156.2 of November 6, 1939,[10] as amended November 17, 1939,[11] April 25, 1940,[12] May 11, 1940,[13] and June 10, 1940,[14] are hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 156.1 *American diplomatic, consular, military, and naval officers.* American diplomatic and consular officers and their families, members of their staffs and their families, and American military and naval officers and personnel and their families may travel pursuant to orders on vessels of France; Germany; Poland; or the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa; Norway; Belgium; the Netherlands; Italy; and Greece if the public service requires. (54 Stat. 7; 22 U. S. C., Supp. V, 245j–4; Proc. No. 2443, November 15, 1940)

§ 156.2. *Other American citizens.* Other American citizens may travel on vessels of France; Germany; Poland; or the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa; Norway; Belgium; the Netherlands; Italy; and Greece: *Provided, however,* That travel on or over the north Atlantic Ocean, north of 35 degrees north latitude and east of 66 degrees west longitude or on or over other waters adjacent to Europe or over the continent of Europe or adjacent islands shall not be permitted except when specifically authorized by the Passport Division of the Department of State or an American diplomatic or consular officer abroad in each case. (54 Stat. 7; 22 U. S. C., Supp. V, 245j–4; Proc. No. 2443, November 15, 1940)

[SEAL] SUMNER WELLES,
Acting Secretary of State.

NOVEMBER 15, 1940.

[9] The number of this part has been changed from 55C to 156.

[10] 4 F. R. 4509.

[11] 4 F. R. 4640.

[12] 5 F. R. 1597.

[13] 5 F. R. 1695.

[14] 5 F. R. 2211.

TREATY RIGHTS IN TANGIER

[Released to the press November 15]

Upon instructions of the Department of State, the American Ambassador to Spain has made certain representations to the Spanish Government concerning the recent action of the Spanish military authorities at Tangier, Morocco. Although the United States has not adhered to the convention of December 18, 1923, revised on July 25, 1928, regarding the organization of the Statute of the Tangier Zone, it possesses certain treaty rights in Morocco, including the International Zone of Tangier, on which the representations of this Government have been based.

EARTHQUAKE IN RUMANIA

[Released to the press November 14]

The President yesterday sent the following telegram to His Majesty King Mihai of Rumania:

"The White House, *November 13, 1940.*

"His Majesty

King Mihai of Rumania,

Bucharest.

"I extend the very deep sympathy of the American people for the thousands who have suffered or have been made homeless by the earthquake in Rumania, and I express to Your Majesty my own profound sympathy in this tragic loss to your country.

"Franklin D. Roosevelt"

Canada

GREAT LAKES - ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY PROJECT

[Released to the press November 12]

The following notes have been exchanged between the Honorable Loring C. Christie, the Canadian Minister to the United States, and the Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, concerning the diversion of waters into the Great Lakes system for power purposes:

October 14, 1940.

The Honorable

Loring C. Christie,

Minister of Canada.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to the conversations which have taken place recently between officials of the Governments of the United States and Canada in regard to the desirability of taking immediate steps looking to the early development of certain portions of the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence Basin project. These conversations have indicated that there is apprehension in both countries over the possibility of a power shortage; these apprehensions have been heightened by the necessity for increased supplies of power in consequence of Canada's war effort and of the major national defense effort in the United States.

In the light of these considerations the Government of the United States proposes that each Government appoint forthwith a Temporary Great Lakes – St. Lawrence Basin Committee consisting of not more than five members. These two Committees would cooperate in preliminary engineering and other investigations for that part of the project which is located in the International Rapids Section of the St. Lawrence River, in order that the entire project may be undertaken without delay when final decision is reached by the two Governments. The Government of the United States is prepared to advance the necessary funds up to $1,000,000 to pay for these preliminary engineering and other investigations on the understanding that their cost shall ultimately be prorated by agreement between the two Governments.

Meanwhile, to assist in providing an adequate supply of power to meet Canadian defense needs and contingent upon the Province of Ontario's agreeing to provide immediately for

diversions into the Great Lakes System of waters from the Albany River Basin which normally flow into Hudson Bay, the Government of the United States will interpose no objection, pending the conclusion of a final Great Lakes – St. Lawrence Basin agreement between the two countries, to the immediate utilization for power at Niagara Falls by the Province of Ontario of additional waters equivalent in quantity to the diversions into the Great Lakes Basin above referred to.

I shall be glad if you will let me know if your Government is in accord with the foregoing proposals.

Accept [etc.]

For the Secretary of State:
ADOLF A. BERLE, JR.

No. 316 CANADIAN LEGATION,
Washington, October 14, 1940.

The Honourable CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honour to refer to your note of October 14, in which you proposed that the Governments of Canada and the United States take immediate steps looking to the early development of certain portions of the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence Basin project.

I am instructed to inform you that the Canadian Government is in accord with the proposals which you have made.

I have [etc.] LORING C. CHRISTIE

No. 340 CANADIAN LEGATION,
Washington, October 31, 1940.

The Honourable CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honour to refer to the third paragraph of your note of October 14 concerning the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence Basin project, in which you state that to assist in providing an adequate supply of power to meet Canadian defence needs and contingent upon the Province of Ontario's agreeing to provide immediately for diversions into the Great Lakes System of waters from the Albany River Basin which normally flow into Hudson Bay, the Government of the United States would interpose no objection, pending the conclusion of a final Great Lakes – St. Lawrence Basin agreement between the two countries, to the immediate utilization for power at Niagara Falls by the Province of Ontario of additional waters equivalent in quantity to the diversions into the Great Lakes Basin above referred to.

I am instructed to inform you that the Canadian Government has received appropriate assurances that the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario is prepared to proceed immediately with the Long Lac – Ogoki diversions and that this action has been approved by the Government of the Province.

The Canadian Government is therefore giving appropriate instructions to authorize the additional diversion of 5,000 cubic feet per second at Niagara by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

I have [etc.] LORING C. CHRISTIE

NOVEMBER 7, 1940.

The Honorable
LORING C. CHRISTIE,
Minister of Canada.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Note No. 340 of October 31, 1940, stating that the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario is prepared to proceed immediately with the Long Lac – Ogoki diversions of waters from the Albany River Basin into the Great Lakes System and that this action has been approved by the Government of the Province.

I note also that the Canadian Government is giving appropriate instructions to authorize the additional diversion of 5,000 cubic feet per second of water at Niagara Falls by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

Accept [etc.]

For the Secretary of State:
A. A. BERLE, JR.

The Far East

OIL AGREEMENT BETWEEN JAPANESE IMPORTERS AND NETHERLANDS INDIES COMPANIES

[Released to the press November 14]

Consul Walter A. Foote at Batavia, Java, Netherlands Indies, has informed the Department that an agreement was initialed in Batavia on November 12 by representatives of Japanese oil importers and representatives of the local oil companies. The agreement provides for the export of 1,800,000 tons of petroleum products per annum to Japan from the Netherlands Indies. These exports will be composed of 250,000 tons of motor gasoline, 73,000 tons of fuel oil, 57,000 tons of kerosene, 100,000 tons of crude for lubricants, 540,000 tons of other crude, 120,000 tons of aviation crude, 50,000 tons of gas oil, and 116,000 tons of diesel oil, in addition to the normal import quota of 494,000 tons of petroleum products.

The Near East

SUSPENSION OF TONNAGE DUTIES FOR VESSELS OF EGYPT

A proclamation (no. 2435) providing that "the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and imposts within the United States" be "suspended and discontinued so far as respects the vessels of Egypt and the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in said vessels into the United States from Egypt or from any other foreign country; the suspension to take effect from October 3, 1940, and to continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States and their cargoes shall be continued, and no longer", was signed by the President on November 7, 1940.

The text of this proclamation appears in full in the *Federal Register* for November 13, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 221), page 4441.

American Republics

REPORTS REGARDING AIR AND NAVAL BASES IN URUGUAY

[Released to the press November 13]

At his press conference today, the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, said that he wished to make a brief reference to a published story of some purported agreement between the United States and the Government of Uruguay with regard to air and naval bases. Mr. Welles said:

"I want to make it very clear that the United States Government has never sought directly or indirectly to obtain the lease or cession of air and naval bases in Uruguay. As Secretary Hull has frequently stated, in none of our conversations with any of the other American republics has there ever been involved the possibility of any suggestions on our part which would affect in any sense the sovereignty of any other American nation."

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT OF MEXICO

[Released to the press November 13]

The President has named the Honorable Henry A. Wallace, Vice President-elect, as his special representative with the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the ceremonies of the inauguration of Gen. Avila Camacho as President of Mexico, December 1, 1940.

SUSPENSION OF TONNAGE DUTIES FOR VESSELS OF GUATEMALA, THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, HAITI, AND VENEZUELA

The President has issued proclamations providing that the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and imposts within the United States be suspended and discontinued so far as respects the vessels of Guatemala, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Venezuela and the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in said vessels into the United States from those countries or from any other foreign country, the suspension to take effect from October 19 for Guatemala, the Dominican Republic, and Haiti, and from October 23 for Venezuela.

The proclamations are numbered and dated as follows: Guatemala, no. 2436, of November 7, 1940; the Dominican Republic, no. 2437, of November 7; Haiti, no. 2438, of November 7; and Venezuela, no. 2440, of November 8.

The texts of these proclamations appear in full in the *Federal Register* for November 13, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 221), pages 4441–4443 and 4444.

Commercial Policy

AGRICULTURE AND INTERNATIONAL-TRADE RELATIONSHIPS

Address by Assistant Secretary Grady [15]

[Released to the press November 14]

International trade has deep significance for every American farmer. Not only United States exports and imports of agricultural products, but international trade in all commodities and among all countries of the world affect the welfare of agriculture in the United States. When world trade is healthy and vigorous American farmers prosper; when it stagnates or is throttled, they suffer.

Foreign trade is especially important to farmers in this country producing such commodities as cotton, tobacco, lard, rice, wheat, and fruits, who are dependent on foreign markets for the sale of their surplus production. The producers of these and other export products of the soil know very well what the loss of foreign markets means. It means one of three things: (1) their production must be scaled down to a level determined by the domestic demand, (2) they must shift over into producing other crops to which their experience and their farms are not so well adapted, or (3) unsalable surpluses will pile up in this country and force the prices of their products down to ruinous levels.

Foreign trade is important also to American producers of such products as beef cattle, dairy products, wool, and sugar, of which the United States does not have export surpluses under normal conditions. The prosperity of these farming groups depends primarily upon the prosperity of the domestic market. When American consumers are prosperous this domestic market is good. When American consumers are not prosperous they drop out of the domestic market as customers, and farmers producing primarily for that market suffer in the same way as do the farmers who produce agricultural commodities for export. The prosperity of the domestic market depends, of course, in large degree upon the prosperity of our export trade, in non-agricultural as well as in agricultural products.

The bearing of industrial exports on the prosperity of American agriculture is pointed out concretely in a study made by Professor Schultz of the Iowa State Agricultural Experiment Sta-

[15] Delivered at the annual banquet of the Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation, Jackson, Miss., November 14, 1940.

tion at the request of the American Farm Bureau Federation. He states as follows:

"For example, the total output of farm machinery rose in value about $273,000,000 from 1935 to 1937. About 16 percent of this resulted from increased exports. Purchases of foodstuffs increased perhaps $1,500,000 as a result of the rise in payrolls due to larger exports. For automobiles and motor vehicles, foodstuffs expenditures probably rose around $2,800,000 as a result of larger export business. For primary iron and steel products the gain was perhaps $5,000,000.

"The list could be extended by including electrical and industrial machinery, petroleum and its products, advanced manufactures of iron and steel, automobile parts, chemicals, copper and copper manufactures, and many others."

It may be seen, therefore, that American farmers, whether they are producing for export or for the domestic market, are benefited by exports of manufactures as well as of farm products. But international trade, like any other trade, is a two-way transaction and the American farmer has an interest in imports as well as in exports.

There is no profit in growing crops and livestock products for sale abroad unless the farmers receive something in return for them. Selling them on credit is merely postponing payment. Furthermore, few foreign countries are now in a position to pay the United States in gold for their purchases of American merchandise and, moreover, the United States already has more gold than it knows what to do with. Therefore, American exports, an important factor in the prosperity of American agriculture, must eventually be paid for largely with foreign goods.

Imports, moreover, consist of goods which American consumers need and want. They may be raw materials essential to American industrial operation, or special products which help to raise the standard of American living. Some of these commodities, which are not produced at all in the United States, are not subject to import duties. Many of them, however, have been imported over high tariffs, and of course the American farmer, together with other American consumers, has had to pay the high duties.

Notwithstanding the need of imports to maintain and expand the foreign markets of our farmers and manufacturers and to provide an adequate standard of living at price levels within reach of our workers in the fields and in the factories, the Congress, nevertheless, enacted in 1930 the highest tariff wall in our history—the Hawley-Smoot Act. The decline in our imports which followed the adoption of excessive and economically unsound tariff rates was poor satisfaction to American farmers, since the decline in our imports which followed enactment of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff was accompanied by disastrous shrinkage of farm exports, farm prices, and farm income. Obviously, in order to regain lost export markets for American farm and factory products and thus to contribute to the restoration of prosperity for American agriculture and industry, it was essential that we scale down the excessive tariff wall, which was preventing American consumers from purchasing foreign products and which was depriving foreign consumers of the wherewithal to pay for American export surpluses—agricultural and industrial. Accordingly, with a view to facilitating economic recovery, there was enacted in the early part of the present administration the Trade Agreements Act of 1934, since extended in 1937 and again in 1940.

The trade-agreements program has now been in operation for more than six years and, in view of the revival and growth which has come about in that time in industrial activity, employment, and agricultural income in the United States, there are few people today, I believe, who have any genuine doubts as to the wisdom of the commercial policy embodied in that program.

Nevertheless, some people may point out that while such a policy is of great benefit in time of peace, international trade in wartime is affected largely by other than economic considerations, and they may ask what benefit the trade-agreements program is to American foreign trade, especially to American agricultural exports, under the abnormal conditions which now prevail.

Our agricultural exports for the first 12

months of the war were larger than they were in the preceding 12-month period. The gain was accounted for largely by cotton, but it occurred in the first half of the period and was due in a large part to the fact that foreign stocks of American cotton were nearly exhausted at the beginning of the war. Last August, our cotton exports were smaller than in any month since August 1914.

For the most part our agricultural exports have been hard hit by the war. Our industrial exports, however, have increased, and the prospects are that they will continue to increase. It is predicted that this increase, together with national-defense activities, will result in a large enough expansion in the domestic market for American farm commodities to produce in the coming year a rise in the total agricultural income of the United States, especially in the incomes of the farmers who produce chiefly for home consumption. Of course, the position of the farmers who have surpluses for export will not be as favorable, for, while they may expect to increase their sales in the domestic market, the prospects are that their sales abroad will continue to decrease. The question is, what can the trade-agreements program do about it?

As a matter of fact, trade agreements have been a factor of significance in our foreign-trade position under war conditions. It is important to note in this connection that, although our imports increased in the first nine months of this year over the corresponding period of last year, they have not increased as much as have our exports, indicating on the part of the foreign purchasers of our goods, a drain on their sources of dollar exchange. This has in part caused the belligerents to limit their purchases from the United States to essential items in order to conserve their dollar funds for war materials. The American trade in agricultural products, many of which have not come under the category of essentials, has especially suffered as a result of this policy. Furthermore, the using up of dollar exchange now by the foreign countries concerned may mean, in the case of the belligerents, that their ability to buy American farm products after the war will be impaired and, in the case of other countries, that we shall not be able to hold on to the trade gains which have been made and which, indirectly, have benefited American agriculture.

The drain, however, on the dollar-exchange resources of foreign countries, the consequences suffered as a result thereof by American agriculture, and its possible effects on future trade might be greater than is now the case were it not for the existence of trade agreements. The lowering of our tariffs as the result of these agreements has afforded foreign countries the opportunity of exchanging larger amounts of their goods for American products than would otherwise be possible and thus has relieved in some measure the pressure on their potential dollar-exchange reserves.

It may be pointed out, moreover, that the possibilities of providing further relief to American agriculture from the pressure of dollar-exchange shortages are not yet exhausted. There are many countries outside of Europe with which we do not have trade agreements, and the prospects of concluding mutually profitable agreements with such countries are being constantly explored.

The prospects of minimizing the present decline in export trade of American farm products and of expanding the foreign markets for such products after the war depend on a recognition of the fact that imports provide the means of payment for exports and that foreign trade, if it is to be encouraged, must be conducted on a triangular or multilateral basis, as provided for by the principle of most-favored-nation treatment. These considerations are fundamental in the commercial policy underlying the trade-agreements program.

Multilateral trade, based on the principle of equal treatment, makes it possible for each nation to buy and sell in the best markets. On the other hand, bilateralistic trade, effected by such discriminatory devices as clearing agreements and barter arrangements, requires a country to buy in the same foreign market in which it sells. Since that market is, of course, limited in its capacity to satisfy the import needs of

its foreign suppliers, both the sales to and the purchases in that market are smaller than they would otherwise be.

The American farmer should beware of salesmen with a line of bilateralistic goods who represent their wares as miracle-working devices for promoting exports. They are merely high protectionists in disguise who would like to embargo imports. Although our merchandise sales to Europe in the past 20 years have exceeded our purchases of European products by about 20 billion dollars, the advocates of bilateralism are not likely to argue that we should have increased our imports from Europe in that period by such a sum in order to balance the exports. They know very well from the world's experience with bilateralism in the last decade that the balance in trade is effected in the other way, by a decrease in exports.

Our present commercial policy, which has served us well in the past, offers us now the only means for safeguarding our international commerce and for protecting American agriculture and industry whose prosperity is dependent on world markets and access to world supplies of raw materials.

It is not because of fidelity to noble sentiments or of an allegiance to so-called old-fashioned doctrines that we must continue to uphold the multilateral principles of the trade-agreements program, but because practical considerations and hard-headed business sense leave no other course open. The basic proposition underlying our commercial policy is that foreign trade is a vital factor in the prosperity, strength, and peace of the Nation; our policy is to foster such trade. So long as we hold the national interests above those of any economic group or section of the country, no change in that policy is possible.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

SOVEREIGNTY

Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas and Final Act of the Second Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs Held at Habana

Dominican Republic

According to a despatch dated October 31, 1940 from the American Legation at Montevideo, the Dominican Congress, by Law No. 336, of September 30, 1940, published in the *Gaceta Oficial* No. 5507, of October 2, 1940, has approved the Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas, signed at Habana on July 30, 1940. It was also reported in the despatch that, by Law No. 337, of the same date, published in the same *Gaceta Oficial*, the Dominican Congress approved the Final Act of the Second Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, signed in Habana on July 30, 1940.[16]

[16] For text of the final act and convention, see the *Bulletin* of August 24, 1940 (vol. III, no. 61), pp. 127–148.

COMMERCE

Reciprocal Trade Agreement Between the United States and Venezuela (Executive Agreement Series No. 180)

The exchange of the proclamation by the President of the United States and the Venezuelan ratification of the reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Venezuela, signed at Caracas November 6, 1939, was effected at Washington on November 14,

1940, by the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, and the Venezuelan Ambassador to the United States, Señor Dr. Don Dió-genes Escalante. The provisions of the trade agreement and the schedules annexed thereto have been applied provisionally since December 16, 1939, pursuant to the provisions of the *modus vivendi* effected by an exchange of notes signed at Caracas November 6, 1939 and proclaimed by the President November 16, 1939.

Pursuant to the provisions of article XIX, the trade agreement will enter definitively into full force on December 14, 1940, 30 days after the exchange of the instruments mentioned above, on which date the *modus vivendi* of November 6, 1939 will terminate.

Trade agreements concluded pursuant to the provisions of the act of June 12, 1934, entitled "An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930", as extended, are now in force between the United States and 11 of the other American republics, namely, Cuba, Brazil, Haiti, Colombia, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ecuador, and Venezuela.

The Foreign Service

STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR BULLITT

[Released to the press November 14]

In answer to inquiries with regard to reports that he had resigned as American Ambassador to France, Ambassador William C. Bullitt stated this morning:

"Since last August I have expressed my desire to resign as Ambassador to France, several times orally to the President, and on November 7 I submitted my resignation to him in writing. I have felt that I could be of more service to my country if I were free to write and speak without the restrictions imposed by official position. The President again, as previously, expressed his wish that I should not resign, and there for the present the matter rests."

Publications

The following publications issued by the United States Tariff Commission and available at that office may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin:*

The Foreign Trade of Latin America:
Part II (in 20 sections [17]):

[Section 5]: Report on Commercial Policies and Trade Relations of Colombia. vii, 52 pp. (processed).

[Section 10]: Report on Commercial Policies and Trade Relations of Venezuela. vii, 67 pp. (processed).

[17] When complete, the 20 sections of part II will cover the commercial policy and foreign trade of each of the 20 Latin American republics.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1940

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.—Price, 10 cents - - - - Subscription price, $2.75 a year

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BULLETIN

NOVEMBER 23, 1940

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American Republics

THE BUILDING OF SOLIDARITY IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Address by Assistant Secretary Berle [1]

[Released to the press November 19]

For many years it was the custom to regard inter-American conferences as meetings at which speeches were exchanged, but without tangible effect.

Rarely in the history of international relations have continuing conferences produced results as far-reaching and as pragmatic as those which have flowed from the inter-American system. This is partly because the development of the inter-American family of nations has proceeded, not from the top down, but from the bottom up. It is emphatically an organization rooted in the problems and desires of the individual nations; and its great strength has been that inter-American work has kept steady pace with the rapidly growing community of interest between the 21 American republics. The matters discussed at these conferences were in no way glittering generalities. They had real and effective significance in tangible action taken and joined in by the governments involved.

Let us consider briefly the situation as it stands today.

The American hemisphere is almost the only great area in the world not directly threatened by war operations. This is not the result of mere distance.

By 1936 we had already begun to experience the preliminary tremors of the European disturbance which has now brought that great continent into a new world war. It was plain that mechanisms were needed by which the continent could operate together in the face of a common danger. We had not yet arrived at the point where a common agreement on certain essentials of foreign policy could take place; but it was plain that every government was feeling toward such an agreement, realizing, perhaps intuitively, that stormy times were ahead. At Buenos Aires in 1936 there was, virtually, only one great issue. Had the 21 American nations reached a point at which they could agree to consult with each other in the case of any threatened danger to the peace of the continent, whether it came from within the hemisphere or from without? The debates at that conference indicated plainly that the continent was ripe for such a system of consultation; and it was accordingly embodied in the Buenos Aires treaties.

At that time, also, the beginnings of the outline of the economic hemisphere, as we understand it today, were roughly sketched in. We had learnt that inter-American cooperation must include cooperation in the fields of trade, and of finance, as well as in those of diplomacy and foreign affairs. One by-product of the Buenos Aires Conference was the initiation of discussions between the United States and Brazil looking toward a closer financial relationship between the United States Treasury and the Brazilian Government, for the purpose

[1] Delivered on the Latin American Lecture Series program, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, November 19, 1940.

of assisting the Brazilian Government in certain monetary measures which it wished to take. We were, as you will see, feeling toward a possible relationship in which the economics of the hemisphere might be put on a more nearly cooperative basis.

The year which followed is stamped on the minds of all of us as a crucial period in inter-American relationships. We know now that the year 1937 marked the beginning of the organization by certain European powers of their groups of nationals and the beginning of propaganda on a large scale. Nazi and Fascist governments were not, so their protagonists claimed, articles of export; but Nazi and Fascist propaganda certainly was exported, and that on no small scale. The precise use to which this weapon could be put became tragically plain as European affairs went steadily from bad to worse. The history of the attempts to organize centers of foreign-directed power in every country in the New World has yet to be written; and when it is written, it will be a cloudy piece of unpleasant reading. Rapidly it became plain that the foreign affairs of Europe were beginning to establish contact with the internal life of the American republics; and the American republics, including our own, dislike the process intensely. This, perhaps more than any other single factor, made it plain that at the Lima Conference some common ground in international affairs could be taken and should be taken by the American group; and the result was the Declaration of Lima. This was, in effect, the adoption of a common foreign policy in certain respects by 21 American nations; and it has proved the greatest single safeguard for all of us.

It is interesting to note that at the exact moment when European nations were moving farther away each from the other—when the process of fear and danger was leading each government there to try to pursue a lone course—the effect here was to solidify the countries into a common determination to work together in the common interest of keeping aggression off this hemisphere in any form, whether direct or indirect, whether by arms or by propaganda. For the Declaration of Lima at the end of the tragic year 1938 was the direct answer to the campaign of 1938 which had ended the existence of Austria, had partitioned Czechoslovakia, had led to the crisis of Munich, and had already threatened the existence of Poland. We had had an object lesson that the choice was hanging together or hanging separately.

Following the Declaration of Lima, an unhappy world waited tensely for the inevitable conflagration overseas to break into full flame. During that time you would have found that the inter-American republics were steadily following two lines of constant cooperation. They were exchanging among themselves information as to the progress of affairs. Meanwhile, they were looking to their economics. There was reason for this: Germany had introduced her so-called "barter agreements" to the South American Continent, and we were being introduced to that modern innovation, the "aski" mark. Stripped of technical language, these were arrangements by which South American goods were bought for Germany and were paid for in currency which could only be used to buy certain specified German products. A bank loaded with "aski" marks would find, for example, that they could only be used to purchase German flutes; and at least one bank thereupon had to organize a department for the sale of flutes, in order to convert the "aski" marks once more into something which could serve as a useful currency. A Colombian friend of mine complained bitterly to me of the number of opera glasses in circulation in Colombia. The stores in Rio were filled with merchandise whose merit was that it was cheap, but whose disadvantage was that its quality was so poor as to be practically unusable. For once, bankers and merchants learned that to have money in the bank was a positive disadvantage—if the money happened to be in a European bank and there was no way of making it valid.

Through all this you would have found that Treasury experts of the various countries, including the Treasury of the United States, were studying, watching, and working out possible methods by which something could be done.

The Export-Import Bank of Washington, a useful instrument which had had too little use, was being given funds and was staffed so that it could undertake a major program, should occasion arise; and meanwhile it was being used to assist in financing certain exports which would strengthen the economy of the country in which investments were being made.

There was thus a fairly wide experimental knowledge when, in September of 1939, the Germans marched into Poland, the British and French declared war, blockades were announced, and the full task of meeting a wartime economy was forced on the Western Hemisphere.

When, on September 23, 1939, the Foreign Ministers of the American republics met in Panamá, they had a firm basis for action, and they had two definite ideas to which they proposed to give reality. Their authority for action was found in the agreements adopted at Buenos Aires in 1936 and the agreements adopted at the Lima Conference in 1938. The ideas to which they proposed to give form were two. First, if humanly possible, the horrors of war were to be kept off the western continent. Second, so far as possible, they proposed, by sharing burdens, to alleviate the crushing effects of war on the economic life of these countries. No greater task has perhaps ever faced any group of statesmen.

At the suggestion of President Roosevelt, a safety zone was laid out. This was not a mere "happy thought". It was the revival of an old proposal first made in the time of President Madison and again urged by a number of South American republics as a safety measure in 1915. Unhappily in 1915 the proposal was not seriously taken up—had it been, the history of the World War might have been different. The principle was that the peaceful rights of neutrals trading together in the waters near their shores were higher than the rights of belligerents. Practical effect was given by the adoption of common measures to regulate the incoming and outgoing of belligerent craft and to control the supplies which they could take on. It thus ceased to be convenient to carry on belligerent operations close to American shores. A fleet cannot operate on this side of the Atlantic very long unless it is assured of supplies; and these supplies became extremely difficult to get. A cooperative neutrality patrol carried out by warships and by airplanes gave assurance that at all times the American nations would be informed of any attempt to bring the war to this side of the ocean.

Thus far, these measures taken at Panamá have been conspicuously successful. The principal exception—the case of the German warship *Graf Spee*—is perhaps an illustration. The *Graf Spee* seems to have steamed into Uruguayan waters only because she was running low on supplies and particularly fuel oil; she hoped to make contact with a supply ship which clandestinely was attempting to provide her with necessities. The result you know. It has now become difficult for an overseas war vessel to operate freely in the American zone, and the result since then has been that the naval war has thus far remained on its own side of the sea.

This is merely an illustration of the effectiveness of the measures taken. In detail, of course, they are far more technical. You would find that there was virtually common action in respect of the regulation and entry of war vessels, the inspection of merchant vessels, the handling of vessels blockaded in the harbors, the surveillance exercised over supplies.

A by-product of this particular job has been singularly interesting. Cooperation between the military and civil authorities on a common end quite usually brings understanding; and this was the case here. The men in the various services of the American republics came to know each other personally, much as the statesmen of these republics had come to be friends through the system of inter-American conferences. This made it easy to discuss problems and easy to find points of agreement. As will appear, this has later proved very useful.

The second great end—to protect, so far as possible, the economic life of the republics—proved at once more difficult, and more exciting. An Inter-American Economic Advisory Committee was created, given a permanent head-

quarters in Washington, and told to go to work. Among the tasks of this committee was the modest one of "considering any problem of monetary relationships, foreign-exchange management, or balance of international-payment situation, which may be presented to it by the government of any of the American republics"; and to study the most practical and satisfactory means of obtaining stability of monetary and commercial relationships between them.

I need hardly observe that this committee, meeting in Washington shortly after the Habana convention, surveyed the scene with a certain amount of concern. The task indeed was enormous. It could not be attacked by any doctrinaire methods. Problems multiplied at once. I do not try to detail them all, but merely to give illustrations.

Many of the other American republics traditionally sell raw materials to Europe and buy finished products there. The combined effect of war and blockade meant they had to buy their finished products, which they badly needed, from us; yet this did not increase our need of their raw materials. We were, and are, of course, the largest financial factor in the hemisphere and could justly be asked to do what we could in the situation. Plainly, some method had to be found by which the American republics could buy their necessities here, which meant, likewise, that some method had to be found by which they could pay for these necessities; further, some activity had to be made possible to take the place in some measure at least of their overseas commerce, which necessarily dwindled as the war economy imposed itself.

To meet this, the experimental experience of the Export-Import Bank, accumulated through 1937 and 1938, was promptly drawn upon. Expanding somewhat the earlier practice of the Export-Import Bank, endeavors were made to use it so that its investments could increase the amount of productive economic activity carried on by governments which found themselves cut off from their normal channels.

Inter-American trade depends on ships; so measures had to be taken to keep ships running and to keep freight rates from skyrocketing. A shipping committee has been working on that problem continuously—which is why inter-American freight rates are still within hailing distance of normal.

Movements of capital which are continuous in normal times were cut off by war conditions. An inter-American commission was organized to stimulate mixed enterprises, owned partly by the capital which is available in the United States and partly by capital available in the other American republics.

Finally, a careful survey of the supplies and materials and possible demands for them was made, with a view to stimulating increased purchases by the United States in South America, thereby making it possible for the other American republics to fill their needs here.

As the first year of the war ran its tragic course, a new problem—that of hemispheric defense—began to appear. With the fall of France, it was perfectly possible that aggressive powers might commence to operate in the Atlantic. Further, the European colonies on this side of the water might become centers of aggression against the American republics. A second consultation of Foreign Ministers was called, which met at Habana last July. Three main problems came to the fore: The problem of handling possible disturbance in European colonies, which was met by the Act of Habana; the problem of curbing to some extent subversive movements within the continent, which was met by an agreement to interchange information and take common measures; and finally, the increased economic pressure resulting from the fact that practically all European markets were now cut off.

You are familiar with the Act of Habana, and with the fact that it was promptly followed by conferences between the inter-American military chiefs. One such conference has just been held in Washington, at which plans for the defense of the American Continent have been canvassed. Building almost directly on the principle laid down in Habana that each American republic has the right and the duty to defend

wherever aggression is threatened, the United States concluded an arrangement for naval bases with Great Britain running all the way from Newfoundland to the shoulder of Brazil; and these were, again under the cooperative principle, promptly made available on the customary basis to our American neighbors. Other American republics have strengthened their own defenses; and the problem of air defense has not failed to receive attention.

On the economic side, the process of cooperation was intensified. President Roosevelt asked, and the Congress granted, a sum of 500 million dollars for the Export-Import Bank of Washington, making possible the planning of a careful program balanced between public works, loans for productive purposes, and other similar arrangements. At the same time, in handling our own purchases for defense it was possible for the United States to purchase stocks of goods from the other American republics and thereby to relieve the strain on exchange.

We are midway in this combined program of military, political and economic cooperation now.

I believe that we are doing something more than merely taking care of an emergency. I think we are forging the pattern for a new method of handling world affairs.

In the American Continent we have the conception of peace without empire—the cooperative peace which arises from understanding and willingness to cooperate. It may well be that we are forging the outlines for a system of world peace which will prove to be the pattern of the next century.

THE DEFENSE OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Address by Assistant Secretary Berle [2]

[Released to the press November 22]

The defense of the Western Hemisphere, both military and economic, is now an accepted policy of the Government of the United States. It is likewise a part of the settled doctrine of all of the 21 American nations. Let me give you a brief review of how we are going about it.

The defense of the hemisphere is dominated by one very simple fact. The United States is safe so long as no overseas aggressive power gains a foothold or can establish a base in the New World. Fortunately, that same fact is the dominant consideration in the defense of every other American republic. The American family of nations thus starts with a single proposition. They cannot permit any overseas power to establish control, directly or indirectly, over any territory in the Western Hemisphere.

Although this was the main reason for proclaiming the Monroe Doctrine more than a century ago, we took a long time in this country before recognizing that the Monroe Doctrine and hemispheric defense went together. We in the United States, and the other American republics, talked about it, and thought it over, and made various proposals. But nothing tangible was done about it until Christmas Eve, 1938. The scene was the great Inter-American Conference at Lima. An elaborate discussion had taken place between delegations representing the 21 American nations—a discussion which had been followed closely by every European power. Propaganda by two of the totalitarian countries had been freely used in an effort to break up the Conference; and diplomatic pressure was not wanting. But the American Continent had the example of Europe before its eyes. The Munich crisis was fresh in everyone's mind, and the conflict in Europe had already cast its shadow before it. On that Christmas Eve, amid cheers, Secretary Hull, one of the great architects of the hemisphere, rose to salute the convention as it approved a document now known as the Declaration of

[2] Delivered on America's Town Meeting of the Air program, conducted by the Town Hall, Inc., New York City, November 21, 1940, and broadcast over the blue network of the National Broadcasting Co.

Lima. That declaration was, in substance, a statement that the policy of each and all of the 21 countries from thence forward would be to defend and maintain the independent institutions of this hemisphere against direct threat by military aggression, or indirect threat by propaganda, or seizure from within. Each nation reserved the right to take such independent measures to that end as the circumstances might require.

The second great step was taken by President Roosevelt on April 14, 1939, immediately after the German armies had destroyed what was left of Czechoslovakia. He spoke before the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, and he pointed out that we were protected from the tragic fate of the Old World mainly because we were pledged to a new and powerful ideal—that of the community of nations. He went on to say that we of the United States were prepared to maintain the American peace "and to defend it to the fullest extent of our strength, matching force to force if any attempt is made to subvert our institutions, or to impair the independence of any one of our group". He added that a like defense would be given in the economic field, should any country be attacked by the method of economic pressure. This was the pledge of the United States to defend the hemisphere.

The President had previously declared that the United States would not stand idly by if our sister nation of Canada were threatened with domination by any other empire. The subject was thus closed, hemispheric defense becoming a part of the American doctrine.

So much for the obligation. This is how the hemisphere has gone about preparing its defense.

Let us first talk of military affairs.

Upon the outbreak of the war the American republics declared a neutrality zone and set up a cooperative neutrality patrol carried out by warships and by aircraft. At the same time they arranged matters so that American ports and American supplies should not be freely available to naval vessels of countries at war. These arrangements make it very difficult to carry on naval warfare on this side of the Atlantic.

This removed the immediate danger and at the same time provided an outer screen of defense.

When last summer the Battle of France ended in a French defeat, a second danger arose. There are colonies of France and of Holland in this hemisphere: the Guianas, on the shoulder of Brazil, and the Dutch and French West Indies, in the Caribbean Sea. Measures were at once taken to make sure that these colonies could not be used by the conqueror as centers of aggression. This was agreed to by the 21 republics at Habana last July; and active measures for assuring the peace of these colonies have been going on ever since. The right of any one American country to enter upon and defend any of these colonies in case of necessity was recognized. This necessarily implied a considerable increase of facilities for the American navies, and particularly our own.

Promptly after that, the United States Government arranged with the British Government to acquire a string of naval bases running from Newfoundland on the north to British Guiana on the south; and these are now in process of active organization. At once Secretary Hull announced that the bases were open, under the customary cooperative arrangements, to the other American republics.

Realizing that defense means meeting an attack at any point, staff conversations have been held between the military commanders of the various republics and of the United States, including our own General Staff. Recently, the commanders of many of the Central and South American armed forces attended a meeting in Washington for the further exchange of information and the formulation of plans. The air defense was not overlooked; and measures for this purpose are also being carried forward.

In result, there is already in being the method, the plan, and the means of defense—means which will grow as our armament program proceeds.

This is the exact opposite of what happened in Europe. Great Britain had to stand idly by

while the Germans completed their plans for the invasion of Norway. In this hemisphere plans have been made by which an adequate force for resistance will be first.

The other necessary method of defense is economic. We have already seen, from European experience, that a strong economic power can weaken and perhaps even crush a smaller nation by ruining its market, destroying its trade, creating distress within the country, and then using that pressure to upset its government and institutions.

Directly after the outbreak of the war, an Inter-American Economic Advisory Committee was set up. Its precise task was to work out ways and means to meet the economic problems of the countries which were hard hit by the war. Threats were being made from the other side of the Atlantic that a totalitarian Europe could ruin the economic life of the Americas, and would do so unless governments friendly to totalitarianism were set up. Plainly, economic defense was as necessary as military defense.

The Committee met in Washington, and meets there now once a week. It began by assuring free communication. The ships which link our continents were kept running, and the freight rates were kept reasonable. On our side, we expanded the Export-Import Bank, finally appropriating 500 million dollars so that money should be available where necessary to finance activities in those countries whose normal markets had been cut off by the war and blockades. This program is being carried out in consultation with the authorities of the various American republics and is being administered by Mr. Jesse Jones, now Secretary of Commerce. The United States Treasury has likewise been holding conversations with various countries looking toward the strengthening of money and currency in this hemisphere. A noted representative of the Argentine Republic is carrying on these discussions with our Treasury now. So far as possible, this Government has endeavored to assist other American republics, which had to buy from us the supplies that they formerly bought from Europe, so that these goods can be bought and can be paid for. In exchange, much material which we need for our own defense is being bought from the other American republics.

In longer view, all of the American nations have been endeavoring to expand their trade each with the other. A notable arrangement was recently concluded between Argentina and Brazil for the exchange of surplus products. Negotiations are now going forward for an agreement to stabilize the coffee market. Brazil is setting up a steel industry, using her own natural resources, with the assistance of both Brazilian and American capital, and American steel companies have supplied experts in construction. Rubber, which we now import from the East Indies, is beginning to be grown again in Central and South America.

The cooperation of private concerns is being sought; in this country President Roosevelt has appointed Mr. Nelson Rockefeller coordinator of South American activities, and one of his fields is to assist cooperation between concerns in the United States and concerns elsewhere in the western world.

On our side we are prepared to carry out President Roosevelt's pledge that this country "will give economic support, so that no American nation need surrender any fraction of its sovereign freedom to maintain its economic welfare".

I think peaceful cooperation between independent countries has never gone so far as in this, the American family of nations. This is the Cooperative Peace—the peace which is possible because the right of the smallest is considered as great as the right of the strongest; because there is respect for law and for international justice; because the way of the aggressor is not the American way of life.

In the dark picture of international affairs this at least is one bright area. It is the pattern of our western world. I like to think that we are slowly forging the framework for a larger relation between nations which may prove to be the means of peace; which may give hope again to the world when its warfare is accomplished.

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PAN AMERICAN SOLIDARITY

Address by Assistant Secretary Grady [3]

[Released to the press November 22]

You, the members of the State Teachers Associations, in convention at Fort Worth, Tex., and at Richmond, Va., and I, in Washington, the Nation's Capital, are privileged to meet together today in the School of the Air of the Americas to discuss a matter of vital importance to every one of us, namely, Pan American solidarity.

The American republics came into being as a result of the rebellion of the New World against the forces of tyranny and oppression of the Old. In their determination to build a new civilization in a new world, and in their struggle to found new homes in an uncompromising wilderness, the American peoples became keenly aware of the interdependent nature of society and learned from experience that liberty and equality in human relations provide the best basis for securing the economic, social, and political cooperation essential to the task before them.

It became clear to the American peoples, furthermore, that, if they were to succeed in their great purpose, these principles of democracy must serve also as the basis of their relations with the rest of the world. So determined were they to attain the fullest possible development of their ideals and potentialities, and so strong was their conviction that this was possible only on the basis of freedom and equality in the world community, that they were willing to fight for independence.

The Monroe Doctrine clearly indicates our interest in protecting democratic institutions in the New World from the intrusion of alien ideologies and foreign political systems. In as much as these institutions are, figuratively speaking, the roots of civilization in the Americas, the attack to which democracy is now subject is potentially a threat, not only to the political independence of the American states, but also to the economic welfare, the spiritual values, and the national cultures of their peoples. Thus, it is a threat to your economic well-being, your aspirations, and your liberty. That is why I say that Pan American solidarity is of vital importance to every one of us, for in union there is strength, and our strength and the strength of our American neighbors to hold out against the forces of terrorism and aggression which have swept across Europe and are spreading throughout the world will be increased by the ever-growing political, economic, and cultural cooperation among the American republics.

A landmark of outstanding importance in this growing cooperation is the meeting of the American republics at Habana last July, at which they joined together, as free and equal nations, to give force to the Monroe Doctrine, in order that the principles of democracy making possible such a meeting and such action might be protected and preserved in their relations with each other.

So long as the American republics realize that democracy is the source of its own strength, so long as they remain true in practice to its principles and institutions, and so long as they cooperate in its interests, they need have no fear of dictators.

International relations will always be unstable and war will always be imminent in any world dominated by force and oppression. Only in a world in which all peoples are free and have equal opportunity to realize the full development of their economic, social, and cultural potentialities can international security and harmony long prevail.

The American republics have, therefore, aside from considerations of their own security and happiness, the responsibility and sacred trust of keeping alive and strengthening the principles of democracy in their relations with each other in order that there may be found in inter-American solidarity a nucleus around which a peaceful and prosperous world may in time be built.

[3] Delivered to the Texas and Virginia State Teachers Associations in convention at Fort Worth, Tex., and Richmond, Va., November 22, 1940, on the School of the Air of the Americas broadcast.

COMMERCIAL TRENDS IN THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Address by Harold D. Finley [4]

[Released to the press November 20]

It is an honor to be present at this dinner for the distinguished Consul General of the Argentine Republic in New Orleans, Señor Servente. On behalf of the Department of State, I should like to extend cordial greetings to him, the other distinguished consular representatives of the American republics stationed at this great American seaport, and the citizens of Louisiana who have come here to do them honor. It is gratifying, in these days when democracy is being tested, that all of us here are co-workers in and supporters of the great cause of hemispheric solidarity.

I wish also to allude to the presence here of one of the outstanding women in the service of the United States Government—one of our fellow workers in the Department of State, Mrs. Ruth B. Shipley. You will want, I am sure, to know about her, for, as Chief of the Department's Passport Division, it is her organization that issues American passports to you, my fellow citizens, if and when you are entitled to receive them. Through her devotion to the public interest, an American passport continues to be as fine a traveler's credential as any travel document in the world, and I am happy to say that, after issuing one to herself, she is to be a passenger on this good ship as it carries the greetings of the Mississippi to the Orinoco, the Amazon, and the Rio de la Plata.

May I congratulate you, Mr. Pedrick, and your company upon the happy initiative which has inspired this dinner and upon the vision and spirit which has inspired this steamship service which links New Orleans with our sister republics on the east coast of South America.

A steamship line thrives when its bottoms are full both on the outward and homeward voyages—that is, when there exists between the countries it serves a mutually beneficial exchange of goods. Not so long ago there were many people in the United States, as elsewhere, who still believed that it was advantageous for a nation to export as much as it could and import as little. These people thought that our foreign customers could continue to buy our worthy United States products without giving them at the same time the opportunity to obtain dollar exchange with which to do so. Happily, that fallacy has become extinct, and in its place there has been adopted as one of the foundations of the good-neighbor policy a program of mutually profitable trade. We wish quite naturally still to sell to our sister republics as much as we can, but in return we are also prepared to buy from them as much as we can.

So long as peace endured, the United States was willing and eager to extend this same policy toward all the nations of the world. The trade-agreements program during the past six years made notable progress. Under the leadership of my chief, that great Secretary of State Cordell Hull, the United States sought as a policy everywhere to reduce trade barriers and to substitute for thoughts and fears of war a pacific and beneficial exchange of goods between all countries. Unfortunately, some European and Asiatic leaders had set their hearts on war. Reciprocal-trade development, one of the basic principles of our foreign policy, has since been necessarily circumscribed in so far, and only in so far, as concerns the countries which have become belligerents or whose territories lie in theaters of hostilities.

But not so trade with the American republics! To the great credit of the 21 American countries, since the outbreak of the war 15 months ago, not a single citizen of any of our republics sailing in any ship under their respective flags has been inconvenienced or delayed on account of the present war while traveling

[4] Delivered at a dinner in honor of the Argentine Consul General at New Orleans, Señor Lorenzo A. Servente, aboard the S. S. *Deltargentino*, at New Orleans, La., November 20, 1940. Mr. Finley is Assistant Chief of the Division of the American Republics, Department of State.

in the waters of this hemisphere. There has been among our citizens here in American waters not a single shipboard casualty. The war, so far as it affects the safety of travel of our citizens, has thus far been effectively kept from our shores. In addition, the war has stimulated to a degree which is every day more apparent the profit which comes from liberal exchanges of goods within the hemisphere.

The race to arm in Europe and Asia, and then the outbreak of war, has not failed, of course, to affect profoundly the economic life of all the 21 American republics. During these recent years it was not enough for some countries outside this hemisphere to have international payments balanced globally as in normal times, but the restrictive method of bilateral barter was often substituted to throw an established world economic system out of gear. Simultaneously, the allegedly free and willing citizens of totalitarian countries were prohibited by their governments from buying the American goods they liked in whatever quantity they could afford. Their subsistence needs, not to speak of luxuries, went for war purposes. They might drink only as much of the good coffee and cocoa of the Americas, for example, as authoritative government permitted, or consume as many of the other products of the rich earth of the Americas as their war-restricted economy allowed. Barter, plus necessity for stocks of strategic materials, brought in its wake inevitable exchange restrictions and other artificial barriers to a free exchange of goods. And now, war has completely closed many of the Old World markets and at the same time has made it impossible for us of the Americas to buy those products which Old World skills made attractive to our civilization. War in Asia has added to the dislocation.

Fortunately for all of us as we hasten to place our respective countries in a state of effective defense, the republics of this hemisphere possess, almost without exception, the essentials we now need both for defense and for maintaining unimpaired a high standard of living. Our first large problem is that we are by the blessings of God, world suppliers of many commodities, and with the closing of European, and to some extent Asiatic, markets, almost all of our countries, including, as well, the United States, have problems of overproduction and of surpluses.

Great stocks of foodstuffs here look wistfully at semi-starvation in Europe and Asia, where hunger is the inevitable ally of total war.

The problems of disposing of surpluses here in the United States and in the other American republics are receiving the unremitting attention of all of us. We in the United States will buy from our southern neighbors as much as we can and are seeking constantly and persistently to lend our cooperation and our financial resources to keep the economic machinery of the Americas in good running order.

This is not easy. With the best will in the world, we in the United States, for example, cannot possibly drink all the coffee which this hemisphere produces. Of course we shall do our best to drink all we can. But, we are cooperating with all the coffee-producing countries in working out a plan which it is hoped will temper the economic shock of a surplus by insuring here a fair price for this excellent American commodity.

In practical support of the good-neighbor policy, moreover, the United States is lending its hearty cooperation to fostering the production in this hemisphere of commodities which can be produced here but which formerly were obtained elsewhere. American industry is working with our southern neighbors in finding soils and climatic conditions where rubber, one of the basic commodities of our times, can be grown successfully. Quinine, another essential, can be and is being produced successfully in the highlands of Central America. Only recently a contract was concluded for the purchase of large quantities of Bolivian tin during the next 5 years. In collaboration with other American republics, studies and surveys are being hastened to show what woods, resins, fibers, and plants can be successfully cultivated in various areas in this hemisphere, what metals can be produced, which can all find a ready and profitable market in the United States and in other

American countries. Large retail distributors in the United States have joined with government agencies to inform the governments and businessmen of our southern neighbors as to what manufactured products, formerly produced in Europe and Asia, might now successfully utilize their skills and industrial aptitudes. Simultaneously, the United States Government, under a comprehensive plan for cooperation with the other American republics, has continued and will continue to lend the services of American experts to those countries of this hemisphere which desire technical and scientific assistance. One corollary is, of course, that the more we buy from the other American republics, the more they will have dollar exchange with which to buy from us. A further corollary is that every one of us will be thus stronger in defense.

Many problems remain to be solved. It is relatively easy to increase our purchases from the American republics of products which complement our own; it is relatively difficult when such products are supplemental. But we who work in government are confident that none of these problems will be finally unsolvable, because not only do we see clearly some of the steps ahead, but we have the friendly and willing cooperation at Washington and at Buenos Aires, at Bogotá and Quito, at Habana and Santiago—everywhere throughout the Americas—of men of good will, of patience and knowledge, who are bringing their great talents to this important task.

That task is easier because the good-neighbor policy, based as it is on mutual respect and confidence in each other as sovereign partners in hemispheric business, has brought into being an atmosphere in which our mutual problems can be discussed with cordial understanding and solved with cooperation and energy. Twenty-one American republics here gallantly face a war-torn world, voluntarily choose to defend the Pan American way of life, and are determined unalterably to oppose and stamp out whatever is subversive to their system.

We in this hemisphere must not permit the peace which happily reigns in our respective countries to lead us to any feeling that there is no need to press ardently our efforts to preserve our safety and strengthen the measures which we must take for our mutual defense. There is almost certainly not a single country in this hemisphere where the greatest caution, where the greatest diligence and perseverance, should not be exercised to defend it and its neighbors from subversive elements and activities.

We must continue to find out who our enemies are, what they do, what their organizations and intentions are. This will lead us into no persecution on account of nationality, of race or creed or religion. But I dare say, ladies and gentlemen, that the time has come when businessmen throughout the American republics will wish carefully to examine whether their organizations, or the profits from the sales of their goods, are being utilized at home or abroad to support systems and ideologies abhorrent to the Pan American way of life. The time has come when all our citizens engaged in business will wish, in the long-range protection of their own interests as well as the safety of the Americas, to assure themselves that their representatives at home and abroad are pro-Pan-America. We should, every one of us, see to it that the profits from Pan American merchandise are not used to support propaganda or activities intended to destroy our system. To do less, in face of the grave danger which has compelled us here in the United States to arm to an unprecedented degree, and, in peace time—against all previous precedents of this country—to call our young men into service for defense, would be to give aid and comfort to the forces of destruction which oppose democracy today. I should like to leave you with this thought. Therein is one way in which every one of us engaged in the great business of this hemisphere can contribute effectively to defense.

Your government, and the other governments of the American republics, my fellow citizens, are moving rapidly and resolutely toward a defensive preparedness unparalleled in history. It will be a defense as total as war has become total. It will be a democratic defense—defense

by democratic methods and democratic strength. It must be heartening to every citizen of all our respective countries to know that all of us stand united in this great task and that each of us has a part to take in building for eventual peace. Our efforts will show, I think, that democratic methods—those which we freely choose—democratic methods invoked by the free peoples of this hemisphere, will prove as effective and strong as any man has yet devised.

REPORTS REGARDING AIR AND NAVAL BASES IN URUGUAY

[Released to the press November 22]

At the press conference of the Acting Secretary of State November 22, a correspondent said:

"Mr. Secretary, all of us here consider that you have from time to time made fairly clear our position on the bases in Latin America, but recently there seems to have been a flood of propaganda from Spain and continued misunderstanding in some of the Latin American countries, and we have, as a result, the action of the Uruguayan Senate refusing to approve of any agreement that might be made on bases and so forth down there. I think there is a general misunderstanding in some countries concerning our position, and I wonder if you would care again to clarify both our position and our policy."

The Acting Secretary replied:

"I am relieved when you say that you gentlemen think I have made it clear. I have seen, as you have, a great deal of propaganda which was undoubtedly intended to confuse the issues and to make out something which was not the case, and, therefore, I again repeat that at no time has this Government discussed with the government of any other American republic the cession through sale or lease of any naval or other bases, nor has it made any suggestion which would in any sense, if carried out, have infringed in any degree the sovereignty of any of the other American republics."

[Released to the press November 23]

The American Ambassador to Spain, Alexander W. Weddell, has reported to the Department that the Uruguayan Minister at Madrid has issued the following statement to the Spanish press:

"In relation to the comments of the Spanish press in respect of the negotiations which the Uruguayan Cabinet is carrying on at the present time in matters within its competence, the Minister of Uruguay considers himself obliged to note that according to the telegraphic information which he has just received from his Government the version of the cession of naval bases to any country is completely inexact. It is a question of steps in connection with 'collective continental military defence' which are being taken in the same form with the Argentine Republic and the other American states.

"In the telegraphic despatch which the Uruguayan Chancery received from Montevideo it is added that far from there being discrepancies between the American countries there exists a solidarity of purpose among them also improving the resolutions of the Pan American conference."

PAN AMERICAN AVIATION DAY PROCLAMATION

[Released to the press by the White House]

Pan American Aviation Day

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A Proclamation

WHEREAS the past ten years have witnessed an amazing development of civil aviation in the American republics; and

WHEREAS the easy and rapid intercourse made possible by this development has already contributed in a substantial manner to a better understanding and friendship among the peoples of the American republics and brought

regions heretofore considered commercially inaccessible within the radius of world markets; and

WHEREAS by Public Resolution No. 105, approved October 10, 1940, the Congress of the United States, considering this progress and appreciating the important role which it is possible for civil aviation to play in fostering the development of closer cultural and economic relations between the peoples of the American republics, authorized the President of the United States to designate December 17 of each year as Pan American Aviation Day:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate December 17, 1940, the anniversary of the first successful flight of a heavier-than-air machine, and December 17 of each succeeding year as Pan American Aviation Day, and do hereby call upon all officials of the Government, the Governors of the forty-eight States, our possessions, and the people of the United States generally to observe with appropriate ceremonies this day as Pan American Aviation Day.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this 18" day of November in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty, and of the Independence of the United States of [SEAL] America the one hundred and sixty-fifth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:

SUMNER WELLES

Acting Secretary of State.

[No. 2446]

PRESS INTERVIEW BY THE PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA

Comments by Acting Secretary Welles

[Released to the press November 22]

In response to a request by newspaper correspondents for comment upon an interview granted by the President of Argentina to the United Press on November 19, the Acting Secretary of State said:

"I have read the interview granted by President Ortiz of Argentina to the United Press on November 19 with the utmost interest and attention. I hope it will be studied by every section of public opinion in this country. It sets forth clearly and succinctly the true interpretation of enlightened Pan-Americanism as evidenced by the agreements reached by the American republics at Buenos Aires, Lima, Panamá, and Habana. The statements contained in the interview constitute an inspiration to all of those who are working for Pan American collaboration and the maintenance of our democratic institutions in the New World."

The Far East

DETENTION IN FRENCH INDOCHINA OF AMERICAN VICE CONSUL AND PRESS CORRESPONDENT

[Released to the press November 23]

The American Consul at Hanoi, Charles S. Reed, 2d, has reported that Vice Consul Robert W. Rinden, acting under Mr. Reed's instructions, on November 21 drove, in company with a correspondent of the United Press, Melville Jacoby, by a warehouse at Haiphong, where it was reported that Japanese soldiers were encamped under an American flag. The newspaper correspondent, who was stated to possess a photographer's permit issued by the appropriate authorities, took some pictures of the property in question. The car in which Vice Consul Rinden and Mr. Jacoby were riding was subsequently pursued and stopped by Japanese soldiers, who attempted to force them out of the car and to seize the correspondent's camera. The Vice Consul identified himself to an English-speaking Japanese army officer, but the Vice Consul and Mr. Jacoby were taken into the center of Haiphong under a guard of Japanese soldiers, who prevented them from entering

the Hotel Europe by stopping them on the sidewalk, forming a semicircle, and training their rifles upon them. Subsequently French officials arrived and, after discussion between those officials and the Japanese, the Japanese guard withdrew and the two Americans were taken, apparently by French authorities, to French military headquarters. Vice Consul Rinden and Mr. Jacoby returned to Hanoi on the night of November 21.

Consul Reed reported that he has lodged a protest in the matter with the Governor General of French Indochina and with the Japanese Consul General at Hanoi.

The Department is telegraphing appropriate American officials to make further representations in regard to this matter.

Europe

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT IN YUGOSLAVIA

[Released to the press November 19]

The American Minister to Yugoslavia, Mr. Arthur Bliss Lane, reported to the Department of State November 19 that, according to information received by the American Military Attaché from the Yugoslav War Office, Mr. Ralph D. Barnes, an American citizen and correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, was killed, as were three other occupants of a British Blenheim plane, when the plane crashed on the morning of November 18 near Danilovgrad in Montenegro. The Foreign Office confirmed Mr. Barnes' identity. Mr. Lane is sending an official of the legation to make a complete investigation at the scene of the accident.

According to reports, the airplane was carrying a large number of bombs and the bodies of the four occupants were found over a radius of 300 meters from the wrecked plane.

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press November 23]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since November 9, 1940:

Career Officers

The assignment of James G. Carter, of Brunswick, Ga., as Consul to Funchal, Madeira, has been canceled. Mr. Carter has now been assigned as Consul at Tananarive, Madagascar, where a consulate will be established.

Carlton Hurst, of Washington, D. C., Consul at Berlin, Germany, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany, and will serve in dual capacity.

H. Francis Cunningham, Jr., of Lincoln, Nebr., Vice Consul at Berlin, Germany, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany, and will serve in dual capacity.

Brewster H. Morris, of Villanova, Pa., Vice Consul at Berlin, Germany, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany, and will serve in dual capacity.

Non-career Officers

Robert H. Macy, of Washington, D. C., American clerk formerly assigned to Riga, Latvia, has been appointed Vice Consul at Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico.

Paul Dean Thompson, of Los Angeles, Calif., Vice Consul at London, England, has been appointed Vice Consul at Dublin, Ireland.

Frederick L. Royt, of Milwaukee, Wis., Vice Consul at Guayaquil, Ecuador, has been appointed Vice Consul at Valparaiso, Chile.

Samuel A. McIlhenny, Jr., of Tex., Vice Consul at Valparaiso, Chile, has been appointed Vice Consul at Valdivia, Chile.

The Department

RESIGNATION OF JOSEPH E. DAVIES AS SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press November 19]

The Secretary of State on November 19 reluctantly accepted the resignation of the Honorable Joseph E. Davies as Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, effective January 2, 1941. The Secretary of State authorized the publication of the texts of Mr. Davies' letter of resignation and Secretary Hull's reply. The texts follow:

"NOVEMBER 19, 1940.

"MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

"Herewith I submit my resignation as Special Assistant to the Secretary of State to take effect January 2, 1941.

"It is with regret that I contemplate retiring from service under your distinguished leadership; but my inability during the four years in which I have served under you to devote any attention to my personal affairs now makes it necessary for me to ask to be relieved of further public service at this time. Should, however, the present emergency become more acute at any time, I want you to know that I shall be standing by, available to your call.

"May I express to you and to my colleagues in the Foreign Service my appreciation of the uniform kindness and consideration which have been shown to me during my term in the Diplomatic Corps under your distinguished administration.

"With assurances of my great admiration and respect, I am

"Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH E. DAVIES"

"NOVEMBER 19, 1940.

"MY DEAR MR. DAVIES:

"I have today received with the greatest regret your resignation as Special Assistant to the Secretary of State to take effect January 2, 1941.

"Your services to this Government as Ambassador to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as Ambassador to Belgium and Minister to Luxemburg and as Special Assistant to the Secretary of State have been characterized by the highest order of ability.

"During the years of your service abroad your reports to the Department of State—which included surveys of political, economic and industrial developments in many parts of Europe which you visited in the interest of this Government—were unusually accurate and informative and constitute an outstanding contribution to the political and economic history of pre-war Europe. The accuracy of the forecasts which these reports contained disclosed exceptional good judgment and ability.

"During the present recent emergency your contribution to the work in the Department of State was particularly valuable in assessing conditions in Europe as reported from abroad and in handling emergency matters such as the evacuation and repatriation of American citizens from Europe and the Orient.

"Throughout the period of your official service the conduct of your duties was in accordance with the best traditions of the Foreign Service of this Government.

"Because of your statement to me that you feel it necessary to retire and to devote your attention to your personal affairs, I am reluctantly compelled to accept your resignation. I am glad to know, however, from your letter under acknowledgment, that you will be available for further service in the event of need.

"With the assurances of my warm personal regard, believe me

"Yours very sincerely,

CORDELL HULL"

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

OPIUM

Convention and Protocol for the Suppression of the Abuse of Opium and Other Drugs, The Hague, 1912 (Treaty Series No. 612)

Burma

By a circular letter dated March 13, 1940 the Secretary General of the League of Nations informed the Secretary of State that by a communication dated February 20, 1940 the Royal Netherlands Government, at the request of the British Legation at The Hague, informed the Secretary General of the following:

"Burma, which formerly participated in the International Opium Convention of 1912 as a part of India, was separated from India on April 1st, 1937 and now possesses the status of an Overseas Territory of His Majesty. The Convention and Protocol should be regarded as applying to Burma, as an Overseas Territory of His Majesty, from the date of separation from India, in virtue of the declaration made by the signatories for Great Britain when signing these instruments."

LABOR

Convention Concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work, 1938

Egypt

By a circular letter dated October 16, 1940 the Secretary General of the League of Nations informed the Secretary of State that on October 5, 1940 the formal ratification by the Egyptian Government of the Convention Concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work in the Principal Mining and Manufacturing Industries, Including Building and Construction, and in Agriculture, adopted by the International Labor Conference at its twenty-fourth session, Geneva, June 2–22, 1938, was registered with the Secretariat.

The ratification excludes parts III and IV of the convention, in accordance with the first paragraph of its article 2.

According to information received from the League of Nations, the convention has been ratified by Denmark, Egypt, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and Union of South Africa.

Regulations

The following Government regulations may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin:*

Registration and Fingerprinting of Aliens in Accordance With the Alien Registration Act of 1940: Amended Regulations Governing the Exemption of Foreign Government Officials and Members of Their Families From Registration and Fingerprinting in Accordance With the Alien Registration Act, 1940. (Department of Justice: Immigration and Naturalization Service.) [First Supplement to General Order No. C–21.] November 14, 1940. *Federal Register*, November 20, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 226), p. 4560 (The National Archives of the United States).

Publications

Department of State

Diplomatic List, November 1940. Publication 1523. ii, 94 pp. Subscription, $1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany: Opinions and Decisions in the Sabotage Claims Handed Down June 15, 1939, and October 30, 1939, and Appendix. xvi, 324, xxx pp. 40¢.

Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany: Decisions and Opinions From January 1, 1933, to October 30, 1939 (Excepting Decisions in the Sabotage Claims of June 15 and October 30, 1939) and Appendix, 1933–39. iv, 142, xiv pp. 20¢.

Other Government Agencies

The following Government publications issued recently may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin:*

Wartime Control of Ocean Freight Rates in Foreign Trade: World Survey. (Department of Commerce: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.) Trade Promotion Series 212. iv, 48 pp., illus. 10¢.

Naturalization Laws [May 9, 1918–July 19, 1940]. (Compiled by Elmer A. Lewis, superintendent, Document Room, House of Representatives.) 136 pp. 15¢.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1940

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.—Price, 10 cents - - - - Subscription price, $2.75 a year

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BULLETIN

NOVEMBER 30, 1940

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American Republics

INTER-AMERICAN MARITIME CONFERENCE

Address by the Under Secretary of State [1]

[Released to the press November 25]

I wish to extend to all of you on behalf of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee a cordial welcome to this Inter-American Maritime Conference. The Advisory Committee in acting as host to this Conference is impressed with a deep sense of the significance of the occasion. The Conference which is thus assembled today is one of the most concrete and practical evidences of inter-American cooperation so far manifested.

We are gathered here to discuss and consider, in an atmosphere of peace and friendship, the nature and causes of certain problems which have arisen in the field of inter-American shipping as a consequence of war across the seas.

This Conference has been called by the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, which, as is well known, was established in accordance with a resolution of the Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics held at Panamá in September 1939. The Committee was established for the purpose of providing a convenient means for the discussion of the serious crises in the economic and financial field which are the inevitable consequence for us, in this hemisphere, of the outbreak of war in other parts of the world.

Since its establishment, this Inter-American Advisory Committee has been actively occupied in the discussion of these common problems, in the exploration of their causes, and in the determination of the possible means of remedy. Unquestionably the free and informal discussions to which its sessions and those of its subcommittees have been devoted have in themselves alone been of substantial benefit in clarifying the character of these problems. In appropriate circumstances there have been formulated specific proposals of a remedial and constructive character for recommendation to the governments of our respective countries, which are thus placed in a position to consider the practicability of adopting, through established diplomatic and governmental procedures, the measures which have thus been suggested.

It is obvious, from the most superficial glance at the facts of our geographical situation, that the transportation of our commerce by seagoing vessels constitutes one of the outstanding elements of the economic relations between ourselves as well as with the world outside our hemisphere. To those acquainted with the extent to which the shipping of overseas nations participated in the maritime commerce of the Western Hemisphere, it was to be expected that among the consequences of the outbreak and spread of warfare overseas would be found important disturbances in shipping services. It was, in the circumstances, therefore, inevitable that matters affecting the interests of those concerned with the various aspects of ocean shipping should find early and urgent place among the questions brought before this Advisory Committee for its consideration.

[1] Delivered November 25, 1940 at the opening session of the Conference at the Pan American Union by Under Secretary of State Welles, who is chairman of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee.

In the corresponding circumstances of a quarter century ago, when on a previous occasion the outbreak of major warfare in Europe had set in motion developments which had serious impact upon our economic well-being, the consequences experienced in the field of shipping were not only difficult but shattering to the economy of the New World. It is unnecessary for me to enlarge upon these circumstances. I may point out, however, that the lesson afforded by that experience has not been ignored. The experiences of 25 years ago have been fruitfully studied in subsequent years in the formulation of our respective national shipping policies. Speaking for the United States, I may mention that the replacement of older tonnage with modern vessels had already been initiated on the basis of an improved merchant-marine policy adopted in 1936, and recent developments have resulted in a material acceleration of that replacement program.

It is significant and notable that, in contrast to the situation created a quarter century earlier, such shipping shortages as have developed in the commerce of the American states in the current period have been relatively limited and brief, and our urgent needs have been met by the allocation of tonnage withdrawn from other routes, or by newly constructed vessels.

Nevertheless, while a repetition of the most acute and critical consequences was thus forestalled, it was inevitable that the ever-spreading scene of hostilities should result in the need for some adjustments and corrections in the shipping situations facing the nations of our hemisphere. Questions of services, of rates, and of other aspects of shipping arose, which called for solutions. Through the helpful cooperation which our peoples have been extending to each other in ever-increasing measure, these questions have been largely reduced to relatively unimportant proportions. The commerce of the Western Hemisphere is now moving regularly and without great handicaps. The machinery of informal consultation and discussion established in the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee has facilitated the prompt and satisfactory solution of many such problems of importance and significance.

In the course of the consideration given to these various shipping matters which have been brought to the attention of the Inter-American Advisory Committee, it has been observed that in connection with some of them, the difficulties have arisen, in part at least, or have been influenced by lack of a complete common understanding of the basic essentials governing the shipping business and of the various differences in point of view and approach to the subject arising in different circumstances. The shipping business is known to be an enterprise of the most complex nature. The shipper, the carrier, the governments, the general public, and a number of other interests are concerned in its operation. It is subject, in ordinary times, to competitive influences from every quarter of the globe, to cyclical fluctuations depending upon general business activity, and requires heavy capital investment in ships, which is subject to a concealed but inexorable depreciation as the vessels wear out and grow obsolete. The questions which arise in connection with the operation of so complicated an activity tend naturally therefore to be complex themselves, reflecting the widely differing positions and points of view of the parties at interest. The individual interests concerned may be found to view their problems from widely varying aspects. Therefore the satisfactory adjustment of the questions arising from these differences of viewpoint requires an adequate mutual understanding not only of these varying points of view, but also of the real circumstances of the business itself.

Therefore it soon became apparent that in view of the importance of shipping matters in the economic life of our hemisphere, the fullest and most satisfactory operation of the informal means of discussion and mutual cooperation provided through the establishment of the Inter-American Advisory Committee, so far as shipping problems might be concerned, required not only the giving of individual study to the particular questions raised from time to time, but also the development of a more complete common understanding of the background of

facts and necessities and their relation to existing conditions. In short, the situation pointed to the need for a general round-table discussion of all of the various aspects of shipping with which our nations in this hemisphere are concerned. It appeared likewise clear that such discussion, to be most fruitful, should be held in the most informal atmosphere to encourage the most full and free discussion, without the burden of responsibility attendant upon a more formal conference endowed with ultimate authority.

The present Conference is the outcome. It is a conference called by the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee. It is therefore free from any obligation to frame conclusions or conventions of a binding character, and it is therefore free to explore the situations with which it will be concerned, most freely and fully in all of their pertinent aspects. Thus the ground is laid for an unhampered approach to the most complete mutual understanding of each other's problems in this field and of the pertinent circumstances on which these problems rest. Such an understanding will be developed through the freest exchange of information, experience, and points of view. So, by acquainting each other with the nature of our problems in this field, we will thereby obtain a more complete, fully developed, and well-rounded understanding of their determining causes. The individual questions that will continue to arise can be more effectively and completely dealt with on the basis of this mutual understanding.

In order that the most useful and fruitful discussions may take place at this Conference, it has been preceded by a substantial degree of preparatory endeavor. In its earliest state, the suggestion that such a conference be held was considered by the third subcommittee of the Advisory Committee, which had been the medium for dealing with the individual problems and questions in the shipping field that had been presented for the Advisory Committee's attention. For the purpose of developing the suggestion more fully, a special subcommittee was established, which framed the terms of the proposed conference and formulated the agenda and the regulations. These were all approved by the Advisory Committee, which extended the invitations to your governments to be represented at, and to participate in, this Conference.

Each of you, I am confident, is bringing out of the wealth of his own and his associates' experience an important contribution to this purpose. In order to assist in reducing this varied experience to a useful, well-rounded, and accurate background of common understanding which it is the primary objective of this Conference to attain, the United States Maritime Commission has, after extensive labor and study, prepared a series of informational papers and discussions on the various topics of your agenda. These are naturally drawn from the extended experience of my Government with shipping problems, and particularly the full experience of more recent years. These papers have been prepared for submission to you in the hope that they may be of definite assistance in providing a clear basis of fact and analysis for your discussions.

The fact that this Conference is of an essentially advisory and consultative character, in line with the character of its sponsorship, leads me to make one further observation concerning the measure in which your deliberations may be judged to be fruitful of accomplishment. In a field of endeavor so complex as that of shipping, in which essential facts of any situation are in times like these subject to almost daily change in the face of developments in the world situation, it would be idle to seek by conference to devise specific solutions for individual problems. Such solutions must naturally be left for current handling and adjustment by all of the best means available. The measure of success of your deliberations will be therefore not necessarily the nature or number of specific resolutions or recommendations which may emerge, but perhaps rather the degree to which these discussions develop a more accurate knowledge of the factual circumstances pertinent to the shipping business and our relations to it, and a fuller and broader comprehension of the origin and character of the circumstances out of which

each other's problems in this field arise. What we all hope may be accomplished in this Conference is the accumulation of common knowledge and mutual understanding to serve our governments and peoples the better in the subsequent handling of the many and complicated problems in this field with which we will undoubtedly continue to be faced.

In conclusion I desire to give expression to one further consideration which adds to the significance of this Conference. This is the first special conference of representatives of the American states called under the sponsorship of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee. Just as the establishment of that Advisory Committee set up a precedent—a new means for dealing in informal and convenient manner with the problems arising within its scope, with a latitude and flexibility freed of the responsibilities and restraints incumbent in the normal course of diplomatic relations—so this Conference creates a precedent. It sets a precedent for gathering together responsible and experienced and expert representatives of our governments to discuss their common problems and to achieve a common understanding, free from the formal atmosphere of an official international conference. The degree to which this means of informal cooperative endeavor between our nations may constitute a useful instrument in the furtherance of our close and friendly cooperative relations will, in considerable measure, depend upon the degree to which, after this Conference has completed its course, you leave it with the conviction that the time and effort were well and usefully spent.

It is therefore with a deep sense of the significance of this occasion that I extend to you the most cordial welcome and, in declaring this Inter-American Maritime Conference open, express to you on behalf of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee its most heartfelt good wishes that your labors may have most useful and fruitful results.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

[Released to the press by the Office for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics November 27]

Two members of the Inter-American Development Commission have been designated to establish branch agencies throughout South America, Nelson A. Rockefeller, chairman of the Commission, announced on November 27. Mr. Rockefeller also serves the Council of National Defense as Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics.[2]

J. Rafael Oreamuno, vice chairman of the Commission and former Minister of Costa Rica in Washington, will sail on the S. S. *Uruguay* from New York City on November 30. He will be joined in Rio de Janeiro by George W. Magalhaes, Commission member, who will fly from Miami on December 8. Mr. Magalhaes is a special representative of the Westinghouse Electric International Co., New York City.

Mr. Oreamuno and Mr. Magalhaes will visit at this time the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. In each of these South American countries they will organize a five-man group which will carry out the program of the Inter-American Development Commission in Washington. These groups will be drafted from the ranks of industry, finance, agriculture, and the professions in each country. All governments concerned have given their assent to the proposed expansion.

At a later date, a second mission will establish similar agencies in Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Panama.

The Inter-American Development Commission was established on June 3, 1940 as a work-

[2] See the *Bulletin* of August 24, 1940 (vol. III, no. 61), p. 151.

ing unit of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, which was organized following the meeting of Foreign Ministers at Panamá in 1939. Whereas the parent body is composed of representatives of the 21 American republics, the Commission consists of only five members, who are, in addition to Mr. Rockefeller and the two Commissioners about to embark for South America, Renato de Azevedo, New York representative of the Lloyd Brasileiro Navigation Co., and Carlos Campbell del Campo, commercial counselor of the Embassy of Chile in the United States.

The Commission is designated as a permanent commission which shall compile basic information, establish contacts between interested parties, and recommend in each case or in general the facilities and assurances which these enterprises should obtain from the Latin American governments. These enterprises are devoted to (*a*) the exploration and exploitation of the mineral resources in Latin America; (*b*) the cultivation and marketing of agricultural and forest products; and (*c*) the establishment and development of industrial plants.

The Commission is carrying out the assignment along the following lines: (1) by stimulating the increase of non-competitive imports from Latin America to the United States; (2) by stimulating and increasing trade between the Latin American countries themselves; and (3) by encouraging development of industry in Latin America, particularly along the lines of production of consumer goods.

PAN AMERICAN HEALTH DAY PROCLAMATION

[Released to the press by the White House]

PAN AMERICAN HEALTH DAY

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A Proclamation

WHEREAS the Fourth Pan American Conference of National Directors of Health, held in Washington in May 1940, adopted a resolution recommending "that a 'Health Day' be held annually in the countries of the Pan American Union"; and

WHEREAS the National Health Authorities of the American Republics have agreed upon the second day of December, 1940, as the date for the first celebration of Pan American Health Day, inasmuch as this is the anniversary of the opening date of the First Pan American Sanitary Conference, in 1902, marking the beginning of inter-American cooperation in one of the fields most important to progress, civilization, and the general well-being—that of Public Health; and

WHEREAS the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service have requested that the United States Government and the people render their fullest cooperation and support to this new demonstration of the unity of interests and ideals of the countries of the Western Hemisphere:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the second day in December of this and of each succeeding year as Pan American Health Day, and do hereby call upon the citizens of our country to celebrate the day appropriately, do invite similar action on the part of the Governors of the several States, Territories, and island possessions of the United States, and, in order that our people may become better informed concerning the importance of Pan American cooperation in the field of public health and of the work which has been and is being done in this field, do invite the medical, sanitary, dental, pharmaceutical and nursing professions, the scientific groups, all organs of opinion, including the press, radio, and the motion picture industry, and all agencies and individuals interested in health, and especially public health and school authorities, to join with each other and with similar bodies in our sister Republics in the celebration of Pan American Health Day, thus emphasizing once more the ties that bind our countries together.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this twenty-third day of November, in the year of [SEAL] our Lord nineteen hundred and forty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fifth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:

SUMNER WELLES

Acting Secretary of State.

[No. 2447]

Europe

AMERICAN REPRESENTATION NEAR THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT

[Released to the press November 29]

The resignation of the Honorable John Cudahy as American Ambassador to Belgium does not leave this Government without representation near the Belgian Government, as it will be recalled that Theodore C. Achilles has been appointed and is acting as Chargé d'Affaires ad interim near the Belgian Government in London.

The Foreign Service

RETIREMENT OF HUGH R. WILSON

[Released to the press November 24]

The Secretary of State announced on November 24 that the retirement of Hugh R. Wilson from active service under the Foreign Service retirement and disability system has been approved effective December 31, 1940. At the same time, Secretary Hull released the text of the following letter which he has written to Mr. Wilson and which is self-explanatory:

"MY DEAR MR. WILSON:

"You will recall that at the time of your resignation as Ambassador to Germany which became effective on January 31, 1940, you consented at my urgent request to become for a short period my Special Assistant in certain important and confidential work for which, by reason of your long and varied experience in the Foreign Service, you were particularly well qualified.

"As the work which I asked you to undertake has now been satisfactorily completed, your retirement from active service under the Foreign Service retirement and disability system has been approved, effective December 31, 1940. You will shortly receive formal instructions regarding your retirement and the amount of the annuity to which you are entitled under the law.

"I do not wish to let pass the opportunity for adding a personal word of very sincere appreciation for your splendid cooperation in the difficult tasks with which we have been faced in recent months and to congratulate you on the termination of a long and successful career in the Foreign Service of the United States which carried you to the highest rank.

"With all good wishes for your personal welfare and happiness,

"Very sincerely yours,

CORDELL HULL"

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press November 30]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since November 23, 1940:

CAREER OFFICERS

Charles W. Lewis, Jr., of Ann Arbor, Mich., Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at San José, Costa Rica, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Charles E. Bohlen, of Ipswich, Mass., Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Tokyo, Japan.

Llewellyn E. Thompson, Jr., of Las Animas, Colo., now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and will serve in dual capacity.

Marselis C. Parsons, Jr., of Rye, N. Y., Vice Consul at Batavia, Java, Netherlands Indies, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

William H. Cordell, of Ward, Ark., Vice Consul at Seville, Spain, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Lisbon, Portugal.

Scott Lyon, of Columbus, Ohio, now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Lisbon, Portugal.

NON-CAREER OFFICERS

Jack G. Dwyre, of Colorado, Vice Consul at Windsor, Ont., Canada, has been appointed Vice Consul at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

The American Consulate at Gibraltar was temporarily closed on November 11, 1940.

Commercial Policy

TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH SWITZERLAND AND VENEZUELA

Announcements to the press regarding the signing of supplementary proclamations in connection with the trade agreements between the United States and Switzerland and the United States and Venezuela appear in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Treaty Information".

Traffic in Arms, Tin-Plate Scrap, etc.

MONTHLY STATISTICS

[Released to the press November 28]

NOTE: The figures relating to arms, the licenses for the export of which were revoked before they were used, have been subtracted from the figures appearing in the cumulative column of the table below in regard to arms export licenses issued. These latter figures are therefore net figures. They are not yet final and definitive since licenses may be amended or revoked at any time before being used. They are, however, accurate as of the date of this press release.

The statistics of actual exports in these releases are believed to be substantially complete. It is possible, however, that some shipments are not included. If this proves to be the fact, statistics in regard to such shipments will be included in the cumulative figures in later releases.

ARMS EXPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for export by the Secretary of State during the year 1940 up to and including the month of October:

277564—40——2

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued: October 1940	Value of export licenses issued: 10 months ending October 31, 1940
Albania	IV (1)		$57.00
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	I (1)	$103.35	103.35
Angola	I (4)		24.00
	V (1)		3,200.00
	(2)		630.00
Total			3,854.00
Argentina	I (2)		24,095.50
	(4)		5,477.00
	(5)		2,300.00
	III (2)		5,151.84
	IV (1)	4,010.00	14,072.00
	(2)	3,738.00	10,332.00
	V (1)		40,025.00
	(2)	21,367.00	199,529.51
	(3)		40,937.50
	VII (1)	19,845.00	19,874.84
	(2)		93,384.51
Total		48,960.00	455,179.70
Australia	I (1)	162.49	945.61
	(4)	451.56	1,012.88
	III (1)		2,026,820.00
	(2)		13,680.00
	IV (1)	1,223.00	1,494.55
	(2)	84.11	593.11
	V (1)		25,648.00
	(2)	281,029.00	917,973.25
	(3)	931,300.00	2,216,871.58
	VII (1)		33,474.86
Total		1,214,250.16	5,238,513.84
Bahrein Islands	IV (1)		136.00
Belgian Congo	I (4)		17.29
	IV (2)		1.87
	V (2)	23.00	23.00
Total		23.00	42.16
Belgium	I (1)		217.00
	(2)		103,200.00
	(4)		28,779.00
	III (1)		2,292,000.00
	IV (2)		69.00
	V (1)		20,745.00
	(2)		243,957.00
	(3)		419,400.00
Total			3,108,367.00
Bermuda	I (4)		16.00
	IV (1)		84.70
	(2)		74.84
	V (1)		8,000.00
	(2)	2,000.00	7,000.00
Total		2,000.00	15,175.54

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued: October 1940	Value of export licenses issued: 10 months ending October 31, 1940
Bolivia	I (4)		$1,774.00
	IV (2)		1,528.00
	V (1)		6,500.00
	(2)	$2,820.00	2,884.60
	(3)		45,384.00
	VII (1)	369.10	2,536.34
	(2)		1.50
Total		3,189.10	60,608.44
Brazil	I (1)		1,773.00
	(2)		8,488.00
	(3)		1,897,325.00
	(4)		14,700.00
	(5)	75,000.00	75,000.00
	III (1)		1,342,700.00
	(2)		1,734.00
	IV (1)	16,187.00	67,409.75
	(2)	198.00	30,106.14
	V (1)	250,000.00	956,918.00
	(2)	23,221.24	205,700.11
	(3)	3,000.00	296,009.50
Total		367,606.24	4,897,863.50
British Guiana	IV (2)		14.32
	V (1)		2,500.00
	(3)		2,500.00
	VII (1)	608.00	1,832.36
	(2)		1,680.00
Total		608.00	8,526.68
British Honduras	I (4)		12.00
	IV (2)		98.69
	VII (1)		129.20
	(2)		108.30
Total			348.19
British North Borneo	I (4)		2.43
Burma	I (2)		400.00
	(4)		133.54
	IV (1)		755.25
	(2)		136.00
Total			1,424.79
Canada	I (1)	7,096.65	789,658.44
	(2)	163,841.61	365,317.08
	(3)	167,900.00	208,818.00
	(4)	10,660.25	492,842.36
	(5)		436,408.00
	(6)	8,640.00	51,840.00
	III (1)	6,306,600.00	27,122,702.00
	(2)		4,141.00
	IV (1)	430.10	353,009.19
	(2)	665.97	54,468.09
	V (1)	5,000.00	975,000.98
	(2)	1,314,797.16	4,331,149.02
	(3)	429,754.74	8,890,770.93
	VI (2)		36,098.00
	VII (1)	118,554.00	288,296.88
	(2)	21,310.00	65,209.93
Total		8,555,250.48	44,465,729.90

Country of destination	Category		Value of export licenses issued: October 1940	Value of export licenses issued: 10 months ending October 31, 1940
Chile	I	(2)		$3,040.00
		(4)	$160.00	37,431.28
		(5)	3,200.00	8,650.00
		(6)		3,630.00
	III	(1)		409,560.00
	IV	(1)		53,069.00
		(2)		7,442.38
	V	(1)		6,800.00
		(2)		3,407.50
		(3)		30,535.00
	VII	(1)	2,348.00	2,363.00
		(2)		12,607.15
Total			5,708.00	578,535.31
China	I	(2)		352,440.00
	III	(1)		2,529,106.22
		(2)	899.64	138,849.74
	IV	(1)		178.60
		(2)		3,226.71
	V	(1)		156,800.00
		(2)	4,690.55	2,711,452.58
		(3)		3,374,225.35
	VII	(1)	382,250.00	1,400,475.56
		(2)	570,000.00	931,000.00
Total			957,840.19	11,597,754.76
Colombia	I	(1)		30.00
		(4)	88.00	245.00
	IV	(1)		2,310.90
		(2)	383.00	1,062.76
	V	(1)		333,750.00
		(2)	831.00	15,818.00
		(3)	5,000.00	65,995.00
	VII	(1)		1,058.09
		(2)		4,905.00
Total			6,302.00	425,174.75
Costa Rica	I	(4)		3,754.00
	IV	(1)	212.20	7,958.50
		(2)	2,007.00	3,014.25
	V	(1)		25,000.00
		(2)	4,288.00	7,255.62
		(3)	1,500.00	14,604.70
	VII	(1)	96.90	2,126.76
		(2)	24.00	24.00
Total			8,128.10	63,737.83
Cuba	I	(2)		143.00
		(4)	21.00	131,548.00
	IV	(1)		3,365.50
		(2)		13,076.00
	V	(1)	3,894.50	11,594.50
		(2)	3,030.60	7,530.60
		(3)		2,000.00
	VII	(1)	88.00	4,097.80
		(2)		751.00
Total			7,034.10	174,106.40
Curaçao	I	(1)	136.20	19,846.20
		(4)	16.50	2,141.89
Curaçao—Continued.	IV	(1)	$116.40	$2,529.90
		(2)	14.70	641.28
	V	(1)		106,109.00
		(2)	753.00	9,289.26
		(3)	2,000.00	59,950.00
	VII	(2)		22.50
Total			3,036.80	200,530.03
Denmark	V	(3)		2,040.00
Dominican Republic	I	(2)		306.52
	IV	(1)	589.50	2,985.50
		(2)	3.32	846.32
	V	(2)		600.00
	VII	(1)		1,501.80
Total			592.82	6,240.14
Ecuador	I	(1)		208.52
		(4)		213.00
	IV	(1)	43.00	199.00
		(2)	307.00	19,462.00
	V	(2)		2,047.00
	VII	(1)		226.00
		(2)		900.00
Total			350.00	23,255.52
Egypt	I	(2)		837.50
		(3)		3,310.00
		(4)		1,680.21
	IV	(1)	19,550.00	69,938.00
		(2)		2,331.31
	V	(1)		16,993.00
		(2)		60.00
Total			19,550.00	95,150.02
El Salvador	I	(1)		125,052.00
		(4)		1,111.00
	III	(1)		18,200.00
	IV	(1)		76.00
		(2)		6,460.00
	V	(1)	1,700.00	1,700.00
		(2)		375.00
	VII	(2)		8,350.00
Total			1,700.00	161,324.00
Fiji	I	(1)	21,250.00	21,250.00
		(4)	6,375.00	6,456.42
Total			27,625.00	27,706.42
Finland	I	(2)		19,660.00
		(3)		538,569.60
		(4)		3,806,493.89
	IV	(1)		951.50
		(2)		141.02
	V	(2)		44,640.29
	VII	(1)		35,056.00
		(2)		641,032.50
Total				5,086,544.80

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued: October 1940	Value of export licenses issued: 10 months ending October 31, 1940
France	I (1)		$338.00
	(2)		1,204,202.71
	(3)		42,071.00
	(4)		452,145.50
	III (1)		28,111,023.00
	(2)		10,337.00
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)		376,315.00
	V (1)		546,000.00
	(2)		11,950,423.01
	(3)		1,644,697.00
	VII (1)		2.00
	(2)		56,593.00
Total			44,394,177.22
French Indochina	I (1)		78.50
	(4)		305.50
	IV (1)		3,836.00
	(2)		530.90
Total			4,750.90
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	I (1)	$1,879.50	7,609,959.50
	(2)	33,365.67	22,979,278.18
	(3)	1,351,250.00	5,414,100.52
	(4)	17,566,484.35	61,971,654.26
	(5)	1,898,132.00	15,120,539.10
	III (1)	59,497,812.90	288,587,891.75
	(2)		146,140.14
	IV (1)	5,591.65	1,118,697.31
	(2)	628,616.44	4,361,779.35
	V (1)		968,000.00
	(2)	689,601.05	26,008,705.40
	(3)	88,231,010.00	137,446,332.00
	VII (1)		13,926,803.94
	(2)	168,630.00	5,681,669.80
Total		170,072,373.56	591,341,551.25
Greece	I (3)		150.00
	(4)		50.00
	(5)		90,900.00
	IV (1)		21.00
	V (3)	157,634.75	157,634.75
Total		157,634.75	248,755.75
Greenland	I (1)		1,015.48
	(2)		578.30
	(3)		6,674.65
	(4)		1,731.57
	IV (1)		540.00
	(2)		105.00
Total			10,645.00
Guatemala	IV (1)		186.00
	(2)		1,340.00
	VII (1)		226.80
	(2)	1,300.00	6,464.00
Total		1,300.00	8,216.80
Haiti	IV (1)		$1,609.85
	(2)		30.66
	V (1)		7,000.00
	VII (1)		24.30
Total			8,664.81
Honduras	I (1)	$27.90	59.90
	(4)		690.00
	IV (1)		388.00
	(2)	187.00	1,851.00
	V (1)		10,000.00
	(2)		4,213.00
	VII (2)	260.00	391.00
Total		474.90	17,592.90
Hong Kong	I (1)		2,040.75
	(2)		938.00
	(4)		1,803.10
	IV (1)		7,363.00
	(2)		67.75
	V (2)		22,832.00
	(3)		24,750.00
	VI (2)		120.00
Total			59,914.60
Iceland	IV (1)		1,920.00
	(2)		374.00
	V (1)		7,890.00
	(2)		763.00
	VII (2)		65.00
Total			11,012.00
India	I (1)		3,275.74
	(4)		7,311.94
	IV (1)		3,704.14
	(2)		780.55
	V (1)	1,600.00	69,100.00
	(2)	265.00	1,734.40
	(3)		1,000.00
	VI (2)		3,468.00
Total		1,865.00	90,356.77
Iran	I (2)		37,500.00
	III (1)		760,000.00
	V (1)		112,000.00
	(2)	170.00	263.00
Total		170.00	909,763.00
Iraq	I (2)		47,865.00
	III (2)		27,165.00
	V (2)		148,000.00
Total			223,030.00
Ireland	V (1)		116,823.00
	(2)	514.81	3,785.41

Country of destination	Category		Value of export licenses issued: October 1940	Value of export licenses issued: 10 months ending October 31, 1940
Ireland—Continued.		(3)		$33,380.00
Total			$514.81	153,988.41
Italy	V	(2)		13,610.00
Jamaica	IV	(1)		123.00
		(2)		41.45
Total				164.45
Kenya	I	(1)		107.00
		(4)		60.00
	IV	(1)		714.00
		(2)		35.00
Total				916.00
Leeward Islands	VII	(2)		162.45
Macau	I	(2)		555.00
Mauritius	I	(4)		137.00
Mexico	I	(1)	607.35	888.10
		(4)		27,530.26
		(5)		112.50
	IV	(1)	5,090.00	21,127.30
		(2)		1,023.20
	V	(1)	56,743.00	541,925.40
		(2)	829.00	8,395.53
		(3)	1,200.00	42,055.00
	VI	(2)		175.50
	VII	(1)	4,993.25	17,498.25
		(2)		58,275.00
Total			69,462.60	719,006.04
Mozambique	I	(1)		116.00
		(4)		154.61
	V	(1)		283,200.00
		(2)		17,174.00
		(3)		55,710.00
Total				356,354.61
Netherlands	I	(2)		12,866.00
		(4)		47.50
		(5)		155.00
	V	(2)		17,942.19
		(3)		63,300.00
Total				94,310.69
Netherlands Indies	I	(1)	75.42	75.42
		(2)	50,400.00	3,498,350.00
		(3)	288,000.00	1,263,000.00
		(4)	261,729.25	4,358,157.26
		(5)	11,850.00	2,316,450.00
		(6)	8,649,000.00	8,890,800.00
	III	(1)	1,320,000.00	4,691,118.10
		(2)		9,081.90
	IV	(1)	102,861.00	171,182.65
		(2)	2,389.43	60,933.47
Netherlands Indies—Cont.	V	(1)	$4,287.00	$649,813.12
		(2)	102,770.60	442,312.80
		(3)	67,000.00	527,169.27
	VI	(1)		4,950.00
	VII	(1)		328.80
		(2)		160,749.30
Total			11,160,362.70	27,044,472.09
New Caledonia	I	(4)		923.82
Newfoundland	I	(1)		142.65
		(4)	60.99	1,231.88
	IV	(1)		1,946.62
		(2)	14.79	255.11
Total			75.78	3,576.26
New Guinea, Territory of	IV	(2)		17.25
	V	(2)	210.00	1,460.00
Total			210.00	1,477.25
New Zealand	I	(4)		266,750.00
	III	(1)		1,916,870.00
	IV	(1)		202.00
	V	(2)		161,594.95
		(3)	14,000.00	144,230.00
	VII	(1)		11,045.00
Total			14,000.00	2,500,691.95
Nicaragua	I	(1)		62,500.00
		(2)		9,000.00
	IV	(1)		1,208.00
	V	(2)		480.00
		(3)		870.00
	VII	(1)		1,292.00
Total				75,350.00
Nigeria	I	(2)		278.50
		(4)		21.00
	IV	(1)		30.25
		(2)		89.04
Total				418.79
Northern Rhodesia	I	(1)		336.80
		(4)		198.27
	IV	(1)		25.50
Total				560.57
Norway	I	(1)		70.00
		(2)		450.00
		(4)		36,545.00
	III	(1)		712,000.00
		(2)		280.00
	IV	(1)		222.00
		(2)		121.00
	V	(1)		2,200.00
		(2)		39,604.00
		(3)		1,515.00
Total				793,007.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued: October 1940	Value of export licenses issued: 10 months ending October 31, 1940
Palestine	IV (1)	$5,991.00	$5,991.00
	(2)	2,787.40	2,787.40
	V (3)		1,400.00
Total		8,778.40	10,178.40
Panama	I (1)		12,500.00
	(2)		3,900.00
	(4)		6,600.00
	IV (1)		8,804.75
	(2)		1,207.00
	V (1)		27,866.00
	(2)		174.00
	(3)		1,380.00
	VII (1)		2,262.46
	(2)		728.00
Total			65,422.21
Paraguay	I (4)		384.80
	IV (2)		12,150.45
Total			12,535.25
Peru	IV (1)	32.00	7,582.90
	(2)		240.00
	V (1)		393,138.50
	(2)	10,800.00	24,800.58
	(3)		86,666.00
	VII (1)		2,140.00
	(2)		1,130.50
Total		10,832.00	515,698.48
Portugal	I (1)		51.80
	(4)		44.00
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)		422.00
	V (1)		4,300.00
	(2)		49,269.94
	(3)		61,125.00
	VII (1)		841.76
	(2)		17,000.00
Total			133,084.50
Portuguese Guinea	I (1)	150.00	150.00
	(4)	8.00	8.00
	IV (1)	26.00	26.00
	(2)	8.00	8.00
Total		192.00	192.00
Rumania	V (2)		600.00
Saudi Arabia	I (1)		260.00
	V (2)		760.00
Total			1,020.00
Southern Rhodesia	I (1)		601.60
	(2)	238.50	466.00
	(4)		699.56
	IV (1)		487.30
	(2)		95.52
Southern Rhodesia—Cont.	V (2)	$354.26	$160,580.26
Total		592.76	162,930.24
South-West Africa	I (4)	217.12	217.12
Spain	I (1)		130.00
	(4)		25.00
Total			155.00
Straits Settlements	I (1)		9.12
Surinam	I (2)		11,644.50
	(4)		1.64
	IV (2)		2.47
	VII (1)		323.00
Total			11,971.61
Sweden	I (2)		108,000.00
	(4)		65,307.00
	III (2)		4,000.00
	IV (2)		233,625.00
	V (2)		91,419.53
	(3)		247,298.00
Total			749,649.53
Switzerland	IV (1)		20.00
Thailand	I (1)		27,905.72
	(4)	5.25	61.77
	III (2)		1,543.84
	IV (1)		18,309.89
	(2)	65.10	310.91
	V (1)		66,250.00
	(2)		19,245.74
	(3)		211,260.00
Total		70.35	344,837.87
Trinidad	IV (1)		153.00
	V (2)	28.32	322.32
	(3)		18,625.00
	VII (1)		2,977.00
	(2)		162.45
Total		28.32	22,239.77
Turkey	III (2)		5,610.00
	IV (1)		33.00
	(2)		6.20
	V (2)		139,760.00
	VII (2)		116,777.00
Total			262,186.20
Union of South Africa	I (1)		308.00
	(2)		200,000.00
	(3)		55,500.00
	(4)	33.68	667.61
	III (1)	120,000.00	574,000.00
	IV (1)	12.45	287,422.15
	(2)	163.16	36,420.16

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		October 1940	10 months ending October 31, 1940
Union of South Africa—Cont.	V (1)		$3,344,553.00
	(2)		124,517.28
	(3)		338,260.00
	VII (1)	$50.00	206.00
	(2)		40,228.00
Total		120,259.29	5,002,082.20
Uruguay	I (4)	169.49	429.49
	IV (1)	132.30	1,654.30
	(2)	1,138.33	8,025.63
	V (1)		53,600.00
	(2)		100.40
	VII (1)	2,653.88	2,653.88
	(2)		660.00
Total		4,094.00	67,123.70
Venezuela	I (1)		184.20
	(2)		278.00
	(4)	31.00	100.55
	III (1)		163,970.00
	IV (1)		4,881.60
	(2)		192.70
	V (1)		298,860.00
	(2)	1,698.00	66,515.30
	(3)	11,000.00	137,270.05
	VII (1)	1,627.46	16,884.45
	(2)	5.00	21,132.40
Total		14,361.46	710,269.20
Windward Islands	IV (2)		10.00
	VII (2)		135.37
Total			145.37
Yugoslavia	V (2)		9,411.75
	(3)		30,780.00
Total			40,191.75
Grand total		192,867,727.14	753,898,955.40

During the month of October, 419 arms export licenses were issued, making a total of 4,035 such licenses issued during the current year.

Arms Exported

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war exported during the year 1940 up to and including the month of October under export licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		October 1940	10 months ending October 31, 1940
Angola	I (4)		$24.00
	V (1)		3,200.00
	(2)		620.00
Total			3,844.00
Argentina	I (2)		24,095.50
	(4)		240.00
	(5)		2,418.00
	III (2)		5,142.00
	IV (1)	$2,451.00	10,903.00
	(2)	3,738.00	10,242.00
	V (1)		40,025.00
	(2)	25,399.00	162,141.48
	(3)		290,713.50
	VII (1)	19,845.00	19,874.84
	(2)	1,173.00	68,490.31
Total		52,606.00	634,285.63
Australia	I (1)		1,010.53
	(4)		458.08
	III (1)	103,460.00	7,961,325.00
	IV (1)		136.55
	(2)		509.00
	V (1)		13,296.00
	(2)	49,901.00	570,799.00
	(3)	64,937.00	1,024,013.00
	VII (1)		33,474.86
Total		218,298.00	9,605,022.02
Bahrein Islands	IV (1)		136.00
Belgian Congo	I (4)		17.29
	IV (2)		1.87
Total			19.16
Belgium	I (1)		217.00
	(2)		49,450.00
	(4)		28,809.79
	III (1)		1,146,000.00
	IV (2)		69.00
	V (1)		20,745.00
	(2)		5,807.00
	(3)		119,997.00
Total			1,371,094.79
Bermuda	I (1)		48.00
	(4)		16.00
	IV (2)		74.84
	V (1)		8,000.00
	(2)		2,500.00
Total			10,638.84
Bolivia	I (4)	21.00	1,774.00
	IV (2)	243.00	1,528.00
	V (1)		19,000.00
	(2)		1,041.69
	(3)		58,741.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports: October 1940	Value of actual exports: 10 months ending October 31, 1940
Bolivia—Continued.	VII (1)	$141.36	$2,023.24
	(2)		1.50
Total		405.36	84,109.43
Brazil	I (1)	562.00	1,773.00
	(2)	3,050.00	8,488.00
	(3)	5,000.00	14,225.00
	(4)	194.00	17,071.00
	III (1)		568,450.00
	IV (1)	17,580.00	49,939.75
	(2)	5,354.00	27,135.14
	V (1)	18,869.00	684,941.00
	(2)	11,065.20	129,388.83
	(3)	80,566.00	305,689.25
	VII (2)		2.00
Total		142,240.20	1,807,102.97
British Guiana	IV (2)	7.50	14.32
	V (3)		2,500.00
	VII (1)	115.52	1,224.36
	(2)		1,680.00
Total		123.02	5,418.68
British Honduras	IV (1)		15.00
	(2)		18.00
	VII (1)		129.20
	(2)		108.30
Total			270.50
Burma	I (1)		90.00
	(2)		400.00
	(4)		229.54
	IV (1)		472.00
	(2)	92.78	142.00
Total		92.78	1,333.54
Canada	I (1)	11,990.66	673,450.75
	(2)	28,411.97	166,283.44
	(3)	2,064.00	40,883.00
	(4)	54,177.96	382,327.62
	(5)		94,654.00
	(6)	51,600.00	51,600.00
	III (1)	1,929,334.00	9,448,827.00
	(2)		248,581.31
	IV (1)	15,122.75	63,262.01
	(2)	1,843.66	75,842.96
	V (1)	5,000.00	545,496.57
	(2)	310,704.65	1,920,414.99
	(3)	510,944.50	4,481,959.10
	VI (2)	45.00	36,098.00
	VII (1)	30,589.25	176,047.13
	(2)	11,286.00	102,431.89
Total		2,963,114.40	18,508,159.77
Chile	I (2)		3,040.00
	(4)		37,154.00
	(5)		5,300.00
	(6)		3,630.00
Chile—Continued.	IV (1)		$54,054.00
	(2)		5,747.80
	V (1)		6,800.00
	(2)		3,407.50
	(3)		52,678.00
	VII (1)		15.00
	(2)		12,607.15
Total			184,433.45
China	I (1)		1,344.00
	(2)		468,005.00
	(3)		850.00
	(4)		23,753.00
	III (1)		1,782,445.57
	(2)	$3,060.64	21,574.64
	IV (1)		268.60
	(2)		5,649.00
	V (1)	62,000.00	176,600.00
	(2)	118,239.55	1,638,697.05
	(3)	881,217.00	1,474,508.00
	VII (1)		334,724.00
	(2)		342,000.00
Total		1,064,517.19	6,270,418.86
Colombia	I (1)		30.00
	(4)		177.00
	IV (1)	293.00	2,228.20
	(2)		2,049.76
	V (1)		348,350.00
	(2)	1,730.00	14,281.00
	(3)		44,956.00
	VII (1)		1,027.00
	(2)		4,905.00
Total		2,023.00	418,003.96
Costa Rica	I (4)	1,288.00	1,292.00
	IV (1)	5,393.20	5,530.50
	(2)	365.00	564.25
	V (1)		25,000.00
	(2)		22,057.00
	(3)	3,000.00	31,976.00
	VII (1)		2,235.26
	(2)		51.00
Total		10,046.20	88,706.01
Cuba	I (2)		70.00
	(4)	35,157.00	62,043.00
	III (1)		43,350.00
	IV (1)	870.00	3,315.50
	(2)	2,372.00	14,074.00
	V (1)	3,894.50	11,594.50
	(2)	30.60	8,925.60
	(3)		12,876.00
	VII (1)	962.80	6,513.72
	(2)		751.00
Total		43,286.90	163,513.32
Curaçao	I (1)	6,487.20	7,072.20
	(4)	16.50	2,141.89

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports: October 1940	Value of actual exports: 10 months ending October 31, 1940
Curaçao—Continued.	IV (1)	$116.40	$1,409.90
	(2)	14.70	610.96
	V (1)	857.00	104,832.00
	(2)		4,283.26
	(3)	2,000.00	55,150.00
	VII (2)		22.50
Total		9,491.80	175,522.71
Dominican Republic	I (2)		210.00
	IV (1)	2,118.50	2,972.50
	(2)	331.32	846.32
	V (2)		600.00
	VII (1)		1,501.80
Total		2,449.82	6,130.62
Ecuador	I (1)		208.52
	(4)		238.00
	IV (1)		191.00
	(2)		17,090.00
	V (2)	1,025.00	2,047.00
	VII (1)		225.00
	(2)		900.00
Total		1,025.00	20,899.52
Egypt	I (3)		2,680.00
	(4)		26.21
	IV (1)		53,519.00
	(2)		989.31
	V (2)		60.00
Total			57,274.52
El Salvador	I (1)		125,052.00
	(4)		1,233.00
	III (1)		18,200.00
	IV (1)		76.00
	(2)	24.00	6,460.40
	V (1)	1,700.00	1,700.00
	(2)		375.00
	VII (2)		8,350.00
Total		1,724.00	161,446.40
Fiji	I (4)	81.00	81.00
Finland	I (1)		325.50
	(2)		184,310.00
	(3)		494,950.00
	(4)		1,364,078.89
	III (1)		2,321,496.00
	IV (1)		951.50
	(2)	141.02	141.02
	V (2)	4,584.00	134,764.00
	(3)		1,200,063.00
	VII (2)	83,400.00	571,019.00
Total		88,125.02	6,272,098.91
France	I (1)		78.00
	(2)		1,202,979.71
	(3)		41,323.00
	(4)		593,495.50
France—Continued.	III (1)		$53,907,979.00
	(2)		20,845.00
	IV (2)		368,315.00
	V (1)		546,000.00
	(2)		3,927,169.82
	(3)		10,345,538.00
	VII (1)		2.00
	(2)		56,593.00
Total			71,010,318.03
French Indochina	I (4)		51.00
	IV (1)		3,836.00
	(2)		11.00
Total			3,898.00
French West Africa	I (4)		33.83
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	I (1)	$383,000.00	4,996,830.00
	(2)	964,288.25	10,307,054.52
	(3)	52,330.00	2,507,529.20
	(4)	828,757.00	16,390,561.23
	(5)	840,672.00	1,774,988.60
	III (1)	10,177,776.00	60,601,794.00
	(2)		22,001.00
	IV (1)	45,558.15	610,514.01
	(2)	394,791.74	1,108,261.29
	V (1)		68,000.00
	(2)	938,342.00	5,628,996.79
	(3)	6,181,705.00	19,768,679.48
	VII (1)	71,181.00	8,198,976.06
	(2)	14,012.50	2,978,377.50
Total		20,892,413.64	134,962,563.68
Greece	I (3)		150.00
	(4)		50.00
	(5)		85,850.00
Total			86,050.00
Greenland	I (1)		1,015.48
	(2)		578.30
	(3)		6,674.65
	(4)		1,731.57
	IV (1)		540.00
	(2)		105.00
Total			10,645.00
Guatemala	I (1)		37.00
	(4)		12.00
	IV (1)	27.00	186.00
	(2)		1,336.00
	VII (1)		226.80
	(2)		5,164.00
Total		27.00	6,961.80
Haiti	IV (1)		1,601.35
	(2)		23.00
	VII (1)		24.30
	(2)		6.00
Total			1,654.65

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports: October 1940	Value of actual exports: 10 months ending October 31, 1940
Honduras	I (1)	$27.90	$27.90
	(4)		406.00
	IV (1)		388.00
	(2)		1,521.00
	V (1)		110,000.00
	(2)		3,213.00
	VII (2)		391.00
Total		27.90	115,946.90
Hong Kong	I (1)		1,158.50
	(2)	938.00	938.00
	(4)	680.00	692.00
	IV (1)		7,363.00
	V (2)	13,370.00	18,566.00
	(3)		16,550.00
Total		14,988.00	45,267.50
Iceland	IV (1)		1,920.00
	(2)		363.00
	V (1)		7,890.00
	(2)		763.00
	VII (2)		65.00
Total			11,001.00
India	I (1)	340.25	3,241.20
	(4)	309.91	7,959.60
	IV (1)	26.00	3,605.64
	(2)		1,145.60
	V (1)		67,500.00
	(2)		1,499.40
	(3)		1,000.00
	VI (2)	2,582.00	3,511.00
Total		3,258.16	89,462.44
Iran	V (1)	51,540.00	51,540.00
	(2)	93.00	93.00
Total		51,633.00	51,633.00
Iraq	III (1)		694,963.00
	(2)		27,165.00
	IV (1)		94.37
	(2)		25.85
Total			722,248.22
Ireland	V (1)		116,823.00
	(2)		3,270.60
	(3)		33,380.00
Total			153,473.60
Jamaica	IV (1)		346.00
	(2)	13.95	41.45
Total		13.95	387.45
Japan	V (2)		4,143.00
Kenya	IV (1)		618.00
Latvia	V (3)		$18,077.00
Mauritius	I (1)		251.45
	(4)		337.28
Total			588.73
Mexico	I (1)	$60.00	116.00
	(4)		30.26
	(5)		112.50
	IV (1)	1,930.00	17,282.30
	(2)		1,023.20
	V (1)	48,400.00	499,082.40
	(2)	376.00	4,666.00
	(3)	21,850.00	36,355.00
	VI (2)		175.50
	VII (1)	1,093.25	17,705.75
	(2)	725.00	56,232.00
Total		74,434.25	632,780.91
Mozambique	I (1)		116.00
	(4)		154.61
	V (1)	1,200.00	283,200.00
	(2)	8,190.00	15,494.00
	(3)		55,710.00
Total		9,390.00	354,674.61
Netherlands	I (2)		26,653.00
	(4)		47.50
	(5)		155.00
	III (2)		9,674.00
	V (1)		107,740.00
	(2)		163,472.50
	(3)		187,137.50
Total			494,879.50
Netherlands Indies	I (1)		108.56
	(2)	8,526.00	117,473.00
	(4)	493,791.85	517,393.72
	(5)	136,771.00	534,464.00
	III (1)	232,320.00	2,060,150.00
	(2)		740.00
	IV (1)	23,786.40	76,305.75
	(2)	2,708.98	16,842.67
	V (1)		334,677.00
	(2)	8,758.00	310,097.50
	(3)	31,000.00	245,947.00
	VI (1)		4,950.00
	VII (1)		338.80
	(2)	25,500.00	230,409.30
Total		963,162.23	4,449,897.30
New Caledonia	I (4)		923.82
Newfoundland	I (1)	11.10	129.60
	(4)	2.17	302.41
	IV (1)		1,934.50
	(2)		240.32
Total		13.27	2,606.83

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports: October 1940	Value of actual exports: 10 months ending October 31, 1940
New Guinea, Territory of	IV (2)		$17.25
	V (2)		2,500.00
Total			2,517.25
New Zealand	I (4)	$89,595.00	159,332.00
	IV (1)		202.00
	V (2)	67.00	2,438.15
	(3)	14,000.00	16,540.00
	VII (1)		11,386.00
Total		103,662.00	189,898.15
Nicaragua	I (1)		34,827.00
	(2)		8,267.00
	(4)		1,264.00
	IV (1)	1,183.00	1,208.00
	(2)		4,035.00
	V (2)		480.00
	(3)		870.00
	VII (1)		1,292.00
Total		1,183.00	52,243.00
Nigeria	I (2)		278.50
	(4)		33.00
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)		88.00
Total			429.50
Northern Rhodesia	I (1)	336.80	336.80
	(4)	198.27	198.27
	IV (1)		25.50
Total		535.07	560.57
Norway	I (1)		70.00
	(2)		285.00
	(4)		36,493.20
	III (1)		1,354,114.00
	(2)		280.00
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)		137.00
	V (1)		2,200.00
	(2)		644.00
Total			1,394,253.20
Palestine	V (3)		1,400.00
Panama	I (1)		12,500.00
	(2)		3,900.00
	(4)		8,700.00
	IV (1)		8,781.75
	(2)		1,207.00
	V (1)		21,807.13
	(2)		174.00
	(3)		1,447.00
	VII (1)		2,920.60
	(2)		728.00
Total			62,165.48
Paraguay	I (4)		$384.80
	IV (2)		11,215.45
Total			11,600.25
Peru	IV (1)	$32.00	7,582.90
	(2)		240.00
	V (1)		387,810.00
	(2)	3,075.00	22,711.00
	(3)	8,171.00	86,891.00
	VII (1)		2,140.00
	(2)		1,131.00
Total		11,278.00	508,505.90
Portugal	I (1)		51.80
	(4)		44.00
	III (1)		877,298.00
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)		422.00
	V (1)		4,663.00
	(2)		44,235.91
	(3)		54,265.00
	VII (1)		841.76
	(2)		17,000.00
Total			998,851.47
Portuguese Guinea	I (1)	126.00	126.00
	(4)	16.00	16.00
	IV (1)	27.00	27.00
	(2)	6.00	6.00
Total		175.00	175.00
Rumania	V (2)		600.00
Saudi Arabia	V (2)		760.00
Southern Rhodesia	I (1)		495.60
	(2)		227.50
	(4)	293.06	645.56
	IV (1)	77.30	159.30
	(2)	35.00	156.04
	V (2)	86,007.00	110,632.00
Total		86,412.36	112,316.00
Straits Settlements	I (1)		9.12
Surinam	I (2)		11,644.50
	(4)		1.64
	IV (2)		2.47
	VII (1)	193.80	516.80
Total		193.80	12,165.41
Sweden	I (2)		108,000.00
	(4)		65,307.00
	III (1)		3,724,925.00
	(2)		4,000.00
	IV (2)		178,001.00

Country of destination	Category		Value of actual exports: October 1940	Value of actual exports: 10 months ending October 31, 1940
Sweden—Continued.	V	(1)		$65,000.00
		(2)		212,923.98
		(3)		247,267.00
Total				4,605,423.98
Thailand	I	(1)	$6,304.00	6,427.37
		(4)	13.03	23.35
	III	(2)		1,543.84
	IV	(1)		16,380.89
		(2)	37.12	94.51
	V	(1)	30,950.00	66,250.00
		(2)	1,467.00	14,482.00
		(3)		193,120.00
Total			38,771.15	298,321.96
Trinidad	IV	(1)		153.00
		(2)		18.00
	V	(2)	20.00	3,114.00
		(3)		18,625.00
	VII	(1)	2,125.00	2,977.00
		(2)		162.45
Total			2,145.00	25,049.45
Turkey	I	(2)		148,135.00
		(5)		158,750.00
	III	(1)		1,191,084.00
		(2)	379.00	17,449.00
	IV	(1)		14,236.00
		(2)		1,306.20
	V	(2)		301,880.10
		(3)		70,344.00
	VII	(2)		117,478.00
Total			379.00	2,020,662.30
Union of South Africa	I	(1)		296.00
		(4)	13.00	578.93
	III	(1)		454,000.00
	IV	(1)	50,000.00	154,686.70
		(2)	7,250.00	10,882.00
	V	(1)	770,378.00	1,181,606.00
		(2)	4,800.00	45,046.64
		(3)	48,705.00	208,380.00
	VII	(1)		156.00
		(2)		40,064.00
Total			881,146.00	2,095,696.27
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	V	(3)	21,976.00	142,488.00
Uruguay	I	(4)		299.00
	IV	(1)		1,522.00
		(2)		5,607.30
	V	(1)		35,104.00
		(2)		100.40
	VII	(1)	2,653.88	2,653.88
		(2)		660.00
Total			2,653.88	45,946.58
Venezuela	I	(1)		$111.40
		(2)		246.00
		(4)		39.00
	III	(1)		167,970.00
	IV	(1)		3,316.60
		(2)		191.45
	V	(1)	$69,000.00	163,783.00
		(2)	23,533.30	64,588.30
		(3)	29,192.00	127,323.00
	VII	(1)	2,155.09	17,014.08
		(2)		15,890.40
Total			123,880.39	560,473.23
Yugoslavia	V	(1)		63,000.00
		(2)		26,806.75
		(3)		31,080.00
Total				120,886.75
Grand total			27,883,401.74	272,344,098.23

Arms Import Licenses Issued

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of origin of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for import by the Secretary of State during the month of October 1940:

Country of origin	Category		Value	Total
Argentina	I	(1)	$27.55	$27.55
Canada	I	(1)	100.00	65,677.62
		(2)	63,835.00	
		(4)	115.25	
	V	(2)	250.00	
		(3)	1,377.37	
Great Britain	I	(5)	5.00	5.00
Mexico	V	(2)	1,600.00	6,200.00
		(3)	4,600.00	
Spain	I	(2)	72.50	72.50
Total				71,982.67

During the month of October, 16 import licenses were issued, making a total of 179 such licenses issued during the current year.

Categories of Arms, Ammunition, and Implements of War

The categories of arms, ammunition, and implements of war in the appropriate column of

the tables printed above are the categories into which those articles were divided in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937, enumerating the articles which would be considered as arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of section 5 of the joint resolution of May 1, 1937 [see the *Bulletin* of July 27, 1940 (vol. III, no. 57), pp. 58–59].

Special Statistics in Regard to Arms Exports to Cuba

In compliance with Article II of the convention between the United States and Cuba to suppress smuggling, signed at Habana, March 11, 1926, which reads in part as follows:

"The High Contracting Parties agree that clearance of shipments of merchandise by water, air, or land, from any of the ports of either country to a port of entry of the other country, shall be denied when such shipment comprises articles the importation of which is prohibited or restricted in the country to which such shipment is destined, unless in this last case there has been a compliance with the requisites demanded by the laws of both countries."

and in compliance with the laws of Cuba which restrict the importation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war of all kinds by requiring an import permit for each shipment, export licenses for shipments of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to Cuba are required for the articles enumerated below in addition to the articles enumerated in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937:

(1) Arms and small arms using ammunition of caliber .22 or less, other than those classed as toys.

(2) Spare parts of arms and small arms of all kinds and calibers, other than those classed as toys, and of guns and machine guns.

(3) Ammunition for the arms and small arms under (1) above.

(4) Sabers, swords, and military machetes with cross-guard hilts.

(5) Explosives as follows: explosive powders of all kinds for all purposes; nitrocellulose having a nitrogen content of 12 percent or less; diphenylamine; dynamite of all kinds; nitroglycerine; alkaline nitrates (ammonium, potassium, and sodium nitrate); nitric acid; nitrobenzene (essence or oil of mirbane); sulphur; sulphuric acid; chlorate of potash; and acetones.

(6) Tear gas ($C_6H_5COCH_2Cl$) and other similar n o n-toxic gases and apparatus designed for the storage or projection of such gases.

The table printed below indicates, in respect to licenses authorizing the exportation to Cuba of the articles and commodities listed in the preceding paragraph, issued by the Secretary of State during October 1940, the number of licenses and the value of the articles and commodities described in the licenses:

Number of licenses	Sections	Value	Total
36	(1)	$729.50	$14,342.46
	(2)	96.38	
	(3)	9,144.54	
	(5)	4,372.04	

The table printed below indicates the value of the articles and commodities listed above exported to Cuba during October 1940 under licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Section	Value	Total
(1)	$272.00	$12,253.23
(2)	46.88	
(3)	5,543.08	
(5)	6,391.27	

Tin-Plate Scrap

No licenses authorizing the exportation of tin-plate scrap under the provisions of the act approved February 15, 1936, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, were applied for or issued during the month of October 1940.

Helium

The table printed below gives the essential information in regard to the licenses issued during the month of October 1940, authorizing the exportation of helium gas under the provisions of the act approved on September 1, 1937, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto:

Applicant for license	Purchaser in foreign country	Country of destination	Quantity in cubic feet	Total value
The Ohio Chemical & Mfg. Co.	Oxygen Co. of Canada, Ltd.	Canada	868	$36.00
The Ohio Chemical & Mfg. Co.	Compania Marx, S. A.	Mexico	4	2.50
The Cheney Chemical Co.	Mazza & Cia	Argentina	60	15.00
The Linde Air Products Co.	Claude Neon General Advertising, Ltd.	Canada	.1765	30.00
The Ohio Chemical & Mfg. Co.	Ungar & Cia	Argentina	35	$111.60
The Ohio Chemical & Mfg. Co.	Lutz, Ferrando & Cia., Ltd.	Brazil	20	5.20
Dayton, Price & Co., Ltd.	Industrial Supplies, Ltd.	New Zealand	½	16.00
Dayton, Price & Co., Ltd.	Industrial Supplies, Ltd.	New Zealand	1½	48.00

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

COMMERCE

Trade Agreement With Switzerland (Executive Agreement Series No. 90)

The President on November 28, 1940 signed a proclamation terminating in part, as of January 1, 1941, the concession on handkerchiefs contained in item 1529 (b) of schedule II of the reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Switzerland signed January 9, 1936. The effect of the proclamation will be to exclude from the benefit of the reduced rates of duty provided for in this item handkerchiefs appliquéd by hand or having drawn work made by hand.

The action taken by the President was based on article XVI of the agreement, by which each country has reserved the right, after consultation with the Government of the other country, to withdraw or to modify the concession granted on any article, if, as a result of the extension of the concession to third countries, such countries obtain the major benefit of the concession and in consequence thereof an unduly large increase in imports takes place.

It has been ascertained that imports into the United States of handkerchiefs included in item 1529 (b) of schedule II of the agreement have been in major part from countries other than Switzerland and that imports of these handkerchiefs have increased very considerably over the levels obtaining before the entry into effect of the reduced duties established pursuant to the agreement. Imports into the United States from all countries of handkerchiefs included in item 1529 (b) of schedule II of the agreement increased in number from 1,767,000 in the period February 15 to December 31, 1936 to 18,460,000 in the calendar year 1938 and 9,865,000 in 1939. Of these imports the percentage imported from countries other than Switzerland in the three periods referred to was 85, 95, and 80 percent, respectively. Comparable figures for years preceding February 15, 1936 are not available. The increased imports have consisted primarily of hand-ornamented handkerchiefs.

Under the proclamation, the rates of duty specified in item 1529 (b) of the trade agreement will, on and after January 1, 1941, apply only to the following:

1529 (b) Handkerchiefs, wholly or in part of machine-made lace; handkerchiefs embroidered (whether with a plain or fancy initial, monogram, or otherwise, and whether or not the embroidery is on a scal-

loped edge), tamboured, appliquéd, or from which threads have been omitted, drawn, punched, or cut, and with threads introduced after weaving to finish or ornament the openwork, not including one row of straight hemstitching adjoining the hem; any of the foregoing, finished or unfinished, which contain no hand-made lace, which are not embroidered, tamboured, or appliquéd in any part by hand, from which threads have not been omitted, drawn, punched, or cut by hand, and having no threads introduced by hand to finish or ornament the openwork:

Composed wholly or in chief value of cotton	2¢ each and 30% ad val.
Composed wholly or in chief value of vegetable fiber other than cotton:	
If finished and valued at 80 cents or more per dozen	2¢ each and 30% ad val.
If unhemmed and without any finished edge, and valued at 45 cents or more per dozen	2¢ each and 30% ad val.

Provided, That no handkerchiefs which were provided for in item 1529 (b) of schedule II of the trade agreement between the United States of America and Switzerland, as proclaimed by the President of the United States of America on January 9, 1936, shall be excluded from classification under this item by reason of incidental handwork necessary to finish the machine work or to mend or correct defects.

The duty on handkerchiefs excluded from the concession by the proclamation will revert to the rates provided for in the Tariff Act.

Trade Agreement With Venezuela (Executive Agreement Series No. 180)

A supplementary proclamation was issued by the President on November 27, 1940 declaring that the definitive trade agreement with Venezuela signed November 6, 1939 will enter into full force on December 14, 1940.

The trade agreement was proclaimed by the President on November 16, 1939. Under the terms of a *modus vivendi* with Venezuela also signed on November 6, 1939, the substantive provisions of the agreement have been applied provisionally by the two countries since December 16, 1939. In accordance with the provisions of article XIX of the definitive agreement, it will enter into full force on December 14, 1940, as the result of the exchange, on November 14, 1940, of the President's proclamation of November 16, 1939 and the instrument of ratification of the Government of the United States of Venezuela executed July 24, 1940.

PROMOTION OF PEACE

Treaties With Australia, Canada, and New Zealand Amending the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace With Great Britain, signed September 15, 1914 [3]

On November 26, 1940 the Senate gave its advice and consent to the ratification by the President of the three treaties between the United States and Australia, Canada, and New Zealand, respectively, signed on September 6, 1940, amending in their application to each of those dominions the provisions which concern the organization of commissions for the settlement of disputes contained in the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace between the United States and Great Britain, signed at Washington on September 15, 1914.

[3] See the *Bulletin* of September 7, 1940 (vol. III, no. 63), page 207.

Treaty With the Union of South Africa Amending the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace With Great Britain, signed September 15, 1914 [4]

On November 26, 1940, the Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification by the President of the treaty between the United States and the Union of South Africa, signed on April 2, 1940, amending in their application to the Union of South Africa the provisions which concern the organization of commissions for the settlement of disputes contained in the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace between the United States and Great Britain, signed September 15, 1914.

CONCILIATION

Conciliation Treaty With Liberia

On November 26, 1940, the Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification by the President of the Conciliation Treaty between the United States and Liberia signed on August 21, 1939.

EXTRADITION

Supplementary Extradition Treaties With Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, and Switzerland

On November 26, 1940 the Senate gave its advice and consent to the ratification by the President of the supplementary extradition treaties between the United States and Ecuador, signed September 22, 1939; Guatemala, signed February 20, 1940; Mexico, signed August 16, 1939; and Switzerland, signed January 31, 1940.

CUSTOMS

Agreement With Brazil for Reciprocal Customs Privileges for Diplomatic and Consular Personnel

By an exchange of notes dated October 11, 1940, an agreement was entered into between the United States and Brazil which provides, on a basis of reciprocity, that the diplomatic and consular representatives of each country accredited to the other country, and the clerical personnel attached to their respective offices who are nationals of the United States and of Brazil, will be permitted to import, free from the payment of duties, articles for their personal use, if they are not engaged in any other private occupation for gain and if the article is not one the importation of which is prohibited by the laws of the United States or by the laws of Brazil.

AGRICULTURE

Inter-American Coffee Marketing Agreement

On November 28, 1940, fifteen American republics, including the United States, signed an agreement providing for the orderly marketing of coffee. The ceremony took place at the Pan American Union.

The American republics that signed the agreement are United States of America, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, and Venezuela.

The principal object of the agreement, which was drafted by the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, is to allocate equitably the market of the United States and that of the rest of the world among the various coffee-producing countries through the adoption of basic annual export quotas for each country. An unprecedented step in the economic history of the American republics, this agreement is the first of its kind ever entered into by these countries. The study of the coffee problem was entrusted to the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee by a resolution of the recent Habana Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics (resolution XXV [5]).

The Chairman of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, Mr. Sumner Welles, declared that the new coffee agreement is another practical achievement in the field of inter-American relations. He expressed gratification at the effective labors of the committee charged with the negotiation of this agreement and emphasized the high spirit

[4] See the *Bulletin* of April 6, 1940 (vol. II, no. 41), page 365.

[5] See the *Bulletin* of August 24, 1940 (vol. III, no. 6), p. 141.

of cooperation and helpfulness shown by the delegates of all the participating countries. The Inter-American Coffee Marketing Agreement, he said, may well be considered as another concrete manifestation of the broad principles of hemispheric cooperation laid down in recent conferences of the American republics.

The text of the agreement is printed below:

The Governments of Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, the United States of America and Venezuela,

CONSIDERING THAT

in view of the unbalanced situation in the international trade in coffee affecting the economy of the Western Hemisphere, it is necessary and desirable to take steps to promote the orderly marketing of coffee, with a view to assuring terms of trade equitable for both producers and consumers by adjusting the supply to demand,

Have accordingly agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

In order to allocate equitably the market of the United States of America for coffee among the various coffee producing countries, the following quotas are adopted as basic annual quotas for the exportation of coffee to the United States of America from the other countries participating in this Agreement:

Producing Country	*Bags of 60 Kilograms Net, or Equivalent Quantities*
Brazil	9,300,000
Colombia	3,150,000
Costa Rica	200,000
Cuba	80,000
Dominican Republic	120,000
Ecuador	150,000
El Salvador	600,000
Guatemala	535,000
Haiti	275,000
Honduras	20,000
Mexico	475,000
Nicaragua	195,000
Peru	25,000
Venezuela	420,000
Total	15,545,000

For the control of the quotas for the United States market, the official import statistics compiled by the United States Department of Commerce shall be used.

ARTICLE II

The following quotas have been adopted as basic annual quotas for the exportation of coffee to the market outside the United States from the other countries participating in this Agreement:

Producing Country	*Bags of 60 Kilograms Net, or Equivalent Quantities*
Brazil	7,813,000
Colombia	1,079,000
Costa Rica	242,000
Cuba	62,000
Dominican Republic	138,000
Ecuador	89,000
El Salvador	527,000
Guatemala	312,000
Haiti	327,000
Honduras	21,000
Mexico	239,000
Nicaragua	114,000
Peru	43,000
Venezuela	606,000
Total	11,612,000

ARTICLE III

The Inter-American Coffee Board provided for in Article IX of this Agreement shall have the authority to increase or decrease the quotas for the United States market in order to adjust supplies to estimated requirements. No such increase or decrease shall be made oftener than once every six months nor shall any change at any one time exceed 5 percent of the basic quotas specified in Article I. The total increase or decrease in the first quota year shall not exceed 5 percent of such basic quotas. Any increase or decrease in the quotas shall remain in effect until superseded by a new change in quotas, and the quotas for any quota year shall be calculated by applying to the basic quotas the weighted average of the changes made by the Board during the same year. Except as provided in Articles IV, V and VII, the percentage of each of the participating countries in the total quantity of coffee which these coun-

tries may export to the United States market shall be maintained unchanged.

The Board shall also have the authority to increase or decrease the export quotas for the market outside the United States to the extent that it deems necessary to adjust supplies to estimated requirements, maintaining unchanged the percentage of each of the participating countries in the total quantity of coffee to be exported to that market, except as provided in Articles IV, V and VII. Nevertheless, the Board shall not have the authority to distribute these quotas among determined countries or regions of the market outside the United States.

Article IV

Each producing country participating in this Agreement undertakes to limit its coffee exports to the United States of America during each quota year, to its respective export quota.

In the event that, due to unforeseen circumstances, a country's total exports of coffee to the United States of America exceed in any quota year its export quota for the United States market, that quota for the following year shall be decreased by the amount of the excess.

If any producing country participating in this Agreement has exported in any quota year less than its quota for the United States market, the Board may increase that country's quota for the immediately following quota year by an amount equal to the deficiency for the preceding quota year, up to the limit of 10 percent of the quota for such previous year.

The provisions of this Article shall also apply to the export quotas for the market outside the United States.

Any exportation of coffee to the market outside the United States which may be lost by fire, inundation or any other accident, before arriving at any foreign port, shall not be charged against the quota of the respective country corresponding to the date of shipment, provided that the loss is duly established before the Inter-American Coffee Board.

Article V

In view of the possibility of changes in the demand for coffee of a particular origin in the market outside the United States, the Board is empowered, by a two-thirds vote, to transfer, on the request of any participating country, a part of that country's quota for the United States market to its quota for the market outside the United States in order to bring about a better balance between supply and demand in special types of coffee. In such cases, the Board is authorized to make up the resulting deficiency in the total quota for the United States market by increasing the quotas of the other producing countries participating in this Agreement in proportion to their basic quotas.

Article VI

Each producing country participating in this Agreement shall take all measures necessary on its part for the execution and operation of this Agreement and shall issue for each coffee shipment an official document certifying that the shipment is within the corresponding quota fixed in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement.

Article VII

The Government of the United States of America shall take all measures necessary on its part for the execution and operation of this Agreement and shall limit, during each quota year, the entry for consumption into the United States of America of coffee produced in the countries listed in Article I to the quotas as established in the said Article or as modified pursuant to other provisions of this Agreement, it being understood that notice of any modified quotas will be communicated by the Board to the Governments of the countries participating in this Agreement.

The Government of the United States of America also undertakes to limit the total entry for consumption of coffee produced in countries other than those listed in Article I of this Agreement to a basic annual quota of 355,000 bags of 60 kilograms net or equivalent quantities. The quota on such coffee shall be increased or decreased by the same proportion and at the same time as the global quota of the participating countries for the United States market.

In the event that due to unforeseen circum-

stances any quota is exceeded during any quota year, that quota for the following year shall be decreased by the amount of the excess.

Article VIII

In the event that there should be foreseen an imminent shortage of coffee in the United States market in relation to its requirements, the Inter-American Coffee Board shall have the authority, as an emergency measure, to increase the quotas for the United States market, in proportion to the basic quotas, up to the quantity necessary to satisfy these requirements even though in this manner the limits specified in Article III may be exceeded. Any member of the Board may request such an increase and the increase may be authorized by a one-third vote of the Board.

When, owing to special circumstances, it may be necessary for the purposes of the present Agreement to reduce the quotas for the United States market by a percentage greater than that established in Article III, the Inter-American Coffee Board shall also have the authority to exceed the percentage of reduction beyond the limits established by the said Article III, provided that this is approved by the unanimous vote of the Board.

Article IX

The present Agreement shall be under the administration of a Board, which shall be known as the "Inter-American Coffee Board", and which shall be composed of delegates representing the Governments of the participating countries.

Each Government shall appoint a delegate to the Board upon approval of the Agreement. In the absence of the delegate of any participating country, his Government shall appoint an alternate who shall act in place of the delegate. Subsequent appointments shall be communicated by the respective Governments to the Chairman of the Board.

The Board shall elect from among its members a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman who shall hold office for such period as it may determine.

The seat of the Board shall be in Washington, D. C.

Article X

The Board shall have the following powers and duties in addition to those specifically set forth in other Articles of this Agreement:

(a) The general administration of the present Agreement;

(b) To appoint any employees that it may consider necessary and determine their powers, duties, compensation and duration of employment;

(c) To appoint an Executive Committee and such other permanent or temporary committees as it considers advisable, and to determine their functions and duties;

(d) To approve an annual budget of expenses and fix the amount to be contributed by each participating Government in accordance with the principles laid down in Article XIII;

(e) To seek such information as it may deem necessary to the proper operation and administration of this Agreement; and to publish such information as it may consider desirable;

(f) To make an annual report covering all of its activities and any other matters of interest in connection with this Agreement at the end of each quota year. This report shall be transmitted to each of the participating Governments.

Article XI

The Board shall undertake, as soon as possible, a study of the problem of coffee surpluses in the producing countries participating in this Agreement, and shall also take appropriate steps with a view to working out satisfactory methods of financing the storage of such surpluses in cases where such action is urgently needed to stabilize the coffee industry. Upon request, the Board shall assist and advise any participating Government which may desire to negotiate loans in connection with the operation of this Agreement. The Board is also authorized to render assistance in matters relating to the classification, storage and handling of coffee.

Article XII

The Board shall appoint a Secretary and take all other necessary measures to establish a Secre-

tariat which shall be entirely free and independent of any other national or international organization and institution.

Article XIII

The expenses of delegates to the Board shall be defrayed by their respective Governments. All other expenses necessary for the administration of the present Agreement, including those of the Secretariat, shall be met by annual contributions of the Governments of the participating countries. The total amount, manner and time of payment shall be determined by the Board by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the votes. The contribution of each Government shall be proportionate to the total of its respective basic quotas, except that the Government of the United States of America will accept as its contribution an amount equal to 33⅓ percent of the total required contribution.

Article XIV

Regular meetings of the Board shall be held on the first Tuesday of January, April, July and October. Special meetings shall be called by the Chairman at any other time at his discretion, or upon written request of delegates representing not less than five of the participating Governments, or fifteen percent of the quotas specified in Article I, or one third of the votes established in Article XV. Notice of all special meetings shall be communicated to the delegates not less than three days before the date fixed for the meeting.

The presence of delegates representing not less than 75 percent of the total votes of all the participating Governments shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for a meeting. Any participating Government may, through its delegate, by written notice to the Chairman, appoint the delegate of another participating Government to represent it and to vote on its behalf at any meeting of the Board.

Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, decisions of the Board shall be taken by a simple majority of the votes, it being understood that, in every case, the computation shall be calculated on the basis of the total votes of all the participating Governments.

Article XV

The votes to be exercised by the delegates of the participating Governments shall be as follows:

Brazil	9
Colombia	3
Costa Rica	1
Cuba	1
Dominican Republic	1
Ecuador	1
El Salvador	1
Guatemala	1
Haiti	1
Honduras	1
Mexico	1
Nicaragua	1
Peru	1
United States of America	12
Venezuela	1
Total	36

Article XVI

The official reports of the Board to the participating Governments shall be written in the four official languages of the Pan American Union.

Article XVII

The participating Governments agree to maintain, in so far as possible, the normal and usual operation of the coffee trade.

Article XVIII

The Board is authorized to appoint advisory committees in the important markets, to the end that consumers, importers and distributors of green and roasted coffee, as well as other interested persons, may be given an opportunity to express their views concerning the operation of the program established under this Agreement.

Article XIX

If the delegate of any participating Government alleges that any participating Government has failed to comply with the obligations of the present Agreement, the Board shall de-

cide whether any infringement of the Agreement has taken place, and, if so, what measures shall be recommended to correct the situation arising therefrom.

ARTICLE XX

The present Agreement shall be deposited with the Pan American Union at Washington, which shall transmit authentic certified copies thereof to the signatory Governments.

The Agreement shall be ratified or approved by each of the signatory Governments in accordance with its legal requirements and shall come into force when the instruments of ratification or approval of all the signatory Governments have been deposited with the Pan American Union. As soon as possible after the deposit of any ratification the Pan American Union shall inform each of the signatory Governments thereof.

If, within ninety days from the date of signature of this Agreement, the instruments of ratification or approval of all the signatory Governments have not been deposited, the Governments which have deposited their instruments of ratification or approval may put the Agreement into force among themselves by means of a Protocol. Such Protocol shall be deposited with the Pan American Union, which shall furnish certified copies thereof to each of the Governments on behalf of which the Protocol or the present Agreement was signed.

ARTICLE XXI

As long as the present Agreement remains in force, it shall prevail over provisions inconsistent therewith which may be contained in any other agreement previously concluded between any of the participating Governments. Upon the termination of the present Agreement, all the provisions which may have been temporarily suspended by virtue of this Agreement shall automatically again become operative unless they have been definitively terminated for other reasons.

ARTICLE XXII

The present Agreement shall apply, on the part of the United States of America, to the customs territory of the United States. Exports to the United States of America and quotas for the United States market shall be understood to refer to the customs territory of the United States.

ARTICLE XXIII

For the purpose of this Agreement the following definitions are adopted:

(1) "Quota year" means the period of twelve months beginning October 1, and ending September 30 of the following calendar year.

(2) "Producing countries participating in this Agreement" means all participating countries except the United States of America.

(3) "The Board" means the Inter-American Coffee Board provided for in Article IX.

ARTICLE XXIV

Subject to the eventuality covered by Article XXV, the present Agreement shall remain in force until October 1, 1943.

Not less than one year prior to October 1, 1943 the Board shall make recommendations to the participating Governments as to the continuation or otherwise of the Agreement. The recommendations, if in favor of continuation, may suggest amendments to the Agreement.

Each participating Government shall signify to the Board its acceptance or rejection of the recommendations referred to in the immediately preceding paragraph within six months after the date of the receipt of such recommendations. This period may be extended by the Board.

If said recommendations are accepted by all the participating Governments, the participating Governments undertake to take such measures as may be necessary to carry out said recommendations. The Board shall draw up a declaration certifying the terms of said recommendations and their acceptance by all the participating Governments, and the present Agreement shall be deemed to be amended in accordance with this declaration as from the date specified therein. A certified copy of the declaration together with a certified copy of the Agreement as amended shall be communicated

to the Pan American Union and to each of the participating Governments.

The same procedure for making amendments or for the continuation of the Agreement may be followed at any other time.

Article XXV

Any of the participating Governments may withdraw from the present Agreement after prior notification of one year to the Pan American Union which shall promptly inform the Board. If one or more participating Governments representing 20 percent or more of the total quotas specified in Article I of this Agreement withdraw therefrom, the Agreement will thereupon terminate.

Article XXVI

In the event that because of special and extraordinary circumstances the Board should believe that the period fixed by Article XXIV for the duration of this Agreement might be reduced, it shall immediately notify all the participating Governments which, by unanimous agreement, may decide to terminate this Agreement prior to October 1, 1943.

Transitory Article

All coffee entered for consumption into the United States of America between October 1, 1940 and September 30, 1941, both inclusive, shall be charged against the quotas for the first quota year.

All coffee exported to the market outside the United States between October 1, 1940 and September 30, 1941, both inclusive, shall be charged against the quotas for the first quota year.

Done at the City of Washington, in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French, the 28th day of November, 1940.

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General

NATIONAL DEFENSE AS RELATED TO RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF UNDIVIDED POLITICAL LOYALTY

Address by Assistant Secretary Long [1]

[Released to the press December 4]

MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTE FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING: I am very happy to be here tonight and to take part in your discussions.

It would be difficult to choose at this time a topic more vital in the life of our people than the theme of your Institute, with its emphasis on freedom of thought and of conscience within the framework of undivided political loyalty. These are great cultural values which, in happier days, we were accustomed to take for granted. But in the perilous times through which we live today, they need frequent and vigorous re-affirmation as guideposts of individual and national conduct. For the very concepts that underlie them are today subjected to a powerful challenge, which carries with it great dangers to our way of life and to the things which we, Americans, most dearly cherish.

And it is freedom of thought, freedom of speech, religious liberty—the freedom to pursue our individual lives and to develop our cultural concepts—which is the basis of American political doctrine. It is the security of that freedom which has been the constant objective of America, and it is the continuation of that freedom which demands our coordination today. It is the refutation of the challenge to all these things which finds us in sympathetic and determined accord.

In times of grave peril, nothing is more important for the safety and security of a nation than that its people recognize clearly the nature of the dangers which confront them. Without such recognition, no nation, however large, however bountifully endowed with material resources, can create for itself means of self-defense sufficient to ward off all possible menace. A clear and courageous visualization by our people of the dangers which loom on our horizon is this country's greatest need today.

There are dangers from without, and there are dangers from within.

All nations are menaced today by a relentless march across the earth of invaders of peaceful and peace-seeking nations, of destroyers of human freedom and decency. Many free and sovereign nations have already been invaded, subjugated, reduced to slavery. No nation is immune from this present and growing threat. No nation can hope to defend itself against it save as it creates for itself adequate means of defense.

For our country, as for any country, national defense requires, first, a sufficiency of physical weapons. So long as audacious military autocracy is on the march, no one can

[1] Delivered before the National Conference of Christians and Jews, in cooperation with the University of North Carolina and the Catholic Conference of the South, Chapel Hill, N. C., December 3, 1940.

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foresee the point at which we can safely pause in the process of creating such weapons for defense. To place reliance merely upon the availability of vast potential resources is to fall into the quicksands of certain danger. The maps of Europe, Asia, and Africa are replete with examples which testify to the truth of that assertion. These potential resources must be transformed into actual armaments of the greatest striking power known to science and technology before they can become the means of staying the hand of attack when raised against us or of repelling it successfully should it ever be thrust at us. Our incomparable resources are today being rapidly transformed into such weapons.

National defense requires, second, a sufficiency of trained men to wield the physical weapons. Modern war demands, as warfare has always demanded, a high quality of courage. But courage alone will not suffice. Untrained courage pitted against trained and mechanized troops is magnificent, but it is not effective. Our people have courage, surpassed by none. What we need is courage combined with training, and such training we are now providing for our citizens.

But even these are not enough. The forces against which national defense is necessary have developed new techniques of attack. Under these techniques, the way forward for advancing ships, tanks, planes, and columns of men is paved by words that divide and weaken. This art of breaking down a nation has been as thoroughly and ruthlessly devised and directed as the work of military commands calculating how best to destroy an opposing force.

Some of the phases of these evil techniques have well been called "the strategy of terror". In these phases the purpose is to stimulate fear and thus paralyze defense. Other phases might be called "the strategy of the wishful illusion". In these phases, the would-be assailant actually presents himself as the bearer of some desired benefit. Peoples are told that they are to be delivered from some oppressor or other, or that when the struggle is over they will be better off than before. Still another aspect might be called "the strategy of creating hate". This uses the medium of lies and exaggerations to convert into vital differences all the small frictions or dislikes that will always be found in any community. The objective is that by exaggerating our differences of thought and by assuming ungenerous attitudes toward the rights of other groups to exercise their own liberties we would lend actual aid and considerable comfort to the forces without, which seek our destruction through internal discord.

Against dangers such as these we need, as weapons of defense, spiritual and moral strength and undivided loyalty to the best that is in us as individuals and as a nation. Here, again, we have in our possession all the necessary elements out of which these weapons are fashioned. But here, again, we cannot be secure by merely taking these things for granted.

This great country of ours was reclaimed from the wilderness by generations of men and women who crossed the oceans in search of freedom—freedom of body, of mind, and of spirit. They and their descendants and the millions who came after them have built upon the broad expanses of America a nation, "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal".

Our people's greatest achievement is that we have found a way of life in which many races can live together in peace and in friendship; in which many religions and many systems of thought can exist side by side without any one of them seeking—much less attaining—domination over the others. We have learned the great lesson of a true civilization: that freedom of thought and freedom of religion, with their necessary concomitant—freedom of expression—based on mutual toleration and mutual respect among individuals and groups who follow the teachings of their own choice, are among the most potent forces for the spiritual and moral enrichment of the community and of the nation and the surest guaranty of national unity.

We have achieved our way of life because of our unflagging devotion to the great prin-

ciple of equality of opportunity. Upon that vital principle we have built our institutions of popular government—government of laws by the consent of the governed. Under that system of government, our citizens have been free to develop their individual potentialities in as favorable conditions as have ever been enjoyed by any people in history. Ours has been an experiment in democracy, of the results of which we are justly proud.

But a system of government such as ours will endure, and the incalculable benefits which it confers upon us who live under it will continue, only so long as an overwhelming majority of our citizens accept and practice the responsibilities which attach to the great privilege of citizenship. Among those responsibilities none is more essential than willingness to subordinate individual and group differences and interests to the common good of the nation.

In a regimented and autocratic nation the interests of individuals are subordinate to the interests of the state—but the nature of the state itself is determined by the will of the all-powerful rulers, not by the will of the people. There is a world of difference between the imposed, the tyrannically enforced discipline of an autocratic state and the voluntary discipline of a democracy, in which the people themselves determine the form of government under which they live and willingly accept the measure of self-restraint necessary in order that that form of government may function effectively.

Let us by all means have in our Nation a great diversity of thought and of belief. Without such diversity, the lives of individuals and the life of the Nation will be dull and barren, and there will result a far lower type of existence than man has been vouchsafed by centuries of civilized progress. But let us beware lest that diversity lose its essential basis of mutual toleration and mutual respect on the part of individuals and of groups and thus become a deadly poison of social and political dissension and discord—to be exploited for sinister purposes by enemies from without or enemies from within.

These enemies are numerous and they are ruthless. They are ever on the alert in their striving to turn to their own advantage the many dangers which beset us from within.

Complacency is one of these dangers. Another is weakening of faith in the everlasting worth of individual liberty and of the institutions of popular government as the most effective system for the preservation and functioning of liberty. Seeking refuge in cynicism and narrow self-interest is still another. Lack of willingness to accept whatever sacrifices may be needed to make certain that our national freedom and independence and our national institutions shall be preserved is yet another.

We must never forget the old but unshakeably true precept that eternal vigilance is the price of freedom. There are people in our country who permit themselves to be lulled into a false sense of security—and who do their best to influence the rest of us to do the same—by honestly, though mistakenly, thinking and saying that a direct military attack against the United States is a "physical impossibility". There are some who seek to propagate these dangerous ideas as agents of foreign powers. Against both the sincere, but misguided, and the sinister attempts to sow in our midst these dangerous seeds of weakness, we must be constantly on guard. Only by facing realities unflinchingly and courageously, only by sparing no effort required by the circumstances of the times through which we live, can we be truly vigilant and unconquerably strong.

And only as a united people—united in purpose and in determination—can we face, without fear, whatever perils may confront us. Only so can we create for ourselves impregnable national defenses.

I have noticed with great interest on the striking cover of a pamphlet recently distributed by the National Conference of Christians and Jews these two mottoes: "No ocean separates us from our enemies within", and "National defense demands national unity". These two phrases should be proclaimed from every housetop of the Nation. But even more important than that, they should be indelibly

engraved in the minds and hearts of every one of our citizens.

Our Nation has no more united purpose than to remain secure and at peace. But peace and security for us will be a vain hope—a hope betrayed—unless we double and treble our national effort in the directions I have indicated. When forces of ruthlessness and violence are abroad in the world, peace and security are the privileges of the strong, not of the weak—of those who are physically strong, spiritually strong, and morally strong—of those who are prepared and willing to defend themselves and the things they cherish.

History has imposed upon us who live today a task of immense gravity and difficulty. The work and the sacrifices which are needed for the performance of that task are but a small price to pay for the stupendous privilege of measuring up to the responsibilities of the present tragic moment. That we do measure up to it must be our constant concern. Groups with different thoughts, groups of different religions, groups free to think and to worship God as they will, must unite in spiritual and moral appreciation of the rights enjoyed by their own as well as other groups for the common benefit of all—for the security of the common liberty. United in defense of our mutual rights we are strong enough to maintain our respective liberties and to repel the menace of a rampant military autocracy.

I have not the slightest doubt in my own mind as to either the ability or the determination of our people to preserve for ourselves and our posterity the way of life of which we, of today, are the proud inheritors. That way of life—the way of free men—has endured on our continent for more than a century and a half. It will continue to endure, however powerful the forces that may attempt to challenge it.

SOME ASPECTS AND IMPLICATIONS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY IN THE PRESENT WORLD SITUATION

Address by Lynn R. Edminster [2]

[Released to the press December 6]

This meeting of wheat growers in the Pacific Northwest takes place at a time when the minds of all of us are filled with concern over the critical situation which exists in the world today. The impact of wars abroad upon the daily life and activity of millions of our people, and above all the serious threat which has arisen to the safety and security of our country, have made foreign relations and national defense the all-important business of the moment—whether we like it or not.

You people, as producers of a great world staple like wheat, are of course immediately and directly concerned with the international situation as it affects supply and demand conditions with respect to your particular commodity. I assume, however, that others on your program will deal with this phase. Hence I want to talk to you simply as citizens—citizens anxious not only for the immediate safety and security of this Nation, but also for the preservation of conditions in the world in which liberty-loving nations like our own will be able in the future to live in security and to dedicate their efforts to constructive, and not destructive, ends.

I choose these words deliberately. When I say "constructive" ends, I mean the further advance, and not the relapse into barbarism, of the civilization, which, with endless patience and sacrifice, mankind has built up through the ages. I mean the opportunity to work for, and the prospect of achieving, a constant betterment of conditions of life, and hence the increased happiness, of the masses of the people.

[2] Delivered at the thirteenth annual meeting of the Eastern Oregon Wheat League, Pendleton, Oreg., December 6, 1940. Mr. Edminster is Special Assistant to the Secretary of State.

That must always be the central concern of democratic government; and if we are going to preserve and extend this opportunity for human advancement, we cannot but be apprehensive when nations which boast supreme contempt for free institutions set themselves upon the path of world conquest.

We are all aware of the dangerous state of affairs that exists in the world today. It has now become unmistakably clear that the wars going on in other parts of the world are by no means merely local or regional conflicts which this Nation can ignore in safety while it turns its eyes inward and preoccupies itself solely with internal affairs. If there are those who once believed this, they can surely no longer be under any illusion. When the President of the United States says, as in a recent address, that "it can no longer be disputed that forces of evil which are bent on conquest of the world will destroy whomever and whenever they can destroy", we know that he is speaking from the record and not from mere speculation.

While I ordinarily avoid lengthy quotations, I am now going to make an exception to prove the rule. I want to quote at some length from a recent address of Secretary Hull, because he has said much better than I could possibly say the things that should be emphasized at this point. I quote:

"The appalling tragedy of the present world situation lies in the fact that peacefully disposed nations failed to recognize in time the true nature of the aims and ambitions which have actuated the rulers of the heavily arming nations. Recoiling from the mere contemplation of the possibility of another widespread war, the peoples of the peaceful nations permitted themselves to be lulled into a false sense of security by the assurances made by these rulers that their aims were limited. This continued even as succeeding events left less and less room for doubt that, behind the screen of these assurances, preparations were being made for new attempts at widespread conquest. To mask still further this monstrous deception, these rulers and their satellites attempted to brand as 'war mongers' and 'imperialists' all who warned against the clearly emerging dangers, and poured upon them vituperation and abuse.

. . . . . .

"The rulers of these nations have repudiated and violated in every essential respect the long-accepted principles of peaceful and orderly international relations. Merciless armed attack; unrestrained terrorization through slaughter of non-combatant men, women, and children; deceit, fraud, and guile; forced labor; confiscation of property; imposed starvation and deprivations of every sort—all these are weapons constantly used by the conquerors for the invasion and subjugation of other nations.

"They adhere to no geographic lines and they fix no time-limit on their programs of invasion and destruction. They cynically disregard every right of neutral nations, and, having occupied several such countries, they then proceed to warn all peaceful nations that they must remain strictly neutral until an invading force is actually crossing their borders. They have as a fixed objective the securing of control of the high seas. They threaten peaceful nations with the direst consequences if those nations do not remain acquiescent, while the conquerors are seizing the other continents and most of the seven seas of the earth.

"Let no one comfort himself with the delusion that these are mere excesses or exigencies of war, to be voluntarily abandoned when fighting ceases. By deed and by utterance, the would-be conquerors have made it abundantly clear that they are engaged upon a relentless attempt to transform the civilized world as we have known it into a world in which mankind will be reduced again to the degradation of a master-and-slave relationship among nations and among individuals, maintained by brute force."

In the face of this grave situation, the supreme task which this country faces today is the task of protecting the legitimate interests and the safety and security of this Nation. The crux of the problem is to accomplish this all-important objective, if it is humanly possible

to do so—as I earnestly hope and believe it is—without involving this country in war.

If we are to proceed effectively toward this objective, we cannot afford, however, to permit ourselves to be confused and misled meanwhile by loose and irresponsible talk about "getting this country involved in foreign wars". We need to make more use of our brains and less use of fear-mongering slogans. Every intelligent adult in this country knows that any major war anywhere in the world profoundly affects the interests and the welfare of the people of this country. In that sense no major war anywhere in the world is "foreign" to the United States. But getting involved in war simply because of that fact is an entirely different matter. To assert or imply, without the slightest justification, that any responsible government would recklessly lead its people into wholesale bloodshed while there still remains any possibility, consistent with the national security, of avoiding such a course is extravagant talk which ought not to be indulged. For it can only tend to undermine public confidence, foster disunity, and weaken our social fabric at a time when the very safety of the Republic requires that those charged with the heavy responsibility of government shall have the full confidence and support of a united people.

The question is not one of good or bad intention. We all want peace. We are all agreed that war is a scourge that ought to be banished forever from this earth. But we are in the presence of a condition and not a theory; and we shall get neither peace nor security by merely wishing for them. "We know", as Chester Davis, agriculture's representative on the National Defense Advisory Commission, said in a recent address, "that nations holding resources which strong predatory nations covet, or which stand between them and the realization of their plans for world dominion, cannot be weak and live"; that "the nation which is rich in resources but unorganized to employ them powerfully and swiftly in military action, if need arises, does not command the respect of predatory powers; . . . has no weight by the standards of a world dominated by force". In short, we know—to quote Secretary Hull once more—that "to have peace we must have security" and "to have security, we must be strong".

In dealing with this crisis in our foreign relations and the national defense, the Government has been active, as you know, on several fronts.

First, and of the utmost urgency, we are arming. Our military, naval, and air forces are being strengthened as rapidly as possible. Creating new facilities for production—new plants, new tooling, etc.—requires time. Nevertheless, as of approximately the middle of November, nearly nine billion dollars in contracts had already been let to American industry. A vast program of military and technical training of our enormous manpower has been set in motion. Exports of certain materials necessary for national defense have been stringently regulated; and steps have also been taken to assure the availability of adequate supplies of strategic and critical materials for which we are dependent in whole or in part upon imports. The arrangement with Great Britain by which we acquired long-time leases on eight strategically located naval and air bases designed to protect our Atlantic seaboard was a tremendously important step. Defense consultations are under way with our neighbors both to the north and to the south. Vigorous measures are being taken to deal with subversive activities directed from abroad. America has, indeed and at last, awakened to the dangers of her present situation and is acting with characteristic vigor and resourcefulness to meet them.

Second, we are striving in every way to create closer ties and a spirit of solidarity with all the Americas and to establish, with them, a system of continental defense. Fortunately, the groundwork for such effort did not have to be laid at the eleventh hour. Thanks to our good-neighbor policy and to the many concrete acts by which it has been implemented during the past seven years, the groundwork had already been laid.

I wish there were time to review the steps by which this spirit of collaboration and of solidarity has been achieved. It is a glorious chapter in the history of inter-American relations. It is a story that goes back to the inter-

American conference at Montevideo in 1933, at which were laid foundations for the building of closer ties—political, economic, and cultural—between the 21 American republics. I particularly stress, as growing out of that conference, two things. The first is the reinforcement given the doctrine of non-intervention in the internal or external affairs of other nations, a doctrine to which this country, by numerous specific actions, has subsequently given evidence of its concrete support. The second is the unanimous approval secured, under the initiative of the United States, for a liberal program of trade policy—a program which was shortly thereafter set into motion, in our own country, through the adoption of the Trade Agreements Act, as a result of which our trade relations with many countries, both inside and outside the Western Hemisphere, have since been lifted out of the sorry state into which they were precipitated by earlier tariff enactments, notably the Hawley-Smoot Act. By successive stages, in later conferences—at Buenos Aires, late in 1936; at Lima, late in 1938; in Panamá, in the autumn of 1939; and at Habana, last summer—the foundations for increased solidarity and for closer collaboration in matters of common concern to this hemisphere were greatly strengthened.

Particularly would I emphasize the steps taken, since the outbreak of war in Europe, to insure the peace and security of this hemisphere. In conformity with policy and procedure set up at Buenos Aires in 1936 and Lima in 1938, the conferences held at Panamá, shortly after the outbreak of war, and at Habana, last summer, adopted important measures to safeguard the individual and collective interests of the American republics from the growing threat to their peace and safety. Out of the Panamá meeting came a declaration of the policy of keeping European hostilities out of American waters, and the creation of machinery for coordinating action of the 21 republics in dealing with common problems relating to neutrality and to economic conditions brought about by the war. Out of the Habana meeting came, not only further measures of economic defense and collaboration but also—and of particular timeliness—steps to prevent any transfer of sovereignty in the Western Hemisphere from one non-American nation to another. Important also was the agreement with respect to procedures for combating subversive activities in this hemisphere directed from abroad.

A third front on which there has been constructive action for the peace and safety of our country has been through the large and increasing material assistance which we have been giving to nations which, while fighting for their very existence against ruthless attack, are checking the spread of violence and thus reducing the threat to our own security. The common sense of this course of action is so obvious that it is scarcely a fit subject for debate. To argue that we should not give such assistance is tantamount, as Secretary Hull has said, "to a denying of the inalienable right of self-defense". In this realm of defense, as in others, our choice is made, and wisely made.

"We will continue", said the President of the United States in a recent address, "to help those who resist aggression, and who now hold the aggressors far from our shores. . . . We have learned that if we seek to appease them [the aggressors] by withholding aid from those who stand in their way, we only hasten the day for their attack upon us.

"The people of the United States, the people of all the Americas, reject the doctrine of appeasement. They recognize it for what it is—a major weapon of the aggressor nations."

Finally, it is necessary to mention one other major phase of the Government's activity and concern in this great crisis—not so spectacular as the rest but vastly important none the less. I refer to the constant effort, through word and deed, to keep alive those principles, ideas, and ideals which are basic to the establishment of solid foundations for lasting peace. This is a task which must never be neglected.

Let no confirmed cynic ever delude us into thinking that the widespread flouting of such principles of conduct by certain powerful, ag-

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gressor nations has now relegated them to a state of impotence in the evolution of human affairs. There is a power in ideas and ideals which transcends the sinister plottings and schemings of evil men and supplies the underlying impulse for the forward march of civilization itself. No mere dictator or combination of dictators can extinguish them. They have triumphed before, and under their powerful impetus the world will rally once again and resume its forward march.

In international affairs we identify these principles by such expressions as faithful observance of international obligations and pledges; resort to orderly, peaceful processes, rather than to force, in the settlement of disputes; and noninterference in the internal affairs of other nations. In the broad pages of history they find expression in the age-long quest for freedom, for the recognition of the spiritual dignity and sanctity of each individual human being. In the family and in the community they are exemplified in the practice of honesty, tolerance, and good-will as cardinal principles of living; in being a "good neighbor", with all that implies. To those people who profess to see in the bloody struggle now being waged in other parts of the world no issue involving these great human values, no issue in terms of the future safety of our democratic ideals and institutions, no issue at all save a struggle between rival imperialisms—to such people I would commend a more careful reading of the pages of history. Had the torch of human liberty and progress been entrusted into the hands of people who view the matter solely in this light, I am afraid it would have burned out long ago.

In rebuilding the edifice of world peace it is not enough, however, that we should strive only for the reassertion of those moral and legal principles which are indispensable to orderly international relations. We are obliged to recognize—indeed, for the past seven years our Government has recognized, and has acted upon the recognition—that no peace can be enduring which does not rest upon solid economic foundations.

You are, of course, broadly familiar with the efforts which our Government has made in the past seven years to re-open the channels of international trade and, in other ways as well, to strengthen the economic foundations of peace. Through the trade-agreements program real progress had been made before the outbreak of the war in Europe. Trade agreements were entered into with a large number of countries, including some of the most important in our foreign-trade relations. Notwithstanding attempts by self-seeking interests in this country to juggle the facts and to belittle what was accomplished, there is not the slightest question that the agreements entered into were, upon the whole, distinctly beneficial, both in safeguarding our export trade against the inroads of increasing trade barriers in foreign countries and in reversing the process so as to bring about many positive increases in export outlets for products of our farms and factories. The facts to support this statement are so definitely a matter of public record that I need not pause to repeat them.

These results were achieved, however, in the face of tremendous difficulties—difficulties which did not recede as time passed but which, on the contrary, were intensified with the approach and final outbreak of hostilities in Europe. Today, in this sphere, as in others, the picture is by no means comforting. Trade with the belligerent countries has been either shut off completely or—as in the case of Great Britain and her allies—subordinated to the necessities of war. These circumstances have temporarily deprived us of the benefit of some of the most valuable concessions obtained in our trade agreements with certain countries. Still more important, war upon the vast scale which we are now witnessing unleashes tremendous forces the impacts of which upon international trade and international economic relations generally in the more distant future are necessarily uncertain and unpredictable.

But the fact that things look dark and uncertain at this time is no excuse for yielding to an attitude of pessimism and futility. Because the difficulties we confront are great, the challenge is also great. To this Nation, more than to any other single one, circumstances have bequeathed the task of leadership in con-

serving during wartime, and in re-asserting and extending after the war, those basic policies and principles which are essential to general reconstruction and progress throughout the world; and in no sphere is this more important than in the sphere of trade.

In the face of this situation, our proper course with respect to trade policy—at least so far as one can see into the future—seems clear. Our first job is to keep the trade-agreements program intact and in operation to the fullest extent that conditions permit. There are many reasons why this should be done.

An important immediate consideration is the fact that, under the trade agreements now in effect, our foreign-trade interests are better safeguarded from the disruptive effects of war conditions than they would be if we did not have the agreements. Our agreements with countries outside the war area are still powerful stimulants to our trade with them; while even those with countries at war from which our trade is not cut off by blockade afford us a better leverage for looking after our interests than we would have in the absence of agreements.

Furthermore, there is no reason at all why it should necessarily be assumed that further extension of the scope of the program is impossible at the present time. In fact, there are urgent reasons why every effort should be made to extend its scope, particularly in the Western Hemisphere. Because of the very large and increasing export balance of this country and the shortage of dollar exchange available to other countries, we are facing a situation which, unless we can find ways of further liberalizing our trade relations and enabling such countries to sell us more goods, is certain to undermine our position as a great exporting and creditor nation. We cannot afford to overlook the unfavorable consequences, from the standpoint both of our export trade and of national defense, of a progressive exhaustion of dollar-exchange resources available to the British Empire in connection with its prosecution of the war. And there are especially urgent reasons from the standpoint of inter-American solidarity and hemisphere defense why we should lose no opportunity at this time further to improve our trade relations with the other American republics.

Consider for a moment the situation in which the countries to the south of us now find themselves. The difficulties of the international-trade-and-payments position of the 20 other American republics, as a group, have become extremely critical as a result of the war. Partly owing to obstacles which these countries have confronted in making normal purchases from Europe, our exports to them increased from $490,000,000 during the 12 months ending August 1939 (the year preceding the outbreak of the war in Europe) to $733,000,000 in the succeeding 12-month period—an increase of $243,000,000 or nearly 50 percent. Meanwhile, our imports from these countries increased by only a little over 31 percent—from $469,000,000 to $616,000,000, an increase of $147,000,000. In merchandise alone, therefore, our export surplus in trade with these countries increased during the first year of the war from $21,000,000 to $117,000,000—or by not far short of $100,000,000. Their position was still further complicated by a $17,000,000 decline in net gold and silver shipments to the United States during the same period; and also by a probable increase in net payments due the United States on account of invisible trade items, such as interest, dividends, etc.

The situation of these countries is made far more difficult because of the fact that, owing to the blockage of exchange arising out of Latin-American exports to the United Kingdom, they have practically no important source of free foreign exchange outside the United States. With British war effort preventing the United Kingdom from supplying Latin-American needs in liquidation of such blocked exchange, and with trade cut off from the German-controlled areas, the American republics are largely unable to meet their import requirements except as they find means of purchasing from the United States. Unless they can further increase their sales to the United States, the eventual outcome must certainly be a heavy decline in our export sales to them.

And so, as matters stand, it comes down to the proposition where, from the standpoint both of safeguarding our future trade interests and of hemisphere defense, we are compelled to make every reasonable effort to improve our trade relations in the Western Hemisphere—and of course elsewhere if we can. We are simply not in a position these days where we can afford to go into spasms over the purchase by our Navy Department of an insignificant quantity of imported canned corned beef from South America. By all means, let us avoid sacrificing the legitimate and reasonable interests of our own producers; but let us not "stop the steamboat to blow the whistle" over things like that. Let us remember that we must think also of the broader interests, the safety and security, of the Nation as a whole, of which we are all a part.

In this connection, I want to take the liberty of quoting once more from a recent address by Chester Davis—a man whose sincere concern for the welfare of American farmers I am sure none would wish to question. I quote:

"Our hemispheric relationships and problems ought to be looked at clearly and courageously by every organized farm group in America. We cannot be military friends and economic enemies with Latin America at one and the same time. Farmers through their organizations must study this problem at once and with care. Economic and military dictatorships are sweeping most of the world's area into their systems. If we are to keep the Western Hemisphere free from their grasp, the United States and Latin America must learn to work together, to trade together, and to develop together. I hope that the farmer's voice at the council table when plans to that end are being studied will be constructive, not obstructive."

So much for foreign trade policy as of today. What of the future?

With the whole world in a state of rapid flux, all statements with reference to the future are subject to qualification in the light of changes which cannot now be clearly foreseen. No man is wise enough to tell you at this time exactly what kind of world this is going to be when hostilities finally cease. Tremendous issues—the fate of millions of people—now hang in the balance. Nevertheless, there are some thoughts with reference to post-war trade policy that I want to leave with you.

There are certain basic principles and policies in the field of trade that are fundamentally sound—so sound that they are mere truisms; and there are others, taking a great variety of forms but coming in final analysis to essentially the same thing, which are fundamentally unsound. It is not mere theory, it is a fact—a truism—that the expansion of international trade to that healthy volume which redounds to the best interests of all countries requires the pursuit of trade policies which encourage the flow of three-cornered, or multilateral, trade. That is the type of policy embodied in the Trade Agreements Act. It is equally a fact, a truism—notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of some of our self-appointed, "super-practical" advisers on foreign-trade policy to refute the obvious—that policies and practices which tend to reduce international trade essentially to bilateral barter inevitably diminish its volume far below the levels essential to world economic health. Such are the great host of trade-diverting and trade-destroying schemes—restrictive quotas and licensing systems, clearing and compensation agreements, and other ingenious and discriminatory devices—which have in recent years infested international trade, sapping the world's economic vitality like so many leeches.

If these things be true—and they are true—the main issues in the realm of trade policy which this country seems likely to confront after the war will have to do, not with broad objectives of policy, but with tactics to be pursued in striving for those objectives. So far as the objectives themselves are concerned, it seems obvious that we should not only continue after the war, but should redouble, our efforts to reopen the channels of trade through the pursuit, to the full extent that circumstances permit, of policies and principles which have already been tested and which we know to be intrinsically sound.

The antithesis of these principles is exemplified in the methods of trade which have

been pursued by the totalitarian countries. Those methods are well known. They are aggressive in the extreme. They do not rest primarily upon economic considerations; they are essentially politico-military in character, designed to weaken and even to subjugate those countries against which they are directed. They are predicated on the principle not of economic peace but of economic warfare. They are but a part of the comprehensive strategy of total warfare by which—whether in wartime or under cover of a purely nominal peace—the struggle for world domination is being waged by such countries. In the very nature of the case, they involve the complete subordination of individual freedom and initiative in the fields of business, industry, and trade to the will and purposes of government dictatorships. Precisely to the extent that these methods gain ascendancy in the world will the difficulties of going forward with a sound program of trade expansion, based upon the principle of cooperation and mutual advantage, be enhanced.

The trade policies which this country has been pursuing rest upon the principle of equality of treatment and of cooperation. They seek, by peaceful methods and on a basis of fair dealing, to clear away excessive barriers to trade, to the mutual advantage of all countries. If there is to be a re-ordering of international economic relations at the close of the war upon a basis in which these principles of fair-dealing and of cooperation can flourish, then—as I have said on previous occasions—the situation at that time must be one in which there is maximum opportunity to work for such a settlement and work for it with a reasonable prospect of constructive accomplishment. Certainly there can be no such opportunity in a world where policies of economic, political, and military aggression are in the ascendancy—where there is not even a will to peace.

And so, you see, I have come back to the place where I started. This country is today confronted with a great crisis, involving the future safety and security of our people and of our democratic institutions. We are striving to the utmost to meet this crisis in a manner worthy of a great, free people. With the vision, the resourcefulness, and the courage of a free people, we shall meet it.

Europe

POSTPONEMENT OF DEBT PAYMENTS BY FINLAND

[Released to the press November 30]

By a note of November 20, 1940 the Minister of Finland has informed this Government that his Government will avail itself of the option of postponement granted Finland by Public Resolution No. 84, approved on June 15, 1940, so far as concerns the payment due December 15, 1940.

The texts of a note from the Secretary of State dated June 22, 1940, a note from the Minister of Finland, dated November 20, 1940, and the acknowledgment of the Secretary of State dated November 29, follow:

JUNE 22, 1940

The Honorable HJALMAR J. PROCOPÉ,
Minister of Finland.

SIR:

The President of the United States approved on June 15, 1940 Public Resolution No. 84, which reads as follows:

"JOINT RESOLUTION

"To authorize the postponement of payment of amounts payable to the United States by the Republic of Finland on its indebtedness under agreements between that Republic and the United States dated May 1, 1923, and May 23, 1932.

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Republic of Finland, at its option, may postpone the payment of amounts payable to the United States of America during the period from January 1, 1940, to December 31, 1940, inclusive, under the agreements between that Republic and the United States of America dated May 1, 1923, and May 23, 1932; and, in the event of the exercise of the option herein granted, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make, on behalf of the United States of America, an agreement with the Republic of Finland for the payment of the postponed amount, with interest at the rate of 3 per centum per annum beginning January 1, 1941, in ten annuities, the first to be paid during the calendar year beginning January 1, 1941, and one during each of the nine calendar years following, each annuity payment to be payable in one or more installments: *Provided, however*, That the amounts postponed shall bear interest at the rate of 3 per centum per annum from the date payment of such amounts was postponed to January 1, 1941.

"SEC. 2. The agreement authorized in the first section of this joint resolution shall be in such form that annuity payments thereunder shall, unless otherwise provided in such agreement, (1) be in accordance with the agreement with the Republic of Finland dated May 1, 1923, and (2) be subject to the same terms and conditions as payment under the agreement dated May 1, 1923."

In order that appropriate effect may be given to Public Resolution No. 84, I should be glad to be informed, at as early a date as may be convenient, whether your Government will exercise the option granted therein.

Accept [etc.] CORDELL HULL

NOVEMBER 20, 1940

His Excellency the Honorable CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

EXCELLENCY:

Referring to Your Excellency's note of June 2nd, 1940 regarding the Public Resolution No. 84 approved on June 15th, 1940 by the President of the United States to authorize the postponement of payment of amounts payable to the United States by the Republic of Finland during the period from January 1, 1940 to December 31, 1940 under the agreements dated May 1st, 1923 and May 23rd, 1932, I have the honor to submit to Your Excellency the following.

In spite of the many difficulties confronting Finland at present and notwithstanding her limited resources that are badly needed in the rehabilitation of the country, it is the firm intention and desire of the Finnish Government to maintain her credit record and to keep all her obligations in the same way as she has always done in the past.

However, the Finnish Government has with sincere gratitude noted the above mentioned Resolution, which, having been passed by both Houses of the Congress, was enacted by the President of the United States on the 15th of June, 1940, and offers the Finnish Government the opportunity of the postponement of payments specified therein. My Government appreciates this renewed proof of understanding and sympathy, so much the more as They see in this Resolution itself and in the debates, which preceded it a sign of willingness on the part of the United States Government for a more extensive consideration of the two debt agreements to which the Resolution refers.

Under these circumstances and taking into consideration the present difficulties confronting Finland, my Government most gratefully accepts the offer contained in the said Resolution.

In consequence of the aforesaid I have the honor, under instructions from my Government, most respectfully to inform Your Excellency that my Government is ready to enter into an agreement for the postponement of the payment

of amounts payable by Finland to the United States on December 15th, 1940, as provided for in the Public Resolution No. 84.

Accept [etc.] H. J. PROCOPÉ

NOVEMBER 29, 1940

The Honorable HJALMAR J. PROCOPÉ,
Minister of Finland.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of November 20, 1940 in which you refer to Public Resolution No. 84, approved June 15, 1940, and inform me that your Government is ready to enter into an agreement for the postponement of the payment of amounts payable by Finland to the United States on December 15, 1940, as provided for in the said Public Resolution No. 84.

I have transmitted this information to the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be glad to make a further reply to your communication in due course.

Accept [etc.] CORDELL HULL

AID TO GREECE

[Released to the press December 7]

The texts of a message from the King of Greece, George II, to President Roosevelt and the latter's reply are as follows:

"ROYAL GREEK LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, *December 3, 1940.*

"TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

"In this hour in which my country is engaged in a hard and unequal struggle, forced upon it by an enemy whose actions are motivated by cruelty and violence, I am deeply moved by the warm sympathy and the keen interest manifested by the great Nation whose destinies you guide.

"The noble American people have often in the past rendered assistance to my country in all critical moments of its history, and the recent organization of the Greek War Relief Association is further proof that philhellenism continues to inspire Americans of today in their lofty aims.

"Guardians across the seas of the ideals for which throughout the centuries Greeks have lived and died, Americans today are aware that the Greek nation is again fighting for the principles of justice, truth and liberty, without which life for us is inconceivable.

"I wish to assure you that with the help of the Almighty, we will march forward until our sacred struggle is crowned with success. All moral and material assistance will strengthen the heroic Greek army and will bring it nearer to victory.

GEORGE II
R"

"DECEMBER 5, 1940.

"His Majesty GEORGE II,
King of Greece.

"I thank Your Majesty for your friendly message which comes at a time when all free peoples are deeply impressed by the courage and steadfastness of the Greek nation.

"The American Red Cross has already sent substantial amounts of funds and supplies for the relief of suffering in your country and I am sure that my countrymen will give generously to the new organizations which are being established for the same purpose.

"As Your Majesty knows, it is the settled policy of the United States Government to extend aid to those governments and peoples who defend themselves against aggression. I assure Your Majesty that steps are being taken to extend such aid to Greece which is defending itself so valiantly.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

DETENTION BY GERMAN POLICE OF CLERK IN AMERICAN EMBASSY IN PARIS

[Released to the press December 6]

The Department of State has received a report from the American Embassy in Paris concerning the detention by German police of Mrs. Elizabeth Deegan, a clerk in the American Embassy. Paris is under a military government.

On the morning of December 1, two German civilians, presumably members of the German secret police, called at the apartment of Mrs. Deegan and invited her to go to the Cherche Midi prison to visit one or more British prisoners. This was the second time within a week that Mrs. Deegan had been invited by the German authorities to visit acquaintances at the Cherche Midi prison. On December 1, she accompanied the officers. Later in the day she returned under escort to her apartment to obtain warm clothing. In the evening a friend of hers received a message from an unspecified source that she was comfortably lodged and that while it would be impossible for her to be at the Embassy for work on December 2, she would doubtless report for duty on December 3.

Mrs. Deegan did not report for work on the morning of December 3.

Appropriate action is being taken by the American Embassy in Paris.

[Released to the press December 7]

The American Chargé d'Affaires in Paris, Mr. Maynard B. Barnes, reported under date of December 6, 1940 that Mrs. Elizabeth Deegan was in a small private hotel where she was still held by the German authorities. She was well treated and was in good health. The Chargé d'Affaires was hopeful that she would be released shortly.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

[Released to the press December 2]

The following tabulation shows contributions collected and disbursed during the period December 6, 1939, through October 31, 1940, as shown in the reports submitted by persons and organizations registered with the Secretary of State for the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used for relief in belligerent countries, in conformity with the regulations issued pursuant to section 8 of the act of November 4, 1939, as made effective by the President's proclamation of the same date.

This tabulation has reference only to contributions solicited and collected for relief in belligerent countries (France; Germany; Poland; the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa; Norway; Belgium; Luxemburg; the Netherlands; and Italy) or for the relief of refugees driven out of these countries by the present war. The statistics set forth in the tabulation do not include information regarding relief activities which a number of organizations registered with the Secretary of State may be carrying on in non-belligerent countries, but for which registration is not required under the Neutrality Act of 1939.

The American National Red Cross is required by law to submit to the Secretary of War for audit "a full, complete, and itemized report of receipts and expenditures of whatever kind". In order to avoid an unnecessary duplication of work, this organization is not required to conform to the provisions of the regulations governing the solicitation and collection of contributions for relief in belligerent countries, and the tabulation does not, therefore, include information in regard to its activities.

Contributions for Relief in Belligerent Countries

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Oct. 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Acción Demócrata Española, San Francisco, Calif., Mar. 29, 1940. France	$308.19	$125.00	$55.51	$127.68	None	None
Allied Relief Ball, Inc., New York, N. Y., Apr. 4, 1940. Great Britain and France	52,696.35	38,104.00	12,731.96	1,860.39	None	None
Allied Relief Fund, New York, N. Y., June 4, 1940. United Kingdom, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Norway	1,309,305.13	860,272.38	79,960.66	369,072.09	$64,271.98	$9,701.05
American Aid for German War Prisoners, Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1940. Canada	None	None	None	None	None	None
American Association for Assistance to French Artists, Inc., New York, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1940. France	13,445.26	8,628.77	3,271.16	1,545.33	1,605.15	None
American Association of University Women, Washington, D. C., May 23, 1940. France and Great Britain	10,245.85	4,277.50	549.23	5,419.12	None	None
American Auxiliary Committee de l'Union des Femmes de France, New York, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1939. France and Great Britain	20,675.65	11,693.70	2,493.40	6,488.55	4,936.84	673.10
American Board of Missions to the Jews, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., July 5, 1940. France, Belgium, and Germany	2,220.96	2,194.60	26.36	None	None	None
American Civilian Volunteers, New York, N. Y., May 27, 1940. France	None	None	None	None	None	None
American Committee for Christian Refugees, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1939. Germany and France	11,801.86	11,801.86	None	None	None	None
American Committee for the German Relief Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y., Mar. 27, 1940. Germany, Poland, and Canada	38,502.89	28,000.00	7,258.01	3,244.88	None	None
American Committee for the Polish Ambulance Fund, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 12, 1940. France and Poland	30,793.69	26,243.20	2,186.63	2,363.86	471.00	None
American Dental Ambulance Committee, New York, N. Y., Mar. 12, 1940. United Kingdom	3,239.52	3,133.02	101.50	5.00	None	None
American Employment for General Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 1, 1940. England, France, Norway, Poland, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands	2,954.50	None	2,160.03	794.47	None	None
American Federation for Polish Jews, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	6,244.30	5,020.75	376.14	847.41	7,651.43	None
American Field Hospital Corps, New York, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1939. France, Belgium, Holland, and England	223,501.47	105,611.64	19,712.64	98,177.19	1,500.00	1,194.20
American Field Service, New York, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1939. France, Great Britain, and British East Africa	319,728.57	260,588.04	15,192.32	43,948.21	None	None
American and French Students' Correspondence Exchange, New York, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1939. France and England	7,426.02	3,324.85	1,116.95	2,984.22	None	None
American-French War Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. France and Great Britain	43,522.04	26,930.89	7,405.71	9,185.44	49,753.00	1,568.20
American Friends of Britain, Inc., New York, N. Y., Aug. 30. 1940. Great Britain	4,193.07	2,450.00	1,064.97	678.10	None	None
American Friends of Czechoslovakia, New York, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1939. Great Britain, France, and Bohemia-Moravia	27,201.92	22,084.12	4,473.37	644.43	19,240.00	None
American Friends of the Daily Sketch War Relief Fund, New York, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1939. Great Britain	2,771.95	2,357.00	None	414.95	None	None
American Friends of France, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1939. France	333,388.18	158,180.94	32,583.44	142,623.80	11,256.11	8,648.85
American Friends of a Jewish Palestine, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 9, 1940. Palestine, Germany, Poland, France, and United Kingdom	4,782.84	1,927.02	2,855.82	None	None	None
American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 9, 1939. United Kingdom, Poland, Germany, France, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Italy	95,883.03	89,329.77	6,553.26	None	14,512.17	None
The American Fund for Breton Relief, New York, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1939. France and England	5,266.05	3,786.50	368.09	1,111.46	4,911.50	None
American Fund for French Wounded, Inc., Boston, Mass., Jan. 3, 1940. France and England	17,555.18	11,694.77	617.42	5,242.99	10,527.90	518.66
American Fund for Wounded in France, Inc., Worcester, Mass., Dec. 15, 1939. France	200.00	None	None	200.00	None	None
American-German Aid Society, Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 15, 1939. Germany and Canada	4,069.50	3,000.00	1,022.65	46.85	None	None

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds re-received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Oct. 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
The American Hospital in Britain, Limited, New York, N. Y., July 24, 1940. Great Britain	$5,345.00	None	None	$5,345.00	None	None
The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1939. United Kingdom, Poland, Germany, France, Norway, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands	2,664,254.62	$2,436,028.51	$228,226.11	None	$51.00	None
American McAll Association, New York, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1940. England	776.07	542.45	None	233.62	1,600.00	$100.00
American-Polish National Council, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 14, 1940. Poland	3,186.54	1,514.30	95.18	1,577.06	None	None
American War Godmothers, Pittsburgh, Pa., Mar. 6, 1940. France	1,080.22	180.07	269.58	630.57	None	2.45
American Women's Hospitals, New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. France and England	3,727.76	3,008.40	57.62	661.74	None	None
American Women's Unit for War Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1940. France	2,460.80	1,182.73	664.33	613.74	821.90	17.05
American Women's Voluntary Services, Inc., New York, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1940. England	21,806.14	9,421.74	11,531.86	852.54	20,466.46	None
Les Amis de la France à Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R., Dec. 20, 1939. France	10,920.68	6,500.00	299.93	4,120.75	650.00	107.77
Les Amitiés Féminines de la France, New York, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1939. France and England	1,310.26	514.38	349.62	446.26	296.50	None
Les Anciens Combattants Français de la Grande Guerre, San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 26, 1939. France	20,766.55	10,696.33	654.41	9,415.81	2,826.56	295.00
Anthracite Relief Committee, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Sept. 8, 1939. Poland	10,827.14	7,000.00	288.45	3,538.69	None	None
Anzac War Relief Fund, New York, N. Y., May 23, 1940. Australia and New Zealand	8,937.36	5,566.20	424.89	2,946.27	None	None
Elizabeth Arden Employees Association, New York, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1940.[a] Great Britain	11,347.03	None	1,329.96	10,017.07	None	None
Associated Polish Societies Relief Committee of Webster, Mass., Webster, Mass., Sept. 21, 1939. Poland	2,829.27	2,600.00	7.50	221.77	None	None
Associated Polish Societies' Relief Committee of Worcester, Mass., Worcester, Mass., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	9,985.85	6,766.45	453.10	2,766.30	1,430.00	None
Association of Former Juniors in France of Smith College, New York, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1939.[b] France	273.50	225.00	None	48.50	None	None
Association of Former Russian Naval Officers in America, New York, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1940. France	198.91	133.30	8.41	57.20	None	None
Association of Joint Polish-American Societies of Chelsea, Mass., Chelsea, Mass., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	2,087.08	1,000.00	85.67	1,001.41	None	None
L'Atelier, San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 29, 1940. France	13,267.69	8,273.98	735.92	4,257.79	1,565.88	847.00
Mrs. Mark Baldwin, New York, N. Y., Mar. 4, 1940. France	1,149.91	992.00	97.16	60.75	30.00	None
Basque Delegation in the United States of America, New York, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1939. France	2,205.13	975.00	205.67	1,024.46	None	None
Belgian Relief Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y., June 14, 1940. Belgium, France, and England	23,963.76	7,839.00	10,542.01	5,582.75	9,566.00	5,628.00
Belgian Relief of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif., May 27, 1940. Belgium, France, and Great Britain	5,369.28	2,430.60	1,946.17	992.51	33,182.50	None
Belgian War Relief Fund, Manila, P. I., June 7, 1940.[b] Belgium	1,682.90	None	2.50	1,680.40	None	None
The Benedict Bureau Unit, Inc., New York, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1939. France	5,481.17	846.74	1,007.89	3,626.54	None	None
Bethel Mission of Eastern Europe, Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 27, 1939. Poland	11,594.80	8,280.40	3,057.85	256.55	None	None
Bishops' Committee for Polish Relief, Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1939. Poland	384,498.07	166,324.31	55.23	218,118.53	None	None
Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, New York, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1939. Great Britain, France, and Germany	6,312.83	5,270.50	738.01	304.32	None	None
British-American Ambulance Corps, Inc., New York, N. Y., June 11, 1940. England and France	565,896.15	187,709.22	53,534.44	324,652.49	None	None

[a] The registration of this organization was revoked on Oct. 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.

[b] No report for the month of October has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Oct. 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
British-American Comfort League, Quincy, Mass., Feb. 21, 1940. England	$1,509.38	$528.70	$207.84	$772.84	None	None
British-American War Relief Association, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 17, 1939. United Kingdom and allied countries	27,626.23	21,394.49	1,899.34	4,332.40	$1,835.00	$602.65
British Sailors' Book and Relief Society, New York, N. Y., May 2, 1940. Bermuda, Canada, and the British West Indies	2,795.90	25.00	1,944.18	826.72	6,823.00	63.75
British War Relief Association of Northern California, San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 20, 1939. Great Britain and France	86,771.51	61,851.08	2,817.17	22,103.26	47,581.99	1,482.37
The British War Relief Association of the Philippines, Manila, P. I., Apr. 11, 1940.[c] All belligerent countries	33,727.48	31,238.24	705.58	1,783.66	280.12	None
The British War Relief Association of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 8, 1939. Great Britain	272,992.13	246,103.01	15,891.27	10,997.85	69,079.75	672.00
British War Relief Fund, Dayton, Ohio, Sept. 12, 1940. Great Britain	151.51	139.00	9.20	3.31	None	None
British War Relief Society, Inc., New York, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1939. Great Britain, Newfoundland, and British East Africa	1,318,101.00	630,302.88	119,352.54	568,445.58	331,374.25	4,000.00
Bundles for Britain, New York, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1939. Great Britain and Dominions	326,867.54	104,183.65	76,457.80	146,226.09	239,170.24	25,615.75
Caledonian Club of Idaho, Boise, Idaho, Jan. 25, 1940. Scotland	477.64	300.30	164.57	12.77	None	None
Canadian Women's Club of New York City, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1940. Great Britain, Canada, and Newfoundland	407.22	None	None	407.22	None	None
Catholic Medical Mission Board, Inc., New York, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1940. India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa	1,074.25	None	None	1,074.25	3,820.00	700.00
The Catholic Student War Relief of Pax Romana, Washington, D. C., Dec. 13, 1939. Poland, France, Germany, and Great Britain	1,177.36	1,014.50	135.41	27.45	None	None
Central Bureau for the Relief of the Evangelical Churches of Europe, New York, N. Y., May 14, 1940. All belligerent countries	15,274.29	8,224.00	3,029.57	4,020.72	None	None
Central Committee Knesseth Israel, New York, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1939. Palestine	36,406.87	23,436.35	12,970.52	None	None	None
Central Committee for Polish Relief, Toledo, Ohio, Feb. 29, 1940. Poland	707.00	500.00	126.82	80.18	None	None
Central Council of Polish Organizations, New Castle, Pa., Nov. 7, 1939. France, Poland, and England	2,834.83	1,790.90	42.42	1,001.51	None	None
Centrala, Passaic, N. J., Oct. 12, 1939. Poland	1,450.72	1,300.75	11.65	138.32	1,900.00	None
Cercle Français de Seattle, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 2, 1939. France and Great Britain	2,549.45	658.28	560.24	1,330.93	2,775.00	None
Chester (Delaware County, Pa.) Polish Relief Committee, Chester, Pa., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland and France	6,959.42	5,985.46	661.52	312.44	1,677.30	None
Commission for Polish Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1939.[d] Poland	436,812.22	380,353.87	51,470.31	4,988.04	1,500.00	None
The Commission for Relief in Belgium, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 21, 1940. Belgium and Luxemburg	8,790.92	4,165.00	2,743.33	1,882.59	None	None
Committee for Aid to Children of Mobilized Men of the XX" Arrondissement of Paris, New York, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1940. France	4,923.40	3,365.63	None	1,557.77	None	None
Committee for French-American Wives, New York, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1939. France and Great Britain	21,699.77	14,669.71	2,452.82	4,577.24	4,429.59	487.00
Committee of Mercy, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1939. France, Great Britain, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, and their allies	58,386.52	39,058.76	6,790.03	12,537.73	2,060.00	None
Committee for Relief in Allied Countries, Washington, D. C., Feb. 2, 1940. France, Great Britain, Poland, Norway, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands	4,523.03	2,500.00	1,805.60	217.43	None	None

[c] No reports for the months of August, September, and October have been received from this organization.

[d] This registrant serves primarily as a clearinghouse for the distribution abroad of contributions received from other registrants; these receipts and disbursements are not included in the figures here given, since they are shown elsewhere in this tabulation following the names of the original collecting registrants.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds re-received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Oct. 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Committee for the Relief of Poland, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 24, 1939. Poland	$2,426.23	$2,162.72	$255.71	$7.80	None	None
Committee Representing Polish Organizations and Polish People in Perry, New York, Perry, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1939. Poland	197.00	197.00	None	None	None	None
Czechoslovak Relief, Chicago, Ill., July 25, 1940. Czechoslovakia, Great Britain and Dominions, France, and Belgium	12,662.75	4,547.24	61.89	8,053.62	$13,900.00	None
District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, Washington, D. C., Aug. 14, 1940. Great Britain	2,058.30	1,687.19	371.11	None	None	None
The Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 13, 1939. Great Britain, France, Norway, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands	42,504.72	30,548.62	7,796.53	4,159.57	9,852.48	None
Emergency Relief Committee for Kolbuszowa, New York, N. Y., Mar. 13, 1940. Poland	5,332.35	None	2,289.59	3,042.76	None	None
Emergency Rescue Committee, New York, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1940. France, United Kingdom, Belgium, Norway, and the Netherlands	51,161.44	10,195.55	9,532.18	31,433.71	None	None
English-Speaking Union of the United States, New York, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1939. Great Britain, Canada, and France	92,629.25	77,553.98	3,811.74	11,263.53	63,087.97	$442.30
Erste Pinchover Kranken Unterstuzungs Verein, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., Apr. 22, 1940. Poland	275.00	None	None	275.00	None	None
The Fall River British War Relief Society, Fall River, Mass., Sept. 26, 1940. Great Britain	1,148.63	None	100.09	1,048.54	None	None
Federated Council of Polish Societies of Grand Rapids, Michigan Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept 15, 1939. Poland	7,994.07	4,450.93	1,450.52	2,092.62	3,200.00	100.00
Federation of Franco-Belgian Clubs of Rhode Island, Woonsocket, R. I., Nov. 15, 1939. France and England	5,336.58	1,892.49	413.55	3,030.54	277.55	229.63
Federation of French Veterans of the Great War, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1939. France	10,754.18	8,086.09	481.53	2,186.56	864.70	200.00
Fellowship of Reconciliation, New York, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1940. France, England, and possibly Germany	590.21	531.21	None	59.00	None	None
Fortra, Incorporated, New York, N. Y., Mar. 7, 1940. Germany and Poland	441,503.25	361,514.52	66,801.72	13,187.01	None	None
Foster Parents' Plan for War Children, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. France	111,967.62	57,091.07	23,536.70	31,339.85	None	None
Foyers du Soldat, New York, N. Y., Mar. 2, 1940.* France	6,760.22	4,175.20	2,585.02	None	None	None
Franco-American Federation, Salem, Mass., July 9, 1940. France	636.30	None	None	636.30	None	None
French Colonies War Relief Committee (formerly Mutual Society of French Colonials, Inc.), New York, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1940. France	252.60	None	203.90	48.70	None	None
French Committee for Relief in France, Detroit, Mich., Oct. 17, 1939. France and Great Britain	3,709.55	1,548.07	239.70	1,921.78	29,679.05	615.45
French Relief Association, Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 3, 1940. France	866.26	332.90	125.96	407.40	531.17	1,136.83
French War Relief, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 16, 1939. France	41,145.62	15,560.38	5,553.93	20,031.31	195.47	83.20
French War Relief Fund of Nevada, Reno, Nev., June 21, 1940. France	None	None	None	None	None	None
French War Relief Fund of the Philippines, Manila, P. I., May 1, 1940.† France	5,553.96	None	10.00	5,543.96	None	None
French War Veterans, Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 5, 1939. France	822.81	407.75	171.66	243.40	None	None
Friends of Children, Inc., New York, N. Y., June 13, 1940. Great Britain, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands	14,664.80	3,843.46	4,276.32	6,545.02	21,077.07	None
Friends of Dover, England Fund, Dover, N. H., Oct. 25, 1940. England	950.00	None	None	950.00	None	None
The Friends of Israel Refugee Relief Committee, Incorporated, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 23, 1939. Canada, France, and England	13,415.87	1,877.17	6,386.91	5,151.79	None	None
The Friends of Normandy, New York, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1939. France	2,445.50	1,500.00	160.00	785.50	None	None
Friends of Poland, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 6, 1939. Poland	1,421.95	680.00	92.26	649.69	None	None

* The registration of this organization was revoked on Oct. 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.

† No report for the month of October has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Oct. 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Fund for the Relief of Men of Letters and Scientists of Russia, New York, N. Y., Apr. 29, 1940. France, Czechoslovakia, and Poland	$499.53	$128.37	$43.71	$327.45	None	None
Funds for France, Inc., New York, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1940. France	9,908.84	1,000.00	5,152.18	3,756.66	None	None
General Gustav Orlicz Dreszer Foundation for Aid to Polish Children, Washington, D. C., Nov. 3, 1939. Poland	894.45	400.00	325.04	169.41	None	None
General Taufflieb Memorial Relief Committee for France, Santa Barbara, Calif., Nov. 17, 1939. France and England	2,424.01	1,726.40	52.10	645.51	$80.00	None
German-American Relief Committee for Victims of Fascism, New York, N. Y., Apr. 18, 1940. France and Great Britain	2,400.34	805.23	712.12	882.99	None	None
Mrs. George Gilliland, New York, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1940. Northern Ireland	159.25	159.25	None	None	None	None
Golden Rule Foundation, New York, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1939. Poland and Palestine	82.00	82.00	None	None	None	None
Grand Duke Vladimir Benevolent Fund Association, New York, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1940. France	542.88	370.79	29.20	142.89	None	None
Grand Lodge, Daughters of Scotia, Hartford, Conn., Feb. 16, 1940. Scotland	13,541.71	11,523.95	None	2,017.76	None	None
Great Lakes Command, Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, Detroit, Mich., July 5, 1940. Great Britain and Canada	1,399.83	101.92	17.40	1,280.51	None	None
Greater New Bedford British War Relief Corps, New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 19, 1939. Great Britain	8,243.12	6,357.68	392.72	1,492.72	779.93	None
Margaret-Greble Greenough (Mrs. Carroll Greenough), Washington, D. C., Nov. 21, 1939.[a] France	1,073.00	445.00	None	628.00	None	None
Hadassah, Inc., New York, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1939.[b] Palestine	936,818.10	659,956.39	32,030.67	24,831.04	56,078.31	None
Hamburg-Bremen Steamship Agency, Inc., New York, N. Y., Mar. 21, 1940. Germany and Poland	137,050.64	109,595.16	32,609.23	None	None	None
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 30, 1940. Great Britain	54,487.06	None	2,917.20	51,569.86	None	None
Hebrew-Christian Alliance of America, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 3, 1940. England, Germany and Poland	1,781.89	1,775.00	6.89	None	None	None
A. Seymour Houghton, Jr., *et al.*, New York, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1939. France	18,542.51	6,677.09	144.21	11,721.21	757.30	None
Humanitarian Work Committee, Glen Cove, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1939. Poland	3,539.58	2,910.00	62.38	567.20	185.00	None
Independent British War Relief Society of Rhode Island, Greenwood, R. I., June 14, 1940. Great Britain	1,716.94	283.05	19.60	1,414.29	250.00	None
Independent Kinsker Aid Association, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1940. Poland	697.30	None	None	697.30	None	None
International Children's Relief Association, New York, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1940. Great Britain	None	None	None	None	None	None
International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, New York, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1939. All belligerent countries	47,387.99	30,833.50	3,542.87	13,011.62	None	None
International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Wheeling, W. Va., July 5, 1940. Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Belgium, France, and the Netherlands	None	None	None	None	None	None
International Relief Association for Victims of Fascism, New York, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1939. France, England, and Germany	10,571.49	7,270.60	4,145.03	None	2,020.00	None
Isthmian Pro-British Aid Committee, Ancon, C. Z., Sept. 20, 1940. England	31.00	None	1.20	29.80	None	None
Joint Committee of the United Scottish Clans of Greater New York and New Jersey, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1940. Scotland	6,506.58	3,501.00	1,397.21	1,608.37	None	None
Junior Relief Group of Texas, Houston, Tex., May 29, 1940. United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, Belgium, and Norway	11,842.10	10,000.00	1,686.08	156.02	None	None
Marthe Th. Kahn, New York, N. Y., Apr. 16, 1940. France	227.25	25.00	8.56	193.69	None	None
The Kindergarten Unit, Inc., Norwalk, Conn., Oct. 3, 1939. France, Poland, United Kingdom, India, Australia, and New Zealand	1,222.21	892.85	329.36	None	None	None

[a] The registration of this organization was revoked on Sept. 30, 1940, at the request of registrant.

[b] No report for the month of October has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Oct. 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
The Kosciuszko Foundation, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 24, 1940. Poland	$4,133.12	$4,200.00	$376.25	None	None	None
Der Kyffhaeuserbund, League of German War Veterans in U. S. A., Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 27, 1939. Poland, Germany, and Canada	46,943.06	40,697.00	4,487.27	$1,758.79	$560.00	None
Lackawanna County Committee for Polish Relief, Scranton, Pa., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	8,689.66	7,225.56	831.80	632.30	None	None
Ladies Auxiliary of the Providence Branch of the Federation of the Italian World War Veterans in the United States, Providence, R. I., Oct. 1, 1940. Italy	508.75	488.35	None	20.40	None	None
Lafayette Fund, New York, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1940.[k] France	2,027.50	2,019.91	7.59	None	None	None
LaFayette Preventorium, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. France	19,920.47	8,597.13	4,199.11	7,124.23	None	None
La France Post, American Legion, New York, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1940. France and Great Britain	1,585.32	925.00	385.79	274.53	None	None
Mrs. Nancy Bartlett Laughlin, New York, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1940. France	314.50	306.00	None	8.50	None	None
League of American Writers, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 6, 1940.[i] France, England, Poland, and Norway						
League of Polish Societies of New Kensington, Arnold and Vicinity, New Kensington, Pa., Nov. 17, 1939. Poland	2,058.96	1,363.77	78.19	617.00	2,400.00	None
Legion of Young Polish Women, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 2, 1939. Poland	16,203.23	9,642.00	2,696.76	3,864.47	None	None
The Little House of Saint Pantaleon, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 30, 1939. France and England	25,007.57	22,375.14	36.26	2,596.17	17,483.42	None
The Maple Leaf Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y., Apr. 19, 1940. Canada, United Kingdom, and France	45,695.36	8,194.75	14,829.41	22,671.20	49,142.00	$2,000.00
Massachusetts Relief Committee for Poland, Worcester, Mass., Nov. 9, 1939.[k] Poland	5,211.50	5,209.75	1.75	None	None	None
Medical and Surgical Supply Committee of America, New York, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1940. Poland, Great Britain, France, Netherlands, Norway, Luxemburg, and Belgium	16,050.74	458.49	4,756.50	10,835.75	42,192.37	7,450.00
Mennonite Central Committee, Akron, Pa., Feb. 13, 1940. Great Britain, Poland, Germany, France, and Canada	24,199.27	19,485.46	3,289.95	1,423.86	8,663.02	1,938.60
Methodist Committee for Overseas Relief, New York, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1940. France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, and United Kingdom	5,560.40	5,000.00	560.40	None	None	None
Milford, Connecticut, Polish Relief Fund Committee, Milford, Conn., Nov. 6, 1939. Poland	405.33	250.20	84.62	70.51	None	None
Kate R. Miller, New York, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1940.[k] France	111.00	111.00	None	None	None	None
The Mobile Circle for Benefit of the Royal Navy Hospital Comforts Fund, Mobile, Ala., Sept. 18, 1940. British Isles	1,214.36	386.78	.35	827.23	140.00	None
Monmouth War Relief, Red Bank, N. J., Sept. 12, 1940. England and France	1,333.27	87.45	176.61	1,069.21	None	None
William Henry Mooring, Beverly Hills, Calif., Oct. 14, 1940.[k] England	261.42	261.42	None	None	None	None
The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, U. S. A., Boston, Mass., Apr. 25, 1940. Canada, France, and the United Kingdom	157,372.41	7,676.38	2,197.81	147,498.22	4,110.30	3,245.35
Fernanda Wanamaker Munn (Mrs. Ector Munn), New York, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1939. France and England	14,051.14	6,788.69	5,346.51	1,915.94	5,408.17	1,414.80
National Christian Action, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 23, 1940. Norway and Denmark	1,134.31	None	825.28	309.03	None	None
Netherlands War Relief Committee, Manila, P. I., May 27, 1940.[l] Netherlands	3,308.95	1,253.87	16.50	2,038.58	None	None
The New Canaan Workshop, New Canaan, Conn., July 1, 1940. British Empire	9,611.50	7,250.00	608.90	1,752.60	1,550.00	None

[i] This organization has been requested to submit revised reports. Pending receipt of these reports, no complete figures are available.

[k] The registration of this organization was revoked on Oct. 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.

[l] No report for the month of October has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Oct. 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
New Jersey Broadcasting Corporation, Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 13, 1939. Poland	$1,210.55	$826.17	$384.38	None	None	None
Nicole de Paris Relief Fund, New York, N. Y., July 1, 1940. France	199.00	None	51.00	$148.00	None	None
North Side Polish Council Relief Committee of Milwaukee, Wis., Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 5, 1939. Poland	1,578.48	1,400.28	19.18	159.02	$1,300.00	None
Norwegian Relief, Inc., Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1940. Norway	371,028.73	None	11,414.48	359,614.25	None	None
Nowe-Dworer Ladies Benevolent Association, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1939. Poland	806.14	None	141.00	665.14	None	None
Nowiny Publishing Apostolate, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 26, 1939. Poland	5,170.21	4,589.86	None	580.35	None	None
Nowy Swiat Publishing Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1939. Poland and France	26,845.17	25,677.50	103.39	1,064.28	None	None
Order of Scottish Clans, Boston, Mass., Jan. 25, 1940. Scotland	5,680.89	3,377.00	None	2,303.89	None	None
Over-Seas League Tobacco Fund, New York, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1940. British Empire	24,915.63	21,103.84	3,811.79	None	None	None
The Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Cristóbal, C. Z., Oct. 16, 1940. England	None	None	None	None	None	None
Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1940. Poland	111,660.91	60,000.00	32,416.33	19,244.58	None	None
Parcels for the Forces, New York, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1940. Great Britain	3,452.41	1,405.44	2,701.64	None	35.40	None
The Paryski Publishing Co., Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1939. Poland and Great Britain	6,866.33	6,682.03	None	184.30	None	None
The Pawtucket and Blackstone Valley British Relief Society of Rhode Island, Pawtucket, R. I., Feb. 26, 1940. Great Britain	6,751.16	3,916.56	674.84	2,159.76	None	None
Pelham Overseas Knitting Circle, Pelham, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1940. Scotland	587.98	201.36	15.00	371.62	None	None
Polish Aid Fund Committee of Federation of Elizabeth Polish Organizations, Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	8,862.97	7,946.85	15.00	901.12	1,500.00	None
Polish Aid Fund Committee of St. Casimir's Roman Catholic Church of the City of Albany, New York, Albany, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1940. Poland	2,662.32	226.32	7.00	2,429.00	1,200.00	None
Polish-American Associations of Middlesex County, New Jersey, Sayreville, N. J., Jan. 22, 1940. Poland	1,057.05	800.00	80.82	176.23	None	None
Polish-American Citizens Relief Fund Committee, Shirley, Mass., Dec. 16, 1939. Poland	427.01	350.31	21.67	55.03	350.00	$75.00
Polish-American Council, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	435,702.24	259,303.05	11,759.75	164,639.44	100,500.00	None
Polish-American Forwarding Committee, Inc., New York, N. Y., Mar. 28, 1940. Poland and Germany	3,198.27	1,817.35	3,040.80	None	None	None
Polish-American Volunteer Ambulance Section, Inc. (Pavas), New York, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1940. France and England	29,120.00	19,769.05	133.36	9,217.59	255.40	None
Polish Broadcasting Corporation, New York, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	2,558.12	None	35.30	2,522.82	None	None
Polish Business and Professional Men's Club, Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 17, 1939. Poland	474.50	314.23	158.27	2.00	None	None
Polish Central Committee of New London, Connecticut, New London, Conn., Oct. 13, 1939	1,294.10	994.24	148.57	151.29	75.00	None
Polish Central Council of New Haven, New Haven, Conn., Sept. 29, 1939. Poland	3,945.26	3,316.65	51.26	577.35	1,800.00	None
Polish Civic League of Mercer County, Trenton, N. J., Sept. 19, 1939. Poland	6,915.78	6,392.86	1.49	521.43	4,000.00	None
Polish Civilian Relief Fund, Passaic, N. J., Oct. 27, 1939. Poland	4,313.67	3,025.00	232.90	1,055.77	None	None
Polish Falcons Alliance of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 20, 1939. Poland	11,213.03	11,102.23	20.00	90.80	None	None
Polish Inter-Organization "Centrala" of Waterbury, Waterbury, Conn., Feb. 28, 1940. Poland	742.25	607.76	25.50	108.99	None	None
Polish Literary Guild of New Britain, Connecticut, New Britain, Conn., Sept. 21, 1939. Poland	3,015.59	2,000.00	13.00	1,002.59	None	None
Polish National Alliance of the United States of North America, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 27, 1939. Poland	299,482.37	231,065.00	1,838.87	66,578.50	None	None
Polish National Council of Montgomery County, Amsterdam, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1939. Poland	4,412.62	2,910.00	97.54	1,405.08	5,000.00	None

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Oct. 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Polish National Council of New York, New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. France and Poland	$93,756.70	$71,092.13	$12,153.00	$10,511.57	$289,633.50	$195,140.00
The Polish Naturalization Independent Club, Worcester, Mass., Sept. 20, 1939. Poland	3,700.78	3,200.00	8.65	492.13	None	None
Polish Prisoners of War Relief Committee, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1940.[m] Germany	86.99	67.18	19.81	None	152.52	None
Polish Relief of Carteret, New Jersey, Carteret, N. J., Oct. 11, 1939. Poland	1,354.31	800.00	13.00	541.31	45.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Boston, Boston, Mass., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	8,925.52	7,101.19	423.49	1,400.84	2,600.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Brockton, Massachusetts, Brockton, Mass., Sept. 25, 1939. Poland	1,835.48	1,201.27	247.67	386.54	350.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Cambridge, Massachusetts, Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 16, 1939. Poland	2,666.43	1,142.30	395.16	1,128.97	600.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Columbia County, Hudson, N. Y., Mar. 15, 1940. Poland	None	None	None	None	None	None
Polish Relief Committee of Delaware, Wilmington, Del., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland	7,884.64	7,089.84	235.63	559.17	4,250.00	200.00
Polish Relief Committee, Detroit, Mich., Sept. 11, 1939. Poland	158,730.70	108,646.73	5,948.33	44,135.64	62,974.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Fitchburg, Fitchburg, Mass., Mar. 29, 1940. Poland	749.80	460.40	41.09	248.31	130.00	None
Polish Relief Committee, Flint, Mich., Sept. 18, 1939. Poland	6,590.73	3,300.00	1,434.87	1,855.86	None	None
Polish Relief Committee of Holyoke, Massachusetts, Holyoke, Mass., Nov. 4, 1939. Poland	5,817.99	5,070.56	208.35	539.08	775.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Jackson, Michigan, Jackson, Mich., Nov. 9, 1939. Poland	1,799.60	622.60	270.57	906.43	750.00	None
Polish Relief Committee, New Bedford, Mass., Oct. 31, 1939. Poland	10,383.64	7,397.24	895.29	2,091.11	3,850.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Philadelphia and Vicinity, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 12, 1939. Poland	43,551.35	33,310.00	826.04	9,415.31	None	None
Polish Relief Committee of the Polish National Home Association, Lowell, Mass., Nov. 27, 1939. Poland	2,840.34	1,825.00	481.28	534.06	None	None
Polish Relief Committee, Taunton, Mass., Dec. 13, 1939. Poland	2,884.77	2,257.00	23.17	604.60	1,375.00	None
Polish Relief Fund of Fall River, Massachusetts, Fall River, Mass., Nov. 8, 1939. Poland	1,180.78	1,000.00	30.10	150.68	None	None
Polish Relief Fund, Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 12, 1939. Poland	60,602.24	53,510.95	1,891.80	5,199.49	1,575.00	None
Polish Relief Fund, Jewett City, Conn., Oct. 3, 1939. Poland	1,578.10	1,286.90	288.67	2.53	900.00	None
Polish Relief Fund of Meriden, Meriden, Conn., Oct. 12, 1939. Poland	1,806.69	1,500.00	27.90	278.79	None	None
Polish Relief Fund, Middletown, Conn., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	4,776.56	3,061.37	18.20	1,696.99	None	None
Polish Relief Fund, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1939. Poland	2,753.60	2,500.00	70.80	182.80	None	None
Polish Relief Fund of Palmer, Massachusetts, Three Rivers, Mass., Oct. 20, 1939. Poland	1,802.40	620.46	216.81	965.13	4,004.95	None
Polish Relief Fund of Syracuse, New York and Vicinity, Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1939. Poland	12,370.16	8,869.00	2,511.99	989.17	1,850.00	None
Polish Relief Fund Committee, Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 13, 1939. Poland	786.00	448.00	177.04	160.96	150.00	None
Polish Relief Fund Committee of Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 26, 1939. Poland	16,112.74	13,732.72	953.63	1,426.39	11,607.40	500.00
Polish Relief Fund Committee of Passaic and Bergen Counties, Inc., Passaic, N. J., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland	13,730.38	9,270.17	1,773.69	2,686.52	3,678.00	None
Polish Union of the United States of North America, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Sept. 8, 1939. Poland	2,156.24	2,000.00	None	156.24	None	None
Polish United Societies of Holy Trinity Parish, Lowell, Mass., Sept. 20, 1939. Poland	4,085.32	1,788.31	168.26	2,128.75	1,240.00	None
Polish War Sufferers Relief Committee (Fourth Ward), Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1939. Poland	5,793.86	5,424.60	117.09	252.17	None	None
Polish Welfare Council, Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland	5,937.65	5,260.35	57.32	619.98	6,150.00	None

[m] The registration of this organization was revoked on Oct. 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Oct. 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Polish White Cross Club of West Utica, Utica, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1939. Poland	$7,093.54	$4,962.70	$421.66	$1,709.18	$1,600.00	None
Polish Women's Fund to Fatherland, Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	5,789.56	2,321.10	642.34	2,826.12	1,800.00	$850.00
Polish Women's Relief Committee, New York, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1939. France, Poland, and Germany	7,473.14	2,178.30	2,452.27	2,842.57	2,068.80	None
Polski Komitet Ratunkowy (Polish Relief Fund), Binghamton, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1939. Poland	3,886.00	2,619.04	272.48	994.48	780.00	None
Pulaski Civic League of Middlesex County, New Jersey, South River, N. J., Sept. 30, 1939. Poland	639.29	None	85.00	554.29	None	None
Pulaski League of Queens County, Inc., Jamaica, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1939. Poland	7,758.93	6,700.00	159.65	899.28	None	None
Queen Wilhelmina Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 17, 1940. Netherlands, France, Poland, United Kingdom, India, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Union of South Africa, Norway, Belgium and Luxemburg	372,970.72	134,501.70	29,390.91	209,078.11	None	None
Refugees of England, Inc., New York, N. Y., July 12, 1940.[a] Great Britain, France, and French Cameroons	22,759.24	8,140.42	6,024.92	8,593.90	3,514.50	950.00
Relief Agency for Polish War Sufferers, Willimantic, Conn., Sept. 29, 1939.[b] Poland	2,813.24	2,080.28	175.72	557.24	537.10	None
Relief Committee of United Polish Societies, Chicopee, Mass., Oct. 21, 1939. Poland	7,481.74	7,335.22	None	146.52	2,415.00	None
Relief for French Refugees in England, Washington, D. C., Dec. 26, 1939. France and Great Britain	19,676.34	15,386.76	604.77	3,684.81	5,223.95	1,345.05
Relief Fund for Sufferers in Poland Committee, Kenosha, Wis., Sept. 25, 1939. Poland	3,660.14	3,066.50	364.41	229.23	1,000.00	None
Relief Society for Jews in Lublin, Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 13, 1939. Poland	876.33	175.00	281.82	419.51	None	None
Russian Children's Welfare Society, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1939. Germany, France, and Poland	7,673.45	4,483.92	1,944.89	1,244.64	1,166.20	2,652.55
St. Andrews (Scottish) Society of Washington, D. C., Washington, D. C., June 18, 1940. Scotland	871.65	None	71.65	800.00	None	None
St. Stephens Polish Relief Fund of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, Perth Amboy, N. J., Sept. 27, 1939. Poland	2,992.66	None	None	2,992.66	None	None
The Salvation Army, New York, N. Y., May 23, 1940. England, France, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands	194,667.02	147,816.58	1,772.45	45,077.99	13,414.00	None
San Angelo Standard, Inc., San Angelo, Tex., Oct. 28, 1940. England	103.00	103.00	None	None	None	None
Save the Children Federation, Incorporated, New York, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1939. England, Poland, Belgium, and the Netherlands	95,996.07	64,060.78	22,729.83	9,205.46	None	None
Schuylkill and Carbon Counties Relief Committee for Poland, Frackville, Pa., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	5,847.24	5,405.71	None	441.53	None	None
Scots' Charitable Society, Boston, Mass., May 9, 1940. Scotland	1,013.26	1,000.00	None	13.26	None	None
Scottish Games of New Jersey Association, Fairhaven, N. J., July 9, 1940.[c] Great Britain	1,864.84	892.93	971.91	None	None	None
Le Secours Français, New York, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1939. France	68,771.18	42,119.26	33,405.35	None	2,707.75	1,318.61
Secours Franco-Américain—War Relief, Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 20, 1939. Great Britain	1,855.48	1,510.11	96.14	249.23	1,869.60	None
The Seventh Column, Inc., West Fairlee, Vt., June 12, 1940. France and England	None	None	None	None	None	None
Share A Smoke Club, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1939. England, France, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands	675.70	350.00	113.60	212.10	None	None
Sociedades Hispanas Aliadas, San Francisco, Calif., Mar. 29, 1940. France	1,277.72	None	706.13	571.59	None	None
Sociedades Hispanas Confederadas, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1940. France	31,199.12	30,240.87	958.25	None	None	None
Société Française de St. Louis, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 15, 1939. France	852.81	373.49	57.56	421.76	None	None

[a] This registrant serves primarily as a clearinghouse for the distribution abroad of contributions collected by other registrants; these receipts and disbursements are not included in the figures here given, since they are shown elsewhere in this tabulation following the names of the original collecting registrants.

[b] No complete report for the month of October has been received from this organization.

[c] The registration of this organization was revoked on Oct. 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds re-received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Oct. 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Société Israelite Française de Secours Mutuels de New York, New York, N. Y., June 4, 1940. France	$314.00	None	$2.80	$311.20	None	None
Society of the Devotees of Jerusalem, Inc., New York, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1939. Palestine	13,675.15	$7,400.00	6,180.25	94.90	None	None
Solidaridad Internacional Antifascista, New York, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1940. France	7,761.12	None	325.99	7,435.13	None	None
The Somerset Workroom, Far Hills, N. J., Apr. 25, 1940. France and Great Britain	13,178.45	5,789.18	724.02	6,665.25	$9,569.40	$1,474.20
Southbridge Allied Committee for Relief in Poland, Southbridge, Mass., Nov. 9, 1939.[p] Poland	1,084.92	1,064.01	20.91	None	700.00	None
Le Souvenir Français, Detroit, Mich., May 1, 1940. France and Belgium	58.00	None	None	58.00	None	None
Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, New York, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1939. France	37,137.70	12,234.58	23,616.31	1,286.81	16,486.00	None
Springfield and Vicinity Polish Relief Fund Committee, Springfield, Mass., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	1,163.69	1,000.00	41.75	121.94	None	None
Superior Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, New York, N. Y., Apr. 5, 1940. France	310.00	310.00	None	None	None	500.00
Toledo Committee for Relief of War Victims, Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1939. Poland	6,213.51	4,826.07	629.79	757.65	None	None
Tolstoy Foundation, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1939. France, Poland, England, and Czechoslovakia	19,448.30	11,415.64	3,840.44	4,192.22	None	None
Mrs. Walter R. Tuckerman, Bethesda, Md., Nov. 24, 1939. Great Britain	3,730.25	2,257.42	3.95	1,468.88	None	None
Edmund Tyszka, Hamtramck, Mich., Sept. 19, 1939. Poland	3,045.46	3,045.46	None	None	None	None
Ukrainian Relief Committee, New York, N. Y., June 28, 1940. Germany, France, England, and Italy	340.80	40.00	175.89	124.91	None	None
L'Union Alsacienne, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1939. France	2,449.40	400.27	585.47	1,463.66	315.00	None
Unitarian Service Committee of the American Unitarian Association, Boston, Mass., May 23, 1940.[q] France, British Isles, and the Netherlands	23,167.78	14,551.86	2,942.57	5,673.35	100.00	None
United American Polish Organizations, South River, New Jersey, South River, N. J., Oct. 20, 1939. Poland	3,247.22	2,400 00	136.94	710.28	None	None
United American Spanish Aid Committee, New York, N. Y., April 29, 1940. United Kingdom and France	4,309.78	2,067.15	2,206.52	36.11	None	None
United Bilgorayer Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Mar. 21, 1940. Poland	1,213.47	None	147.94	1,065.53	None	None
United British War Relief Association, Somerville, Mass., June 14, 1940. Great Britain and Northern Ireland	3,671.34	2,484.00	486.25	701.09	375.00	None
United Charity Institutions of Jerusalem, New York, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1939. Palestine	51,024.52	27,931.70	23,896.73	None	None	None
United Committee for French Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1939. France and England	121,251.25	76,296.53	11,372.18	33,582.54	8,188.87	844.40
United Fund for Refugee Children, Inc. (formerly Beth-Lechem, Inc.), New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. Poland, France, and England	4,492.41	918.15	3,132.02	442.24	None	None
United German Societies, Inc., Portland, Oregon, Portland, Oreg., Jan. 8, 1940. Germany	2,664.58	2,499.94	135.99	28.65	None	None
United Nowy Dworer Relief Committee, New York, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1940. Poland	832.96	84.70	191.96	556.30	None	None
United Opoler Relief of New York, New York, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1939. Poland	689.85	None	35.21	654.64	None	None
United Polish Committees in Racine, Wisconsin, Racine, Wis., Nov. 2, 1939. Poland	2,176.14	1,350.00	235.52	590.62	None	None
United Polish Organizations of Salem, Massachusetts, Salem, Mass., Oct. 20, 1939. Poland	2,568.23	1,965.27	437.91	165.05	595.00	None
United Polish Societies of Bristol, Connecticut, Bristol, Conn., Sept. 29, 1939. Poland	1,221.19	576.80	26.75	617.64	300.00	None
United Polish Societies of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Calif., Oct. 21, 1939. Poland	2,837.06	2,262.10	347.52	227.44	None	None

[p] The registration of this organization was revoked on Oct. 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.

[q] No report for the month of October has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Oct. 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
United Reading Appeal for Polish War Sufferers, Reading, Pa., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland and England	$7,668.29	$6,889.14	$140.13	$639.02	None	None
Universal Committee for the Defense of Democracy, New York, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1940. England and France	472.10	None	491.25	None	None	None
Mrs. Paul Verdier Fund, San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 11, 1939. France	4,207.41	3,897.31	76.45	233.65	$3,282.00	None
Woman's Auxiliary Board of the Scots' Charitable Society, Inc., Waverly, Mass., Feb. 28, 1940. Scotland	1,903.62	1,812.10	13.67	77.85	None	None
Women's Allied War Relief Association of St. Louis, Clayton, Mo., Dec. 18, 1939. Great Britain and France	7,542.03	4,652.70	8.02	2,881.31	7,664.15	None
Registrants whose registrations were revoked prior to Oct. 1, 1940, and who had no balance on hand as of that date	411,821.93	364,439.51	50,551.01	None	1,336,863.98	None
Total [r]	15,160,772.30	9,863,791.83	1,429,390.17	3,887,090.95	3,249,087.87	287,630.82

[r] It is not possible to strike an exact balance in these published totals, since some registrants have included in their expenditures moneys available from loans or advances, which are not considered by the Department to be "funds received" and hence are not reported as such.

American Republics

PAN AMERICAN AVIATION DAY

Statement by the Secretary of State

[Released to the press December 3]

At his press conference December 3, the Secretary of State was asked if he knew to what extent Pan American Aviation Day will be celebrated at home and in the other American republics.

Secretary Hull responded as follows:

"The Department understands that the private sponsors who procured the passage of the joint resolution of Congress authorizing the President to designate December 17 as Pan American Aviation Day in the United States are arranging celebrations of a varied nature in different parts of the country.

"It is my understanding that these private sponsors chose the anniversary of the Wright brothers' successful flight with heavier-than-air motor-driven aircraft because they felt that it would be a fitting occasion on which to pay tribute to the pioneer airmen of all of the American republics and to the progress of aviation throughout the Western Hemisphere.

"I do not know what, if any, plans are being made in the other American republics for celebrating the occasion, but it is my understanding that the sponsors in this country desire to do honor not only to the memory of the Wright brothers but also to their equally illustrious contemporary—Alberto Santos Dumont. I assume that due recognition will also be given to the invaluable contribution to the science of aviation by Jorge Chavez, Santiago de Cardenas, Juan Bielovucic, Bartolomé de Guzmão, and many other intrepid air pioneers of our sister republics."

INTER-AMERICAN MARITIME CONFERENCE

[Released to the press by the Pan American Union November 28]

The texts of various resolutions and memoranda presented by 11 of the delegations to the Inter-American Maritime Conference on different topics of agenda were released November 28 by the Pan American Union. The countries presenting resolutions were: Chile, Ecuador, Peru, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Mexico, and Panama.

The Chilean delegation presented a resolution recommending that the Inter-American Economic and Financial Advisory Committee undertake a study and propose measures tending to: (1) standardize the consular requirements and fees for passport visas and tourist cards; (2) lower passenger rates on maritime and air lines; (3) shorten the time required by passenger vessels. The committee is also asked to study equal facilities of accommodation and rates of passage for the Argentine Republic and Chile.

The Ecuadoran delegation introduced three resolutions. One requests the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee to prepare for the governments of the American republics a project for the standardization of regulations on tourist travel. Another recommends: (1) that in the fixing of freight rates a uniform tariff prevail based on the distance between the respective ports, and that the value of the products transported also be taken into account; (2) that in the itemization of freight charges those corresponding to freight and those referring to port dues be listed separately. The third resolution requests the United States Government to eliminate, or, at least, to lower the toll charges for passage of all vessels of American nations through the Panama Canal. The delegations of Chile and Peru also made a similar request.

The delegations of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua introduced a joint resolution requesting the Economic Advisory Committee to study the question of the fixing of freight rates for coffee and other agricultural products, upon the basis of an equitable consideration of all the factors that should be taken into account.

The Bolivian delegation presented a motion urging the American republics to establish maritime police services in their larger ports, so that international cargo may receive proper protection. It also presented a memorandum endorsing the passage of a resolution to the effect that the steamship companies lower their rates as far as possible.

The Mexican delegation introduced two resolutions. The first recommends that a study be made of a system of transshipments which may make it possible to connect the ports on the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea with the ports on the Atlantic Coast of South America, in a regular and practicable manner. The second resolution requests the Economic Advisory Committee to name a special committee to formulate a plan on the best method of shipping perishable vegetable and animal products.

The Panamanian delegation introduced a resolution requesting the United States Maritime Commission to eliminate the differential rates and discounts which merchandise imported into the Canal Zone enjoys over that imported into Panama. The shipping companies are also requested to suspend those differential rates and discounts and to lower their rates in general. The resolution finally requests the Economic Advisory Committee to suggest to the Government of the United States, which owns the Panama Railroad Company, to lower its rates and dock charges.

[Released to the press by the Pan American Union November 29]

The Chairman of the Inter-American Maritime Conference, Mr. Henry F. Grady, named a special committee of seven delegations, at the session held the morning of November 29, to coordinate the 38 resolutions that have been introduced at the Conference. The delegations composing the committee are: El Salvador, Brazil, Haiti, Nicaragua, Chile, Venezuela, and the United States. Dr. Hector David Castro, Delegate of El Salvador, was elected Chairman of the committee.

Mr. Max O'Rell Truitt, Delegate of the United States, presented a report on the constitutional powers of the United States Government to regulate foreign commerce.

Mr. Green Hackworth, Legal Adviser of the U. S. State Department, explained the inability of the United States Government to grant any group of nations preferential tolls for passage through the Panama Canal, because of the Hav-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901 with England. In this treaty the United States Government bound itself to grant all nations of the world equality of treatment with respect to the tolls charged for passage through the Canal. Resolutions introduced by the delegations of Peru, Chile, and Ecuador had requested lower tolls for vessels of the American republics.

[Released to the press by the Pan American Union December 2]

The Inter-American Maritime Conference adjourned December 2 after unanimously adopting 12 resolutions on shipping problems of the American republics. All the resolutions were directed to the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, under whose auspices the Conference was held.

The Conference was inaugurated on Monday, November 25. The 12 resolutions adopted as the Final Act of the Conference[3] were drawn up by a special committee composed of 7 delegations, which was named Friday, November 29, to coordinate the 38 resolutions that had been introduced by the various delegations. This committee was presided over by the Delegate of El Salvador, Dr. Hector David Castro.

In closing the Conference Assistant Secretary of State Henry F. Grady, Chairman of the Conference, thanked the delegates for the serious attention given to the shipping problems before the Conference and said he considered it a "splendid example of the real work which can be accomplished at a meeting of this sort".

The subjects dealt with in the 12 resolutions adopted are as follows:

1. Inter-American Steamship and Transshipment Facilities.
2. Maintenance of Present Inter-American Maritime Services.
3. Transportation of Perishable Products.
4. Free Ports.
5. Tourist Travel.
6. Ocean Freight-Rate Problems.
7. General Average and York-Antwerp Rules.
8. Full-Time Service of Inspection and Visit.
9. Port Dues, Charges, Taxes, and Other Imposts on Shipping.
10. Transportation of Cargo in National Vessels.
11. Uniformity in Shipping Statistics.
12. Establishment of a Permanent Inter-American Maritime Organization.

[3] The text of the final act may be obtained from the Pan American Union.

Canada

GREAT LAKES SEAWAY AND POWER CONFERENCE

Message of President Roosevelt

[Released to the press December 5]

The text of the message of the President to the Great Lakes Seaway and Power Conference at Detroit, Mich., December 5, 1940, which was delivered by Assistant Secretary of State Berle, is as follows:

"To My Friends of the Great Lakes Seaway and Power Conference:

"As I said in a message to your last conference four years ago, this assemblage of leaders from many sections of the country for a most practical purpose is a welcome and significant event.

"I said then that 'an opportunity is presented to complete a seaway comparable in economic value to the Panama Canal,' is a seaway to which 'the public development of St. Lawrence power is inseparably linked'.

"It was then an opportunity. It is now a vital necessity.

"The United States needs the St. Lawrence Seaway for defense. The United States needs this great landlocked sea as a secure haven in which it will always be able to build ships and more ships in order to protect our trade and our shores.

"The United States needs, tremendously needs, the power project which will form a link in the Seaway in the International Rapids Section of the St. Lawrence River to produce aluminum and more aluminum for the airplane program which will assure command of the air.

"Selfish interests will tell you that I am cloaking this great project in national defense in order to gain an objective which has always been dear to me. But I tell you that it has always been dear to me because I recognized its vital importance to the people in peace and in war.

"Let those who oppose the immediate undertaking of this project sit here at the center of the national-defense effort in Washington and feel the pressure of the National Defense Commission calling for more and more power for our great aluminum plants and for other munitions industries requiring lots of cheap power. I am sure that they will know that the opposition which defeated the St. Lawrence treaty in 1934 was a mistaken opposition, based on failure to appraise the full needs of their country in the world situation which was even then developing.

"What would we not give today, we who are responsible for the country's supreme defense effort, if the great St. Lawrence turbines were already in place, steadily revolving under the drive of St. Lawrence waters now running to waste, producing every hour of the day 1,000,000 horsepower to supply the expansion of our essential defense industries.

"Had this project been started in 1934, as we urged, it would now be complete and occupying a place with other great projects, such as the Tennessee Valley in the Southeast, Boulder Dam in the Southwest, and the Columbia River projects in the Northwest, among the great national-defense assets of this continent.

"No one who has studied our national-defense problems and the international situation can possibly fail to see the need for this project in the defense of the continent. The Congress of the United States, in providing funds for a two-ocean navy on a program covering many years, has properly recognized the essential place of sea power in continental defense. The world's merchant tonnage is diminishing at the rate of tens of thousands of tons a month. The distances which may be effectively covered by

bombing planes are rapidly increasing.

"Seacoast shipyards are already overtaxed with uncompleted construction. Shipyards on the Great Lakes, with access to the ocean, yet close to the sources of supply of labor, raw and finished materials, further removed from possible attack, may be a vital factor in successful defense of this continent. They will help to build the ships which will bring back commerce to the harbors of the Atlantic Coast ports.

"Opponents of the project have pointed out that it takes four years to build this seaway. They know, but fail to mention, that it takes at least that long to build a battleship. They also know that this project will cost the United States less than three battleships and that the power project will be entirely self-liquidating.

"We hope that the world situation may soon improve. But we are bound to be prepared for a long period of possible danger. Who can say, with assurance, that we shall not need for our defense or peaceful pursuits every possible ship-building resource, particularly those that exist and may be developed in the interior of our country? Only one who can say that we do not need the battleships that we are now building will dare to say that we do not need the essential Great Lakes – St. Lawrence Seaway.

"The need for the Seaway is coupled with an increasing demand for the power. Already our defense industries in the Northeast have been required to import huge blocks of electric power from Canada. They are asking greater imports and Canada can agree to supply this power only temporarily. A new source of cheap power for national defense must be developed immediately.

"Along with its benefits to national defense, this project will contribute to the peace-time welfare of a multitude of laborers, small businessmen, home owners, and farmers. I said in 1936 and I say now, 'such a development as we propose to carry out in the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence Basin unquestionably will result in greater activity for all ports and transportation agencies. This has been the history of all new navigation projects and improvements directed to better commercial communication in this country and throughout the world. The fear that the Seaway will result in injury on the lower Mississippi or to our Atlantic ports is groundless.'

"What this project means to the ordinary man and woman cannot be too highly stressed. It means a more secure nation. It means a continent protected and served by the additional shipping built in inland shipyards. It means more industries, both defense and domestic, thriving on the cheapest power in history. It means more comforts in the homes of many cities and rural areas. It means more work for the ordinary citizen in shipyards, factories, and other transportation services connecting the center of this continent with this great highway to and from our national and international markets.

"I am preparing to press for the immediate construction of this project. Because of its vital defense character I have allocated one million dollars of the defense funds made available by the Congress to make the necessary engineering surveys and to prepare the preliminary plans and specifications so that no time may be lost in starting the undertaking.

"I am conducting conversations with our neighbor Canada to work out the international aspects of the development of this great common asset. I shall propose to the Congress of the United States, which will assemble in January, that it take the necessary steps toward completion of this St. Lawrence Seaway and power project, on which so much of our national safety and welfare depend.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

Address by Assistant Secretary Berle [4]

[Released to the press December 5]

It is unnecessary for me to add very much to the President's message.

The Great Lakes – St. Lawrence development is today the most far-reaching physical project before the people of North America. It has been more thoroughly studied than any project on the continent.

Under date of October 16, 1940, the President appointed an advisory committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Leland Olds, head of the Federal Power Commission, to proceed with and complete the preliminary engineering survey to carry forward the development of St. Lawrence power. This was done, as Mr. Olds will tell you, because the power resources of Canada are already taxed to capacity for defense needs; and because already we need more power on the American side of the St. Lawrence for urgent defense needs. Specifically, we need to manufacture more aluminum at the plants at Massena, more chemicals at the plants of the Union Carbide and other companies in the St. Lawrence Valley, and we are only at the threshold of our defense needs.

There are people who say that we cannot develop the power now, because it will arrive too late. All that proves is that this project ought to have been adopted in 1934 when it was originally presented by President Roosevelt. If the job had been done then, as it should have been, we would have had the power resources immediately available for the vast increase in our defense needs which now we have to supply.

There are those who say that we ought to forget about the power from the Great Lakes, and utilize steam plants instead. The people who say this are no doubt honest; but equally they are very badly informed. If you tried to buy steam-power plant units today you would find that you could not get sufficient for the total amount of power needed until long after power will be actually available from the Great Lakes–St. Lawrence overflow. In urging that the power development be done now, we are getting our power in the quickest way we can get it.

Of equal interest to you here in the Great Lakes region is the seaway. I believe that the seaway is of equal necessity for defense. Let us look at the situation.

This war, like the previous World War, is steadily destroying ships. Many millions of tons of new ships will have to be built, not only during the war but after the war. Ordinary common sense indicates that we must have available yards where ships can be built, far removed from any possible attack. This will not affect the work of the Atlantic Coast shipyards. They too will be busy for years to come. But we shall need, as a reserve, shipyards a thousand miles inland which can continue to build without interruption. As the President has observed, we shall need these facilities for years ahead, just as we shall need battleships for years ahead.

As we emerge into the post-war situation, I think you will find that American products will be needed in every part of the world. The agricultural crops, and the growing manufactures of the Midwest States will need all the transportation they can get—both rail and water. The seaway will become a necessary link in the chain of transportation. Whether for defense or for the civil needs of peace, it is vital.

I believe the seaway will benefit not only the Great Lakes ports, but every Atlantic port. My home is in New York City, and I think I know the needs of that port. Its principal need is to have ships which come and go, supplying the need of that great area of population. No port ever yet existed without ships; and the Great Lakes Basin is one of the places from which the ships must come.

In this respect, our needs are not limited to the immediate war situation. Some day this

[4] Delivered at a luncheon of the Great Lakes Seaway and Power Conference, Detroit, December 5, 1940, after reading the President's message to the Conference, as printed above.

war will be over—we cannot say when. We do not know the conditions we shall then have to meet; but we do know that the North American continent will probably be called upon to take the economic leadership in the post-war reorganization. It may have to carry that huge burden for a long period of time.

This means that we shall have to develop to the full every method of production and transportation.

The time has come to reverse the mistake that was made in 1934. Both for American defense today, and for American economic defense after the war, we need to release the seacoasts which the Great Lakes can be; the enormous power resources of the St. Lawrence spillway; and the tremendous manufacturing resources which can be brought into existence by the combination of raw materials, deep water, and electric power.

The interest of groups like your own is a welcome proof that the development of North America is not yet finished.

CONSERVATION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE BY CANADA

[Released to the press December 3]

The Canadian Government on December 2 introduced in Parliament a series of measures to conserve foreign exchange, particularly dollar exchange, for the purchase of essential wartime imports. The most important of these measures were prohibitions and restrictions on the importation into Canada from the non-sterling area of a wide range of commodities. At the same time it was announced that there would be no restrictions on fresh fruits and vegetables from the United States.

On November 21, 1940 the Canadian Fruit Wholesalers' Association issued a statement asking its members to refrain from importing from other than Empire sources most out-of-season fresh fruits and vegetables. This Government made urgent representations with respect to this statement.

It is gratifying to observe that according to a statement of the Canadian Minister of Finance in Parliament December 2 these representations by the United States with respect to the statement of the Canadian Fruit Wholesalers' Association were taken into consideration by the Canadian Government when the governmental measures were formulated, together with considerations of consumer interest and the importance of trade relations with the United States and the whole trade-agreement policy of the United States.

While the Government of the United States had hoped it would not be necessary for the Canadian Government to place restrictions on other products, it is encouraging to note that Canada does not intend to encourage the building up of domestic industry at the expense of imports. The manufacture of new models of certain industrial products has been prohibited by the Canadian Government, and a series of excise taxes has been imposed to prevent the expansion of domestic production of prohibited or restricted items.

The Far East

CREDIT TO CHINESE GOVERNMENT

[Released to the press by the White House November 30]

The text of a statement by the President follows:

"The discussions between the American and the Chinese authorities in the field of financial cooperation have progressed. There is contemplated a credit to the Chinese Government of $100,000,000. Of this, a credit for general

purposes to the amount of $50,000,000 has been decided upon by this Government. Arrangements for early allocation of the balance, namely, $50,000,000, for purposes of monetary protection and management as between American and Chinese currencies are now in process in consultation with the appropriate Committees of the Congress.

"The Secretary of the Treasury will appear Monday forenoon before a joint session of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency and the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures. At this time, he will bring to their attention the proposed extension of a $50,000,000 stabilization arrangement with the Central Bank of China."

The following is the text of a letter addressed to the President under date of November 30, 1940 by the Federal Loan Administrator:

"DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

"In connection with the purchase of critical and strategic materials in our national defense program, the Metals Reserve Company, a subsidiary of the RFC, is arranging for additional purchases of wolframite, antimony and tin from the National Resources Commission of China to the value of $60,000,000, to be delivered during the next few years at prices commensurate with market conditions as the metals are delivered.

"To assist China in meeting her present financial problems, the Export-Import Bank has agreed to lend the Government of China an additional $50,000,000, the loans to be guaranteed by the Central Bank of China and retired through deliveries in this country of the metals covered by the above referred to contracts.

"It is contemplated that disbursements on the loan will be made in cooperation with a representative of the Secretary of the Treasury in connection with further assistance to China by the Treasury of a like amount, thus providing China with additional credits in this country at this time of $100,000,000.

"You will be interested to know that China is up to her schedule in deliveries of wood oil and tin to the United States through which method she is making payments on previous loans made against her commitment to sell us these essential materials.

"Sincerely yours,

JESSE H. JONES"

Commercial Policy

ALLOCATION OF TARIFF QUOTA ON HEAVY CATTLE

[Released to the press December 2]

The President signed a proclamation on November 30, 1940, allocating among countries of export for the calendar year 1941 the tariff quota applicable to cattle weighing 700 pounds or more each (other than cows imported for dairy purposes), which was established in the trade agreement with Canada signed on November 17, 1938. The agreement provides that not more than 225,000 head of such cattle may be imported in any calendar year at a rate of duty of 1½ cents per pound and that not more than 60,000 head of this quantity may be imported in any quarter year. Imports above these amounts are dutiable at three cents per pound.

Under the terms of the proclamation, 86.2 percent of the quota is allocated to Canada and 13.8 percent to other foreign countries. These proportions are the same as those established for the calendar year 1940 by the President's proclamation of November 30, 1939. The application of these percentages to the maximum annual quota established in the agreement re-

sults in the following allocation for the calendar year 1941:

Canada	193,950 head
Other foreign countries	31,050 head

The maximum quarterly quota of 60,000 head has also been allocated, on the basis of the same percentages, as follows:

Canada	51,720
Other foreign countries	8,280

The trade agreement with Canada provides that, if, after consultation with the Government of the United States, the Government of Canada requests allocation of the tariff quota for heavy cattle, the Government of the United States shall take the necessary steps to allocate the quota. The agreement also requires that the allocation shall be based upon the proportions of total imports into the United States supplied by foreign countries in past years, account being taken so far as practicable in appropriate cases of any special factors affecting the trade.

In accordance with these provisions of the agreement, the allocation of the quota on heavy cattle was first established by a proclamation of the President dated February 27, 1939, covering the last three quarters of 1939. This allocation, which was based upon imports into the United States supplied by Canada and other foreign countries during the years 1936 and 1937, was continued for the calendar year 1940 by a proclamation of November 30, 1939. The new proclamation will continue the allocation during the calendar year 1941 on the same basis.

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

On November 29, 1940, the Senate confirmed the nominations of Admiral William D. Leahy, of Georgia, to be American Ambassador to France, and John Campbell White, of New York, to be American Minister to Haiti. Their commissions were dated November 29, 1940.

[Released to the press December 7]

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since November 30, 1940:

J. Webb Benton, of Pen Ryn, Cornwell Heights, Pa., First Secretary of the American Legation to the Netherlands, has been designated First Secretary of Legation and Consul at Bucharest, Rumania, and will serve in dual capacity.

Winthrop S. Greene, of Worcester, Mass., Second Secretary of Legation at Stockholm, Sweden, has been assigned as Consul at Stockholm and will serve in dual capacity.

S. Walter Washington, of Charles Town, W. Va., Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Stockholm and will serve in dual capacity.

Douglas Jenkins, Jr., of Charleston, S. C., Third Secretary of Legation at Stockholm, Sweden, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Stockholm and will serve in dual capacity.

Fritz A. M. Alfsen, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Vice Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation at Stockholm and will serve in dual capacity.

William P. Snow, of Bangor, Maine, Vice Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation at Stockholm and will serve in dual capacity.

John Goodyear, of Springfield Center, N. Y., Vice Consul at Panamá, Panama, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Panamá and will serve in dual capacity.

Carmel Offie, of Portage, Pa., Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Paris, France, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Bogotá, Colombia, and will serve in dual capacity.

The assignment of John Hubner, II, of Baltimore, Md., as Vice Consul at Florianópolis, Brazil, has been canceled. Mr. Hubner will remain as Vice Consul at São Paulo, Brazil.

Reginald S. Kazanjian, of Newport, R. I., Vice Consul at São Paulo, Brazil, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Florianópolis, Brazil.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Convention Providing for the Creation of an Inter-American Indian Institute

United States

The Convention Between the American Republics Providing for the Creation of an Inter-American Indian Institute was signed on behalf of the United States by the American Ambassador to Mexico at Mexico City on November 29, 1940.

The convention originated from studies and recommendations made by the Conference of Experts on Indian Life in the Americas held at Pátzcuaro, Mexico, in April 1940. The matter of cooperation among the American republics in the study of Indian life was considered at the Seventh International Conference of American States held at Montevideo in 1933, at the Third Inter-American Conference of Education held at Mexico in 1937, and at the Eighth International Conference of American States held at Lima in December 1938. A resolution of the Eighth International Conference of American States recommended that a Conference of Experts to consider the subject be held at La Paz, Bolivia, in 1939. This Conference did not meet at La Paz but took place at Pátzcuaro, Mexico. The convention was drafted by a committee appointed at this Conference of representatives of Mexico, Bolivia, Brazil, the United States, Guatemala, and Peru.

The invitation to the Government of the United States to join in the convention between the American republics providing for the creation of an Inter-American Indian Institute was given by the Mexican Government through a note of its Ambassador at Washington dated September 20, 1940.

The Institute when created will study Indian problems and legislation concerning Indians, and will cooperate in an advisory capacity with similar bureaus of Indian affairs which pursuant to the convention will be established in the other American republics.

EDUCATION

Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations (Treaty Series No. 928)

Colombia

By a letter dated November 30, 1940, the Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State that the instrument of ratification by Colombia of the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations, signed at Buenos Aires on December 23, 1936, was deposited with the Union on November 28, 1940.

The convention has been ratified by the United States of America, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela.

Convention Concerning Peaceful Orientation of Public Instruction

Colombia

The Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State by a letter dated November 30, 1940 that the instrument of ratification by Colombia of the Convention Concerning Peaceful Orientation of Public Instruction, signed at Buenos Aires on December 23, 1936, was deposited with the Union on November 28, 1940.

The convention has been ratified by Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Venezuela.

Convention Concerning Facilities for Educational and Publicity Films

Colombia

The Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State by a letter dated November 30, 1940 that the instrument of ratification by Colombia of the Convention Concerning Facilities for Educational and Publicity Films, signed at Buenos Aires on December 23, 1936, was deposited with the Union on November 28, 1940.

The convention has been ratified by Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, and Venezuela.

EXHIBITIONS

Convention Concerning Artistic Exhibitions (Treaty Series No. 929)

Colombia

The Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State by a letter dated November 30, 1940 that the instrument of ratification by Colombia of the Convention Concerning Artistic Exhibitions, signed at Buenos Aires on December 23, 1936, was deposited with the Union on November 28, 1940.

The convention has been ratified by the United States of America, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, and Peru.

EXTRADITION

Supplementary Extradition Convention With Colombia

On December 2, 1940, the Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification by the President of the Supplementary Extradition Convention signed between the United States and Colombia on September 9, 1940.

NATURE PROTECTION AND WILDLIFE PRESERVATION

Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere

Mexico

The Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State by a letter dated November 25, 1940, that the Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere, which was opened for signature at the Pan American Union on October 12, 1940, was signed on behalf of Mexico on November 20, 1940.

The convention has been signed by the United States of America, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, and Venezuela.

PUBLICATIONS

Convention on Interchange of Publications (Treaty Series No. 954)

Colombia

The Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State by a letter dated November 30, 1940 that the instrument of ratification by Colombia of the Convention on Interchange of Publications, signed at Buenos Aires on December 23, 1936, was deposited with the Union on November 28, 1940.

The convention has been ratified by the United States of America, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, and Venezuela.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Convention With Panama Providing for the Transfer to Panama of Two Naval Radio Stations

On December 2, 1940 the Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification by the President

of the Convention Providing for the Transfer to Panama of Two Naval Radio Stations signed between the United States and Panama on March 2, 1936.

TRANSIT

Convention on the Pan American Highway (Treaty Series No. 927)

Colombia

By a letter dated November 30, 1940, the Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State that the instrument of ratification by Colombia of the Convention on the Pan American Highway, signed at Buenos Aires on December 23, 1936, was deposited with the Union on November 28, 1940.

The convention has been ratified by the United States of America, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru.

Regulations

The following Government regulations may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin:*

Registration and Fingerprinting of Aliens in Accordance With the Alien Registration Act, 1940: Amended Regulations Governing the Exemption of Foreign Government Officials and Members of Their Families From Registration and Fingerprinting. (Department of Justice: Immigration and Naturalization Service.) [Second Supp. to General Order C–21.] December 4, 1940, *Federal Register*, December 6, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 237), p. 4813 (The National Archives of the United States).

Immigration, Exclusion, and Deportation of Certain Filipinos: Amended Regulations. (Department of Justice: Immigration and Naturalization Service.) [General Order No. C–25.] December 4, 1940. *Federal Register*, December 6, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 237), pp. 4813–4814 (The National Archives of the United States).

Publications

Department of State

Naval and Air Bases: Arrangement Between the United States of America and Great Britain.—Effected by exchange of notes signed September 2, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 181. Publication 1517. 4 pp. 5¢.

Foreign Service List, October 1, 1940. Publication 1524. iv, 107 pp. Subscription 50¢ a year; single copy, 15¢.

Index to the Department of State Bulletin, Volume II: Numbers 28–53, January 6–June 29, 1940. Publication 1525. 23 pp.

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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DECEMBER 14, 1940

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General

CONTROL OF EXPORTS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

[Released to the press December 10]

The White House today, upon direction of the President, made public the following statement:

"The President announced today that national-defense requirements for iron and steel have increased to such extent that it has become necessary to subject, as of December 30, 1940, iron ore, pig iron, ferro alloys, and certain iron and steel manufactures and semi-manufactures to the licensing requirement. Licenses will be granted for exports to the British Empire and the Western Hemisphere, and, for the present, so far as the interests of the national defense permit, for exports to other destinations in quantities approximating usual or pre-war exports."

[Released to the press December 10]

ADMINISTRATION OF SECTION 6 OF THE ACT ENTITLED, "AN ACT TO EXPEDITE THE STRENGTHENING OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE" APPROVED JULY 2, 1940

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A Proclamation

WHEREAS section 6 of the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT To expedite the strengthening of the national defense," approved July 2, 1940, provides as follows:

SEC. 6. Whenever the President determines that it is necessary in the interest of national defense to prohibit or curtail the exportation of any military equipment or munitions, or component parts thereof, or machinery, tools, or material, or supplies necessary for the manufacture, servicing, or operation thereof, he may by proclamation prohibit or curtail such exportation, except under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe. Any such proclamation shall describe the articles or materials included in the prohibition or curtailment contained therein. In case of the violation of any provision of any proclamation, or of any rule or regulation, issued hereunder, such violator or violators, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The authority granted in this section shall terminate June 30, 1942, unless the Congress shall otherwise provide.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the aforesaid act of Congress, do hereby proclaim that upon the recommendation of the Administrator of Export Control I have determined that it is necessary in the interest of the national defense that on and after December 30, 1940, the following-described articles and materials shall not be exported from the United States except when authorized in each case by a license as provided for in Proclamation No. 2413 of July 2, 1940,[1] entitled "Administration of section 6 of the act entitled 'AN Act to expe-

[1] 5 F. R. 2467; *Bulletin* of July 6, 1940 (vol. III, no. 54), pp. 12–13.

dite the strengthening of the national defense' approved July 2, 1940.":

IRON AND STEEL

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fifth.

[SEAL]

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

[No. 2449]

[Released to the press December 10]

EXECUTIVE ORDER

PRESCRIBING REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE EXPORTATION OF ARTICLES AND MATERIALS DESIGNATED IN THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION OF DECEMBER 10, 1940, ISSUED PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 6 OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JULY 2, 1940

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the provisions of section 6 of the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1940, entitled "AN ACT To expedite the strengthening of the national defense," I hereby prescribe the following additional regulations governing the exportation of:

IRON AND STEEL

1. As used in my proclamation of December 10, 1940, issued pursuant to the provisions of section 6 of the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1940, and in these regulations, the terms "iron" and "steel" shall be construed as defined herein:

Iron and Steel:

A. Iron ore (6001)

B. Pig iron (6007)

C. Ferro Alloys
- Ferromanganese (6213)
- Spiegeleisen (6213)
- Ferrosilicon
- Ferrochrome
- Ferrotungsten
- Ferrovanadium
- Ferrocolumbium
- Ferrocarbontitanium
- Ferrophosphorus
- Ferromolybdenum

} (6220)

D. Semi-Finished Products
- Ingots
- Billets
- Blooms
- Slabs
- Sheet Bars

} (6016 & 6017)
- Skelp (6032)
- Wire Rods (6029)

E. Finished Products
- Structural Shapes (6045 & 6046)
- Steel Piling (6050)
- Plates (6030, 6031.1, 6031.5, 6031.9, 6047)
- Skelps (6032)
- Rails (6051, 6052, 6053)
- Splice Bars and Tie Plates (6054)
- Bars
  - Merchant (6023, 6025, 6026)
  - Concrete Reinforcing (6022)
  - Cold Finished (6020)
  - Alloy (6020, 6025, 6026)
  - Tool Steel (6023, 6026)
- Hoops and Bailing Bands (6038.1)
- Pipe and Tube (6060, 6061, 6062, 6063, 6064, 6067, 6068, 6070, 6071, 6072, 6073, 6077)
- Drawn Wire (6081, 6082)
- Nails and Staples (6092, 6095)
- Barbed and Twisted Wire (6083)
- Woven Wire Fence (6085)
- Bale Ties (6038.1)
- Fence Posts (6209)
- Black Plate (6035.1)
- Tin Plate (6041)
- Sheets (6033, 6034, 6035.1, 6035.5, 6035.9, 6036)
- Strip (6037.1, 6037.5, 6037.9, 6038.1, 6038.5, 6038.9)
- Wheels (6105.1, 6105.3)
- Axles (6105.2, 6105.3)

Track Spikes (6058)
Castings (6101, 6102, 6104.1, 6104.9)
Forgings (6107, 6108)

2. The number or numbers in parenthesis following each material or article designated in paragraph 1 hereof corresponds to the "Commodity Number" prefixed to the "Commodity Description" as set out in Schedule B, "Statistical Classification of Domestic Commodities Exported from the United States," effective January 1, 1939, as amended, issued by the United States Department of Commerce.

3. Paragraphs d., h., l., t., and u., of regulation 1 of the regulations issued July 2, 1940,[2] pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1940, in so far as they apply to ferro alloys, are modified in accordance with the foregoing definitions. Regulations 2 to 12, inclusive, of the regulations issued July 2, 1940, pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1940, are applicable to the exportation of iron and steel.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
December 10, 1940.

[No. 8607]

STRATEGIC RESERVE OF AUSTRALIAN WOOL

An exchange of notes dated December 9, 1940 between the American Chargé d'Affaires ad interim in London and the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs under which a strategic reserve of Australian wool is to be established in the United States appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Treaty Information".

Commercial Policy

AMERICA'S ROLE IN THE FUTURE WORLD ECONOMY

Address by Assistant Secretary Grady [3]

[Released to the press December 12]

The subject before us for discussion, "America's Role in the Future World Economy", is like a puzzle with a missing part. None of us knows what sort of a world economy the future holds in store. However, if we fit together first the pieces representing the objectives of our national existence, it should not be difficult to set in place the other parts constituting our role in international economic relations. For the missing part, the future world economy, we shall have to resort to speculation. Although the result of this procedure may not be complete and definite, it may at least indicate the nature of the problem.

The objectives of our national existence are often oratorically but, in essence, truly expressed by such words as peace, prosperity, liberty, and equality. Although the last two, liberty and equality, which characterize democracy, are ends in themselves, they are also means to the attainment of the first two, peace and prosperity. Our American forebears, seeking to build a new civilization in a new world and to found new homes in an uncompromising wilderness and being few in numbers relative to the magnitude of their undertaking, were highly appreciative of the interdependent nature of human society and learned from experience that

[2] 5 F. R. 2469.

[3] Delivered in Riverside, Calif., at a meeting of the Institute of World Affairs, December 11, 1940.

democracy was the most effective basis for securing social harmony and cooperation necessary to the task before them.

The American people have become keenly aware also of the economic interdependence of nations, evidenced most forcibly by the depression of 1930–32, and know now more surely than ever before that peace and prosperity at home are dependent upon the existence of a peaceful and prosperous world community.

Cooperation in international relations is no less important than in national affairs. If the cooperation and good-will of all nations are to be secured for the building up of a world order under which we in this country may have full opportunity for the pursuit of happiness, they must be sought on a basis which will make possible to other nations as well the pursuit of their own happiness. Each member of the world community must be assured of liberty in order that it may develop its economic, social, and political potentialities to the fullest extent possible, and it must be assured of equality in order that it may undertake such development without fear of obstruction and pressure from other nations.

World prosperity will always be stunted and wars will always be imminent so long as some nations seek to restrict through force or threats the full development of others.

In short, the objectives of our national existence are possible of realization only in an international order based on democratic principles; our role in world affairs, therefore, is to preserve and strengthen the democratic basis of international relations. This has been and continues to be the aim of our foreign policy. However, our scope of action in such a role largely depends in the future on the outcome of the present conflict in Europe; for the future world economy, the missing part of the puzzle, depends on the consequences of the war.

A major factor in world economy, that is, in international economic relations, is international trade. Our present commercial policy, as embodied in the trade-agreements program, serves to foster democratic economic relations among nations, first, by means of reciprocal reductions in import barriers, which provide internationally greater freedom of access to world markets and world supplies of raw materials necessary to the fullest possible development of national prosperity; and, second, by provision for most-favored-nation treatment, which provides for equality of opportunity in international trade. The question, then, of our role in the future world economy comes down largely to this: What change, if any, in our commercial policy may be required under various possible situations in the future to preserve and strengthen world democracy.

A British victory will, of course, provide opportunities for directing the post-war economic reconstruction of the world toward a more democratic order; it will offer possibilities of greater freedom of access to world markets and sources of raw materials and of opening such markets and sources of raw materials to all nations on the same terms as to the most-favored nation. In other words, the prospects will be that the future course of international trade will be governed by the economic needs of a harmonious world, which our own trade-agreements program is designed to serve, rather than by political objectives reflected in the bilateralistic trade practices of totalitarian states. No question would appear to arise as to the role which we should play in the future world economy under these circumstances; a liberal commercial policy, such as we now have, would obviously be required.

I believe that the democracies, by remaining true to their ideals and principles and making whatever sacrifices may be necessary to preserve them, will emerge triumphant from the great conflict now raging, and that a world economy based on freedom and cooperation will finally prevail. However, there are conceivably other possibilities, which, I think, should be taken fully into account. We must try, for instance, to envisage what the international economic situation might be under conditions of a totalitarian-dominated Europe.

There are, I understand, certain groups within the dictator states who would favor a

return, under those conditions, to an international economy based more or less on free currencies, gold, and liberal trade principles. There is reason to question, however, whether the conditions would be propitious for such a course of action. Whereas a British victory can give to international relations the stability necessary to the establishment of such a system of world trade, there is some doubt whether the expansion of dictatorship would hold forth such prospects, for such expansion, perhaps necessarily supported by force and oppression, might be expected to breed enemies, rebels, and assassins. It may be doubted whether nations reduced to vassal states through conquest would ever be permitted to grow economically strong. Expediency might demand that their economy and trade be subject to restrictions and regulations designed for their subjugation and for the economic aggrandizement of their conquerors.

Restrictions might be required also to make Europe as economically self-sufficient as possible in order that its dictators might be less dependent on allies and more secure against other powers, single or combined. Such an objective, however, could never be fully realized, owing to the lack in Europe of sufficient and important resources. This fact would almost inevitably lead the aggressors in their vain quest for security to seek control of raw-material sources overseas, possibly at first through bilateralistic trade devices. Attempts to strengthen thus the economic basis of their military power would at the same time threaten the economic position of other countries and lead to unfriendly relations, further instability of peace, and consequently further insecurity.

An important factor contributing to the strength of our international economic position is our ability to compete successfully on equal terms with other nations in buying and selling in the world markets. This system of international trade, world-wide in scope and offering equal opportunities to all, affords us fullest possible access to the world's resources and markets and the greatest possibilities, therefore, for the development of our own national economy. The stability and growth of this system depend, as we know from experience in the great depression of the last decade, on the existence of sound economic conditions in other countries.

Whereas our economic interests are furthered by the economic growth of other countries, the economic interests of aggressors, dominated by political and military objectives, lie in the direction of reducing the economies of other countries to stages of development which have already been passed. This is the situation which arises when a nation aspires to a position of world power beyond that warranted by its economic development and must, in order to gain it, establish by force an international feudalism with itself as its industrial overlord.

Having possibly achieved, through force, control over the whole European market, the European dictators would, of course, have a strong economic weapon for extending their power beyond the immediate reach of their military authority, and the raw-material-producing countries of the Western Hemisphere, with serious problems of export surpluses but with no problems of living space, might well be singled out for bilateralistic advances.

The imposition by European dictatorship of bilateralism on the American republics would, of course, restrict our access to markets and raw-material supplies in this hemisphere, and, in limiting the scope of economic activity of these countries, would greatly weaken the international-trade system. Thus it would undermine our international economic position, a factor of military importance, and, at the same time, in opening the way for European political penetration into the Western Hemisphere, it would constitute a threat to our national security and defense.

It is argued in some quarters that since the commercial policy of other countries is governed by political and military considerations, we are forced in self-defense to take such considerations into account in our own commercial policy. I fully agree. It does not follow, however, that we should abandon our present commercial

policy and fight fire with fire. There is more than one way of putting out a fire. Moreover, our present commercial policy has not been determined by economic considerations alone; its aim has been peace as well as prosperity, and also it has been of underlying importance in the building up of greater inter-American solidarity, a source of protection to independence and democracy in the New World.

As I have pointed out, our economic and political security lie in an opposite direction from that of aggressors, namely, in the direction of a strong and free, rather than a divided and subjugated, world economy. Clearing agreements, blocked currencies, barter arrangements, and other forms of bilateralism are, in the first place, not adapted in general to the trade of a country, such as the United States, whose exports exceed imports; in the second place, such trade devices would defeat the very ends toward which we must strive.

Bilateralism arises when control is exercised over the medium or transfer of payments due by one country to another on account of trade between the two countries. Of the two countries involved, only the one having an excess of imports over exports in its trade with the other is in a position to impose such control effectively, and it alone would have any advantages to gain from it, such as increased export sales or compulsory service and repayment of loaned funds. With little fear of retaliation, the country with the net import balance can threaten to curtail imports from the other country unless that country agrees to take the net payments due to it on account of its excess of sales over purchases in the form of merchandise or unless it agrees to apply such payments to the service and repayment of borrowed funds. In one instance, the victimized country, the country with a net export balance, is prevented from using part of the proceeds from its exports for the purchase abroad of supplies needed by its industries and consumers and, in the other instance, it is required to spend those proceeds in a country which may not be able to supply many of its needs at all or not able to supply them at as low prices as could a third country. Moreover, since the foreign currency obtained from the sale of exports under these conditions is of restricted use, its value tends to fall in relation to that of the victimized country whose exporters, consequently, find the markets of the other country a less profitable outlet for their products.

The trade between the two countries is thus curtailed in both directions and, at the same time, as a result of the discriminatory, dog-in-the-manger restrictions, third countries have been denied markets which they might have obtained on an equal, competitive footing.

As for the country with the net export balance, the shortage or high cost of imports, followed by a shrinkage of its export markets, undermines its internal economic structure and in desperation it may seek to impose bilateralism on countries in respect of which it may have a net import balance of trade.

Thus bilateralism spreads; free international competition, especially important to the United States, is threatened with destruction; world trade declines; national economies collapse; social unrest and international strife arise; and the world becomes a paradise for revolutionaries and aggressors.

Advocates of bilateralism in this country who would fight fire with fire may not necessarily be at heart merely irresponsible firebugs with a mad desire to destroy imports; some may be sincere in their motives, but little realize what fires await them at the end of the road paved with their good intentions.

It is clear that the United States, not having an import trade balance, is not in a position to adopt a general bilateralistic policy and that such a policy would be fundamentally opposed to our interests as well as to those of the other American republics. The question arises then as to how the New World might entrench itself against economic and political pressure from the Old.

At the root of this problem lies the fact that the American republics, including the United States, have been dependent upon the markets of Europe, including the United Kingdom, for the disposal of about 44 percent of their surplus

production. It might not be possible and certainly it would not be desirable for the American republics to abandon those markets, and it is no part of the program of inter-American solidarity to squeeze the trade of totalitarian powers out of this hemisphere. But it is important that the American republics present a united front concerning the basis on which such trade shall be conducted. At the Inter-American Conference at Habana last July, they declared that the American nations should be prepared to resume the conduct of trade with the entire world in accordance with the liberal principles of international trade as soon as the non-American nations are prepared to do likewise.

While desiring to carry on trade with Europe, the American republics would be in a far better position to withstand bilateralism and would have a more compelling reason to join together for that purpose if markets could be found in the Western Hemisphere for a larger share of their exportable surpluses and if their agriculture and industry were developed with a view to supplying a greater part of each other's import needs. The strength of inter-American solidarity lies in the expansion of the American markets for American products and in the development of production in this hemisphere to supply those markets. The building up of closer economic relations between the American countries means that import barriers against each other's produce must be lowered and that financial assistance must be provided for directing agricultural, industrial, and other economic activities along lines of mutual benefit.

Great advance in this direction has been made and is being made in accordance with the liberal commercial policy embodied in our trade agreements and as a result of the lending program of the Export-Import Bank. The strengthening of economic solidarity among the American republics is possible in the future, as it has been in the past, only on the basis of the existing policy of multilateral trade.

Bilateralism, applied to the trade between the United States and the other American republics, would have effects directly opposed to the promotion of inter-American solidarity. For reasons which I have already pointed out, it would result in a contraction of markets in this hemisphere for the products of the United States and of the Latin American countries; it would accentuate the problems in this hemisphere of export surpluses and foreign-exchange shortages; and it would increase the dependence of the American nations, including the United States, upon the markets of non-American countries.

Moreover, such trade restrictions would, in the first place, render economic conditions in American raw-material-exporting countries unsound for foreign investment and, in the second place, they would severely curtail supplies of foreign exchange available for the service or repayment of foreign loans. Thus, under bilateralism, inter-American capital movements would be discouraged and opportunities would be limited for inter-American financial assistance necessary to the strengthening of hemisphere solidarity.

It is conceivable, of course, that the war in Europe might not result in a decisive victory for either democracy or totalitarianism. There is the possibility of a negotiated peace which might confine the dictators to the continent of Europe and leave England a free, democratic country. The United Kingdom provides an important outlet for the export surpluses of this hemisphere, and the existence of such an outlet would greatly lessen the economic difficulties involved in strengthening the united stand of the American republics, together possibly with other free democracies, against the subversive trade practices of the dictator powers.

It would be foolish not to recognize the seriousness of the situation in which we might find ourselves should the forces of tyranny and aggression gain a decisive victory in the European struggle. Our position as a world power might be critical, our security might be threatened, and adjustments required in our economy and in our international economic relationships might be great and far-reaching. It would be foolish not to recognize the seriousness of such a situation lest we should relax our present efforts to prevent it and to protect ourselves against it. In

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other words, we must not for a moment lose sight of the necessity of sustaining with vigor, on one hand, our policy of aid to the British and, on the other, our program of inter-American solidarity.

But no matter what future world economy may be envisaged, the role we play in it, determined by our ideals and interest, will be the same: to maintain and further the principles of democracy among nations seeking a livelihood in the world community. Success is assured at the outset by the survival of democracy in Europe. In other circumstaces, our role may be difficult but all the more important, for then the cause of freedom must look to the New World alone for refuge and strength. And if, in our relations with the other American republics, we adhere faithfully to the multilateral policy embodied in our trade-agreements program, there will be provided in inter-American solidarity a basis upon which a free, prosperous, and happier world may in time be built.

MAINTAINING AMERICA'S FOREIGN TRADE

Address by Raymond H. Geist [4]

[Released to the press December 11]

After 15 months of war in Europe we may again take stock of our position as an exporting and importing nation. The repercussions of the conflict have extended so far as to affect our own national life in a way which only a short time ago seemed impossible. Now we are facing realities not with heavy hearts but with determination and resolution which forecasts the fulfillment of our hopes and aspirations. The Nation has at last generally obtained a fair understanding of the international situation and has been able not only to estimate correctly what issues are vital and foremost but what is secondary and relative. These realities have come upon us with shocking suddenness; and though few of us have witnessed directly the violent changes which are taking place among peoples in other parts of the world, we are able nevertheless to grasp the basic meaning of it all and steer our course accordingly. It is important for the businessman today to keep in mind the larger phases of the national problem. The exporter and importer and the executives of firms having interests abroad must bear in mind that the problems with which our country is faced are not private but national in character and will not easily admit of separate solution.

Indeed, not only are the vital questions facing us national in scope, but in their ultimate phase extend far beyond the confines of the United States and link up with grave problems affecting the welfare of other nations, and, in the last analysis, of the whole world. This emphasizes the subordinate position which each must naturally accept for himself. Not only must each merchant find his role in trade limited or expanded according to the general scheme of the national good; but even groups and whole industries must follow suit by adapting their commercial and industrial operations to the one aim which is now paramount, namely, the defense of the Nation. While it is natural that each should look after his own interests and struggle to maintain the trade on which he depends for livelihood, a larger measure of foresight and planning for future eventualities will help to preserve a tolerable trade position. The changes that are coming about rapidly in numerous instances give little time to make proper adjustments. The sudden embargoes placed by other nations on goods which have heretofore been exported from this country provide the familiar example. These changes come about with little warning; and in most cases they are brought about through extreme national necessity. There is little opportunity for this Government to intervene on behalf of the American interests affected; because the measures adopted by other nations are invariably dictated by grim

[4] Delivered before the Export Managers' Club of Chicago at a luncheon December 11, 1940. Mr. Geist is Chief of the Division of Commercial Affairs, Department of State.

self-preservation. Consequently, the whole wide sweep of our international trade and the thousands of commodities and articles making up both exports and imports are subject to the shifting trends of policies adopted by other countries and by the difficult political and economic situations in which they find themselves.

We have, however, progressed so far in making up the national mind as to the safest course in the present world struggle that certain trends are beginning to emerge from the general bewilderment and confusion. It is essential to the American businessman that he understand the course events are taking. This country is mustering its strength and resources for a gigantic feat of national defense. This defense is concerned not only with the protection of our political integrity but of our position in world trade. We are, of course, concerned with the effects of the war upon our import and export trade; and it is proper for merchants to continue engaging in normal transactions and endeavoring to keep the usual channels of trade open as long as circumstances permit. But when markets which have been opened to us for decades, and in some cases for generations, are closed, we must adjust ourselves as rapidly as possible to the changing conditions. It is on this account that the general dislocation of enterprise which is taking place requires greater mobility and resourcefulness on the part of the individual businessman.

While our foreign trade has increased over a billion and a half dollars during the first year of the war as compared with the same period the year before, much of this trade has been made up, on the export side, of materials and equipment of war, which has brought no comfort to the exporter who has lost his markets abroad for less urgent merchandise. It is the loss of markets for normal peacetime goods which creates the immediate problem for a large number of business houses which have been unable to find new outlets for the commodities they handle. The solution of this problem lies obviously in the direction of our defense effort. Business firms which have previously supplied foreign countries with an appreciable amount of American surplus goods must for the time being expand their sales in the home market or seek greater distribution in regions where heretofore little effort has been made.

When war broke out there was the general belief in this country that America would experience an immediate boom through supplying overseas countries with needed materials. Though England and France chiefly had placed large orders in this country for certain types of war materials and equipment, no significant stimulation to trade was at first apparent; and it appeared to most observers that the warring nations would be able to satisfy their own needs from sources other than the United States. This was due in part to the lethargy and slow tempo of the first six months of the conflict, which, after the invasion of Norway, the Low Countries, and France, suddenly provided a stimulus and a tempo to our industries for which we were almost wholly unprepared. Since the gallant retreat of the British forces at Dunkerque, the world picture has vastly changed; and the threat rampant in the world became an immediate concern to this country. Since then we have embarked upon a colossal defense program which has had no parallel in our history. Economic processes have become subordinated to the national effort, which with ever-increasing acceleration now inevitably moves on toward a crisis which may be long delayed.

It would be unwise for those who are engaged in the import and export business to ignore in any degree the potential changes in the international situation which the future holds. The wisest calculations may lead to the gravest of errors. It is more likely, however, that miscalculation may arise from believing that the normal course of events will ensue in connection with the markets which we still enjoy in foreign countries. The more remote these markets are and the more subject to the vicissitudes of political events transpiring in such regions, the more likelihood there is that

trade in such quarters may be suddenly and temporarily interrupted.

Owing to the complexities of the factors involved in the actual situation, it may be impossible to define with any clearness or definiteness the trends which are slowly developing. It is important, however, that as much insight as possible be obtained, chiefly in order to avoid forming conclusions which may be based upon false hopes or fears. The business world as much as the whole Nation requires to face the immediate tasks with courage and confidence, knowing that in the end our free way of life and trade will be preserved. If we were to take the same view of foreign trade as those nations which have primarily to conserve foreign exchange, the record of the first year of the war would be satisfactory enough. We had an export balance of approximately one billion four hundred millions of dollars. Large increases have been made in our trade with Europe and with Latin America. Exports to the countries of South America have totaled a net gain in value of 50 percent, while our exports alone to Argentina have increased 80 percent. We are not, however, concerned in maintaining a favorable balance of trade. We are confronted by the unique situation of facing a huge demand for our goods from many quarters of the world—from customers who though willing to pay are unable. We find it impossible to compensate ourselves by importing to the same degree the goods offered in payment. In many cases such commodities would only add to our own surpluses and create additional burdens.

It is not my purpose at this time to analyze these trade statistics, which are familiar to you all. It is unnecessary to comment on the trade relations existing between ourselves and the various countries of the world. It is sufficient to point out that great dislocation has taken place not only through the loss of markets on the continent of Europe but in other parts of the world, where blockades and military measures are interrupting transportation and the normal exchange of goods. The question is how will the United States meet the emergencies created by these conditions and in what manner will eventual order be brought out of the threatening international chaos?

We can gain no insight into the economic future of the world by following the present trends of international trade. All that is taking place at the present time is impelled for the most part by political necessity. There is still a considerable residue of transaction taking place among international traders, which is based upon normal and established commerce; but the tendency is for that trade to eliminate itself and yield to the ever-growing pressure of political exigency. It is precisely the inevitable and increasing force of political realities which day by day is now superimposing itself not only on the national economies of every nation but on the international as well. Far-reaching economic and financial decisions must be made, and grave problems dealing with the movement of goods, foodstuffs, and raw materials must be solved; but these decisions will be made in conformity with the essential problems of defense and national security. The dislocation of commerce from the normal channels of trade is not only the result of the destructive forces which accompany an international upheaval such as the world is now experiencing, but has its cause also in the very opposite trend and movement, namely, that of fortifying and firmly establishing the political and military offensive upon which a nation is depending for victory, or, as in the case of the United States, on defense. We have become familiar with this process of deliberately dislocating the channels of normal trade through the steady action of certain European countries during the last seven years when the military and strategic strength of these countries was being built up. The nations now engaged in defending themselves against aggression have no other choice than to follow suit. How far the process of dislocation will extend, and how abnormal the production of emergency goods will be, depends upon the length of the conflict and how soon it may be possible to undertake the restoration of trade in those areas which are now cut off from the free channels of commerce. The goods which will have to be produced in ever-increasing

quantities to pursue and accomplish the political aims to which this country has pledged a substantial share of its material resources will constitute the major movements in certain channels of international trade. But whatever may be the immediate results of these changes in the production and movement of goods on the individual exporter and importer, it must be borne in mind that the common purpose is served by accelerating the process.

This country has at last come to the conclusion that defense and freedom must take the precedence over every other national consideration.

It therefore becomes the primary obligation of American businessmen engaged in international trade to recognize the priority of political exigencies. It would be a mistake to contemplate this situation with misgivings, fears, or hesitation.

The strength of our economic and financial position is unassailable. The resources of this country, which it is unnecessary to enumerate, assure to us a material security and power so vast that no one could safely underestimate it. These resources are now being mobilized into impregnable means of defense, which defense we must understand in terms broader than that implied in a territorial sense. When the trade of a nation is exposed to the arbitrary power of force and the lawful pursuits of international commercial intercourse are harried and destroyed, no remedy remains except that of resistance. Already the bastions of defense extend beyond our shores; and in conformity with the aspirations of the other nations of this hemisphere a phalanx of common interests defines in the western world an economic bloc of states among which international trade must go forward. This fact stands above all others in the world today. Since the nations of this hemisphere have united their wills in a common determination to preserve the free way of life, they have also given validity to the common purpose of fostering and promoting trade. The unification of the 21 American republics in the maintenance of their economic integrity, which has been achieved through the successive conferences at Montevideo, at Lima, and at Habana, is the first permanent structure which assures the maintenance of our international trade. Within this area there is a vast scope for financial and economic development, which will not only employ the genius of this Nation, but the energy and labor of the business and industrial interests of all the countries concerned. The problems involved in the development of inter-American trade have to be faced no matter how complex; and in the end successful solutions must be found. It is not my purpose to discuss these questions or enumerate the measures which have to be taken to assist the nations toward the south in developing their own resources and freeing them eventually from dependence upon the manufacturing industries of Europe. A vast amount of work has to be done extending perhaps over decades and even generations. The resources are ample, and genius and will to accomplish what is necessary are present. Incidental to the task of maintaining our trade position in the world are those questions which concern the economic prosperity of the other republics in this hemisphere: The equitable adjustment of exports and imports through building up complementary trade; cooperation in the distribution of surpluses, whenever such cooperation becomes necessary and advisable; wise regulation of all debt questions; and finally a practical loan-and-credit policy. There is no thought of anticipating or even contemplating locking up the gigantic resources of this hemisphere from the rest of the world, and by so doing confine the foreign trade of this country to inter-American movement. Let me quote from a statement made by the Secretary of State, the Honorable Cordell Hull, upon leaving Habana at the close of the second meeting of the Foreign Ministers or their representatives of the American republics at Habana on July 30, 1940. Speaking of the resolution on economic cooperation adopted by the Habana meeting, the Secretary said:

"In that resolution, the 21 American republics reaffirmed their adherence to liberal principles of international trade—those of equal treatment, of fair practices, and of peaceful motives. They declared their determination to apply these principles in their relations with each other as fully

as present circumstances permit and their readiness to conduct trade in accordance with these principles with any non-American country prepared to do likewise. At the same time, they announced their purpose 'to devise and apply appropriate means of effective action to cope with the difficulties, disadvantages, and dangers arising from the present disturbed and dislocated world conditions.' "

The destruction of our trade and commerce in those parts of the earth where a different form of economy exists and where other principles of trade and other methods of the exchange of goods have been superimposed by force constitutes for us a challenge which lies well within our power to accept. The terms of this acceptance do not imply that we shall have to bargain our way to former markets or recognize the validity of any new orders established on the continent of Europe or anywhere else in the world. It will be futile, no matter in what province of our national existence we consider the future of our country, to attempt in the slightest to adjust our way of thinking and even more so our way of doing business to unrealities which we know to be repugnant and uneconomical. The time has come for the United States in cooperation with its friends everywhere in the world to preserve free travel on the seven seas and the broad, open lanes of commerce so that we may send our products to every nation disposed to receive them and carry on the normal exchange of goods.

Maintaining our trade throughout the world is nothing less than our right to associate on equal terms with other nations. No position less than the fullest and most absolute freedom would be fitting to the dignity and greatness of our people and conform to the destiny which our past history justifies.

It is our duty not to speculate on the demands which those opposed to our way of life may dream of imposing, but to establish our defenses with increasing speed and so extensive that a world-wide commercial intercourse will be permanently assured. For nine years, ever since the invasion of Manchuria, the process of deterioration has been slowly consuming the inhabitable world. During this period our trade has been increasingly interfered with, our commerce has been subjected to unjust and brutal control, our merchants have been dispossessed abroad of their established and legal rights, our goods have been seized, and we have been denied access to and the freedom to trade with nations and with peoples with whom we have been on friendly terms since the colonists came to this country.

In maintaining America's foreign trade we have one impelling obligation and that is to free our commerce from all and every interference and to restore the inalienable rights which are ours to the end that we may trade with all nations in all parts of the world where and when we wish.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE IN WORLD TRADE AFTER THE WAR

Address by Jesse E. Saugstad [5]

[Released to the press December 10]

In any attempt to peer into the future I suppose that the first thing to do is to decide through whose eyes we are going to do our peering. I prefer to look through the eyes of a shipping man who is in commercial shipping as a business and who has to include in his present plans unknown future conditions which will follow the cessation of current war conditions.

Before peering into the future, our figura-

[5] Delivered at the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Propeller Club of the United States and American Merchant Marine Conference, New Orleans, December 10, 1940. Mr. Saugstad is Assistant Chief of the Division of International Communications, Department of State.

tive shipping man will undoubtedly want to take a look at the past to see what happened to shipping after other wars during which diversion of tonnage caused heavy dislocations in trade and shipping. Then, he will want to look at the present situation and from that point he will have to try to outguess the future.

Post-War Slumps

Looking to the past, he will see that after the Crimean War, after the Boer War, after the 1914–18 war, and after every shipping boom, there was inevitably a tremendous shipping slump. The timing of this slump, however, is the unknown quantity. He will recall that following the war of 1914–18 the centralized wartime control which had been established over shipping was maintained for a considerable period, causing a tremendous boom for free tonnage and for American vessels, and that when the centrally controlled tonnage was released into trade channels the bottom dropped out of the tonnage market. From the foregoing, our shipping man will probably deduce that when the present war ends there will be a shipping slump.

Centralized Shipping Control

But what is of perhaps greater importance to him than anything else in the present situation is the unanswered question which has been hung over practically all commercial shipping in 1940: "When the current war is ended, will shipping be returned to its former position of a competitive transportation business, or what part of it, for practical purposes, may be continued under centralized control as a necessary service to trade in the operation of large-scale commodity exchanges in which governments may be interested?" In other words, how far will the world move either toward or away from government direction of transportation in peacetime as a result of government direction of transportation during wartime?

First, he will observe that in 1940 practically all commercial shipping finds itself immobilized or under government direction. When the latest nation entered the European war a few weeks ago it was estimated that there remained in the international market between seven and eight percent of the world's ocean-going tonnage available for charter operation. Second, and more important, he will remind himself that this is the second time in a quarter of a century that commercial shipping has come directly under centralized government control. He has no guaranty as to when and to what extent governments may release shipping into private channels under private management.

British Shipping

Looking to the British position, it is a practical impossibility to make any prediction as to the effect of the war. Pushed back upon itself, the United Kingdom does not in this war, as it did in the war of 1914–18, have to maintain an allied shipping structure as a service to European coastal countries and to British expeditionary forces maintained there. The matter is principally one of maintaining supply of necessary materials to the British Isles. The extent of destruction of tonnage in the British service has to some degree been offset by new construction, by acquisition, and by the cooperation of certain Governments who have requisitioned their commercial fleets and made them available for British use. No one can predict how long this cooperation will continue when the war is over. Nor, of course, what the status or distribution of the then existing tonnage may be.

The one known fact concerning British shipping operations is that the British commercial fleet itself is under very definite central control by the British Government, and that Government has made no statements as to any intentions or plans it may have in respect to its post-war policy toward British commercial shipping.

After the war of 1914–18, British shipping was released to its former position as a private competitive industry as soon as the necessary post-war straightening out of affairs had been accomplished. But no clear-cut statements as to this policy were announced during that war

until pressure by the shipping industry for some answer from the British Government became so great that a statement was issued covering the Government's intentions in regard to British shipping following the war. This controversy arose at a time when many British interests were urging their Government to continue the wartime control of British shipping after the war.

As to what the British shipping policy will be following cessation of current hostilities, as stated, no announcements have been made. Now, as then, there is discussion of the post-war position of British shipping. It is quite obvious, as anyone can observe by reading the current debates in the House of Commons, that there is a discernible shift from conservative influence to labor-party influence, which may have an important bearing upon future British shipping policy. British labor, according to its representatives in the Parliament, is cooperating fully in the prosecution of the war. But it is also obtaining considerable concessions in terms of unionized industry and in more effective opposition to existing labor legislation.

The net result may be that British internal policy may be so altered during the course of the war that some new policy may appear which will have a marked effect upon the status of British shipping after the war. Moreover, the well-publicized present operations of the British Government in terms of enormous commodity deals are not necessarily ended with the end of the war. The possibility that they may continue for some time thereafter in the general readjustment of world trade without and within the British Commonwealth of Nations cannot be ignored by our shipping man.

European Shipping

It would now be well to examine the possibilities which lie in the sphere of totalitarian control of trade and shipping. Before the outbreak of the present war, some effort was made in the direction of economic self-sufficiency in Central Europe in order to make those regions less dependent upon the transportation of certain basic materials through the sea trades. This appeared in the form of a definite economic drive toward the creation of supply regions within Europe for minimum requirements of certain basic commodities during periods of war or world economic crises.

Should the war give effect to such efforts and resolve into a situation wherein many European nations presently under totalitarian military control would continue under totalitarian economic and political control, the result would not only affect sea-going traffic but it is possible that upward of one half of the world's shipping tonnage might come under the influence of totalitarian government direction. If so, it would be the first time in history that any aggregation of tonnage as large in amount as that of the British Empire might come into competition with the British commercial fleet. Thus two enormous forces, one totalitarian and one traditionally liberal, might come into grinding competition like two enormous millstones. In such a case, the position of the American merchant marine is a subject for intensive speculation.

If our shipping man analyzes European shipping history, however, he will note the very interesting fact that nations under totalitarian occupation, with the exception of the Scandinavian countries, have never gone beyond the development of liner services in shipping. German shipping has always revolved about the large liner groups based on Hamburg and Bremen. There has been no German charter tonnage. Italy has fostered a network of shipping lines under government direction with the declared object of establishing communications between component parts of Italy and her spheres of influence. There has been no Italian charter tonnage. Beginning in 1840 France has worked for a whole century along the line of the development and maintenance of liner services almost exclusively. The French attempt during the past 15 years to develop a tanker fleet has met with little success.

The great chartering pool of Europe lies, of course, in the Scandinavian and British areas. The Norwegian fleet alone is said to be about 80 percent devoted to chartering operations.

The theory most generally advanced on the subject of the possible effect of totalitarian influence on shipping in Europe has been that, if this influence should continue, one may expect overseas commerce to be directed very largely by way of the large shipping lines based on, for example, Hamburg, with distribution services within the Hamburg range and Baltic and North Sea areas carried out by free chartered tonnage. This fits into the historic attitude of government interest in liner services only—never to enter chartering operations except during periods of war or emergency.

It should not be overlooked that both British and Central European import from North America of such commodities as cotton, copper, oil, or metal might be affected by some diversion to competitive supplies of the same products from South America. This should be recognized by shipping people as a possibility in any reorganization of the European economic program.

Nor should it be overlooked that if totalitarian influence should continue it might achieve a position to produce competitive goods under conditions which would enable it to offer more in the way of manufactured products for a given commodity than we might ever be able to offer. Not only that, but if the productive capacity of Europe should become centrally controlled, so would the purchasing capacity, so that a single purchasing unit would be in a position to go, for example, to a South American country and buy everything that that country wanted to sell. In this case it would be very simple, we would assume, for the purchaser to control completely the transportation of his purchases as well as his sales.

United States Shipping

Returning now to the home front, our shipping man comes face to face with the practical problem of where he stands in the national picture. Is he an owner of ships for charter, is he engaged in liner-service operation from port to port simply as a common carrier, or is he part of an American industrial or commodity structure which finds it expedient to be in the shipping business? In what group will he stand the best chance of carrying forward his shipping business? On this question, of course, there is wide difference of view and a great deal of argument.

National Policy

In a national sense, he will find that the shipping policy, so far as the Government may have any influence in shipping, is to establish and maintain the liner-service principle as of paramount importance. Most of our liner services, however, exist by and with some kind of Government support, and this brings up the question of what assurance there may be that this policy will continue, in view of the fact that the mortality rate of our shipping-policy laws has been extremely high.

The Shipping Act of 1916 was passed in response to tonnage shortage, which arose for the third time in 18 years. Each time war conditions involving European shipping nations caused tonnage diversion from the American trades. It was a shippers' act.

The Shipping Act was only four years old when an enormous national tonnage began to appear as a result of the war shipbuilding program. This raised a ship-owning interest, and so the Merchant Marine Act of 1920 was adopted in an effort to transfer the Government tonnage into private commercial operation. Perhaps the most significant provision in the act was the repeal of the authority bestowed upon the President during the war to requisition shipyards and ships, to prescribe charter rates and freight rates. When it is borne in mind that the country had become habituated to government ownership and operation of means of communications by sea, by land, and through the air, and that the political sentiment and theory were strengthened for the time being by high freight rates and by the profits made in shipping, the repeal of the President's authority in these matters becomes even more significant.

To ease the pressure of eight million tons on the Government's hands in 1922, an attempt was made to obtain a general navigation bounty law in order to encourage the sale of tonnage to

private hands. The bill passed the House but not the Senate.

The next step was the Merchant Marine Act of 1928, which was based upon the century-old practice of fixed communication routes and long-time mail contract.

In 1936 this system was done away with and still another system substituted, which at least has produced some new tonnage and activity in the shipyards.

So it is seen that during a 20-year period of trial and error, four separate policy laws were enacted. New acts did not necessarily repeal old ones since many features of each law were carried forward. But the significant result has been, when we look back upon the record, that no sooner does the Congress show its willingness to enact statutory law to remedy a general shipping condition than economic law and political events create a change in conditions which serve to make statutory law ineffective. The Merchant Marine Act of 1936 is already four years old and during its life has been seen the greatest upheaval of commercial shipping the world has ever encountered.

Finally, consider the Neutrality Act and its effect on a considerable amount of American shipping. To many who deal with commercial shipping, the Neutrality Act in its immediate effect on shipping may appear inconsistent with previous policy acts. The net result of that act on shipping is to divert American shipping from certain trade areas in which such shipping had been engaged under the provisions of previous acts.

Fortunately, the tonnage market has been such that shipping diverted by the Neutrality Act has found employment in other trades. The significance of the Neutrality Act in connection with this discussion is that during the present war crisis in Europe, even the United States has enacted legislation which has had the effect of diverting tonnage from one economic area to another economic area.

While there is no indication that there is in contemplation any new policy legislation which should be considered by our shipping friend, he will want to bear in mind that unknown events arising out of the present upheaval might easily lead to further consideration of the position of shipping in one direction or another. In the enormous operations in which governments are presently engaged, various transactions and exchanges take place which, in themselves, create a large volume of traffic for the ocean carrier. But the creation of this traffic may carry with it a not unnatural inclination also to maintain some direction of the traffic. It is in a situation of this kind that a strictly common-carrier shipping service may find itself under direct government influence through priority demands and through allocation of traffic to various lines for various reasons.

Commodity and Industrial Shipping Groups

There is a group of shipping operations in the United States whose effective fleets are based upon association with certain basic commodities or industrial products and which in many instances are not dependent upon public support for their operation but which maintain effective cooperation with both trade and the Government.

The fact that certain commodity and industrial groups maintain tonnage for their own protection in large-scale operations in world trade has not always pleased those who seem to believe that shipping services should be placed strictly on the common-carrier basis and should be entirely divorced from those who control the cargo. Those who some years ago advocated separation between carrier and cargo interest were inconsistently the same ones who said that the position of national shipping should be that of the delivery system of a department store. None of us has yet heard of a department store which has paid dividends to stockholders from the earnings of its delivery wagons.

For example, no one can deny the efficiency of that portion of our national tonnage which is owned by and under the direction of the oil industry, and it cannot be asserted that the tanker fleet depends for its existence upon Government direction or Government subsidies. Many believe that no single industrial change has had a more serious effect upon carriers in ocean trans-

portation than that which has been caused by a shift from coal to oil fuel in commercial ships and in industrial use. Coal is the only important raw material in which the United Kingdom is self-supporting. The decline in coal exports from the United Kingdom has been such that a few years ago it was estimated that 700 fewer shipping departures took place each month from the United Kingdom than before the war of 1914–18, assuming that the average outbound coal cargo amounted to 4,000 tons. This coal truck of the sea has been replaced by the tanker, and the character of ships and ship operation has been changed accordingly.

Another fleet is attached to the ore and steel products and, while not necessarily dependent upon these products for its main cargo supply, it is nevertheless true that the world-wide operations of the steel industry have brought about one of the strongest and most effective competitive shipping operations in the world today without dependence upon the Government.

Another commodity, and this time an import commodity, is the foundation upon which a large and effective fleet of ships operates. This is the fruit trade, an operation that is in the nature of a sphere of influence and an industrial empire which supports a large and effective fleet.

Also there may be mentioned the shipping operations directly or indirectly dependent upon the sugar movement, which inherently is the support of one of the largest group of vessels in American shipping and which may be said to be independent of Government direction.

Many believe that these groups, in which transportation becomes a service of utmost value and yet not necessarily an end in itself, rest on such substantial ground that it would be surprising if any disturbance in the world trades would be of sufficient scope to put them out of business. In these operations, the freight rate, speculative or otherwise, is not always of paramount or governing nature.

If we look to the Pacific, we see certain liner shipping operations of foreign registry which are, in effect, integral factors in vertical commercial structures. It is quite possible for these structures to build a ship in their own shipyards, to operate the ship in their own shipping companies, to load and unload cargo by their own stevedoring companies, to insure the ship and cargo in their own insurance companies, to store the cargo in their own warehouses and, finally, to finance the entire transaction through their own banks. In other words, shipping assumes the place of a service within an industrial structure in which it is not necessarily wholly dependent upon common-carrier operations for profit.

Freights

But despite the vulnerable character of law and of policy covering shipping operation, the shipping man knows, if he is depending upon shipping for a profit, that there is no factor connected with his business so vulnerable as a freight rate, and none so important. Many think of freights merely in terms of whether they are high or low. They have little conception of what freights really cover.

In the first place, freight has to provide for the building, maintenance, depreciation, and ultimate loss or replacement of the ship itself. If freight rates were not adequate for all these purposes, shipping would not be continued as a business. No investor would invest money in ships unless he expected, on the ultimate loss or sale of the vessel, to find his original capital in hand plus some return of interest for the period of investment. No one invests money in a risky business except in the hope that at the end of his adventure he may find not only his original capital but also interest returned at a higher rate than interest yielded by investments which give no trouble and are practically without risk.

In the second place, a ship is only a tool, a tool which demands employment of labor for its use. It must be outfitted for every voyage. It must have stores and provisions, from which nearly every industry receives some benefit. It must load and discharge cargo, it must main-

tain captains, mates, engineers, firemen, seamen, stewards, and cooks. All must be paid wages and fed while at sea. Light services, pilotage services, and public charges of all kinds in shipping must be covered by freights as ultimately must be the costs of docks and harbors.

Freights, therefore, may be said, in one sense, to be a very large employer of labor. Large classes of workers on shore, as well as seamen afloat, live out of freight rates, and freight rates must be sufficient to bear the cost of all these charges. In addition, if a service is a big liner system, the freight rate must also cover expensive waterfront outfits, lighterage systems, and large service and shore establishments. So it may be asserted that shipping largely floats in a sea of insurance coverage and freight rates.

If for some reason the freight rate does not cover the foregoing list of charges, then a shipping service must be subsidized, either by an industrial or commodity group sufficiently strong to charge any resultant shipping losses off against larger trading benefits, or the shipping service must go to the government for a subsidy with which to maintain the service, or go out of business.

If government comes to the rescue it may eventually go further than merely to subsidize a shipping line, because if governments come into competition with each other in huge trading transactions, they may swing along the same path and get closer to a position where they become ship-owner, shipper, and consignee and dominate not only the shipment of the cargo but also the rates of freight to be paid.

Aviation

Finally, many believe that shipping men should keep an eye on the inevitable expansion of the air services which will follow the present war. In the past 18 months trans-Atlantic air carriers with only a few experimental ships have established a remarkable performance record.

While the traffic is necessarily limited, it has been sufficiently impressive so that many are wondering what is going to be the result when the high-pressure competitive position of air-equipment manufacturing concerns is turned to peacetime production of cheap equipment and the resulting possibility of cheaper operation and lower cost of air transportation.

But perhaps the most significant development in aviation during this period has been the apparent removal of any psychology of fear in overseas flying and the complete acceptance by commercial and professional travel of the possibility of traveling to and from Europe in approximately 24 hours. It is expected that before long advances in aeronautical science will be such that there will be available another 100 miles per hour in speed in these overseas ships of the air.

This emphasis on speed, supported by increased frequency and greater carrying capacity, will perhaps be one of the most interesting developments in transoceanic traffic. It will most certainly be one which will be felt by shipping and which shipping could well consider not only as a competitive transportation service but also as an extension of shipping services.

SUPPLEMENTARY TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CANADA

An announcement regarding the signing on December 13, 1940, of a supplementary trade agreement with Canada appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Treaty Information".

American Republics

NAVAL AND MILITARY AVIATION MISSIONS TO ECUADOR

An announcement regarding the signing of agreements with Ecuador on December 12, 1940 providing for the furnishing by the United States of a naval mission and a military aviation mission to Ecuador appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Treaty Information".

Europe

DEATH OF THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR

[Released to the press December 12]

The President today issued the following statement on the death of Lord Lothian, the British Ambassador:

"I am deeply shocked and grieved at the news of the death of Lord Lothian, the British Ambassador. It was my good fortune to count him as a personal friend over a period of many years. As Philip Kerr and the private secretary of the wartime British Prime Minister he displayed an understanding of and friendship for the United States that continued throughout his long and distinguished career. As the Marquess of Lothian he continued his many contacts and friendships with this country and made a real contribution toward understanding between our peoples.

"His appointment as British Ambassador last year was a fitting and natural recognition by his Government of the lifelong efforts of a great figure toward good relations between our two countries.

"Lord Lothian's tragic death deprives his country of a tried and true public servant at the peak of his usefulness. All of the people of this country who were privileged to know him will join with me in mourning his untimely passing."

[Released to the press December 12]

The following statement has been issued by the Secretary of State:

"The death of Lord Lothian has brought me deep and profound sorrow. Not only has the British Empire lost a great and faithful servant in him, but the United States has lost a real friend, a true interpreter to us of his country at a time when it was exceptionally important that both nations should have a knowledge and understanding of their mutual problems and interests.

"The British Ambassador has an important role to play in this country. Lord Lothian, who remained always a devoted Englishman, brought distinction to his mighty task. His deep-seated knowledge of the British Empire, derived from many years of service to his country in Europe and throughout the Empire gave great weight to his counsels at this time.

"It is not only the people of this country that knew him in these last months as British Ambassador, but the American friends of a lifetime as well, who will mourn him."

[Released to the press December 12]

The following telegram has been sent by the President of the United States to His Majesty George VI, of Great Britain:

"U. S. S. Tuscaloosa at Sea,
December 12, 1940.

"I am shocked beyond measure to hear of the sudden passing of my old friend and your Ambassador the Marquess of Lothian. Through nearly a quarter of a century we had come to understand and trust each other. I am very certain that if he had been allowed by Providence to leave us a last message he would have told us that the greatest of all efforts to retain democracy in the world must and will succeed.

Franklin D. Roosevelt"

The following telegram has been sent by the Secretary of State of the United States to the Prime Minister of Great Britain, the Right Honorable Winston Churchill:

"Washington, D. C.,
December 12, 1940.

"It is with deep sorrow that I receive the news of the death of Lord Lothian. I desire to express to you and to the British Government my

sincere condolences. My country mourns with Great Britain the loss of this distinguished statesman who with patriotic courage, wise counsel and unfailing devotion rendered outstanding service to his nation and to humanity.

CORDELL HULL"

The following telegram has been sent by the Secretary of State to the American Chargé d'Affaires ad interim in London:

"DECEMBER 12, 1940.

"Lord Lothian died early this morning. I have called at the Embassy to express the condolence of the Government and to offer all facilities at our disposal.

"Please convey to the Minister of Foreign Affairs my sorrow and sense of great personal loss.

HULL"

[Released to the press December 14]

The following message has been received by the President from His Majesty George VI, of Great Britain, dated December 13, 1940, in reply to the President's message of December 12, 1940:

"*To the President of the United States of America*

"I am very grateful for your kind message on the tragic death of my Ambassador Lord Lothian. It was always most gratifying to me that his personal relations with you were so happy and cordial, and I know, as you do, how devoted he was to the ideals which inspire our two peoples.

GEORGE R. I."

[Released to the press December 13]

Services for His Excellency the Right Honorable the Marquess of Lothian, K. T., C. H., late Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, will be held in the Washington Cathedral, Massachusetts and Wisconsin Avenues, on Sunday, December 15, at 2:30 o'clock.

A caisson bearing the remains of the late Ambassador will leave the Embassy at 2 p. m., escorted by a squadron of cavalry and will arrive at the Cathedral at 2:30 p. m. Seats will be reserved for American and British officials and for the members of the Diplomatic Corps and the personal friends of the late Ambassador.

Following the services at the Cathedral, a private cremation service will be held in the Church of Fort Lincoln, Bladensburg Road, at the District Line.

On Monday, December 16, at 12 o'clock noon the ashes of the late Ambassador will be received at Arlington National Cemetery and placed with full military honors in the vault under the mast of the U. S. S. *Maine* near the Amphitheatre, to remain for an indefinite period until arrangements can be made for final disposition.

[Released to the press December 14]

Mrs. Roosevelt will attend the services for Lord Lothian at the Washington Cathedral Sunday afternoon at 2:30. In the absence of the President, the Honorable Stephen Early has been designated to represent the President.

The entire floor of the Cathedral has been set aside for members of the Diplomatic Corps; American Government officials, including the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, Members of the Senate and of the House, Army and Navy officers, and others; British Government officials; and a few close personal friends of the late Ambassador. The Diplomatic Corps has been requested to use Woodley Road in approaching the Cathedral and to enter the Cathedral through the north transept entrance. American Government officials and the intimate friends of the Ambassador will enter from Wisconsin Avenue and use the west entrance to the Cathedral. The members of the British Embassy and of the Dominions' Legations, as well as other British Government officials, will enter through the south entrance. Those who have been notified of the service have been asked to arrive at the Cathedral not later than 2 o'clock and to be in their seats by 2:15.

The order of the service will be as follows:

Prelude: From the Theme "O World I E'en Must Leave Thee".—Brahms
Scripture: Psalm 23
Lesson: Romans, ch. 8; John, ch. 14
Hymn: Abide With Me
Apostle's Creed
Prayers of the burial service
Anthem: Souls of the Righteous.—T. Tertius Noble
Committal service
Benediction
Hymn: Oh God Our Help in Ages Past
Recession: Funeral March.—Chopin

Sir Shuldham Redfern, Secretary to the Governor General of Canada, will represent Lord Athlone at the service. Mr. Merchant Mahoney, who has been acting as Chargé d'Affaires ad interim during the illness of the Canadian Minister, has been designated as personal representative of Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

GERMAN REPRESENTATION IN THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press December 13]

The following letter has been sent by the Secretary of State to the Honorable John Z. Anderson, Representative from California:

"DECEMBER 10, 1940.

"My dear Mr. ANDERSON:

"I acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 28, 1940,[6] in which you call this Department's attention to a recent magazine article dealing with German representation in this country.

"With respect to the questions treated therein, I feel you might wish to have the following information: The relations between the United States and most countries are generally established by treaty, and in the case of Germany and the United States the pertinent treaty is the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Consular Rights, signed at Washington, December 8, 1923, a copy of which is enclosed.[7] This treaty still remains in effect with the exception of certain paragraphs of article VII, which were abrogated by a special agreement signed at Washington on June 3, 1935, a statement concerning which is enclosed with a copy of the treaty.

"This treaty determines the status of German consular representatives in this country, and upon a reciprocal basis, of our consular representatives in Germany. I may observe that the privileges which are accorded the respective consular officers in articles XVII, XVIII, XIX, and XX of the treaty, and which were so accorded them for the appropriate exercise of their official functions, conform with general international practice, and do not constitute diplomatic immunity. I may also mention that treaties of a similar nature were subsequent to 1923 negotiated with several other governments.

"The Department publishes each month, in the form of a diplomatic list, the names of all those diplomatic officers accredited to this Government, together with their immediate families. The regulations of the Department of State also require a record of the names of the members of the households of these diplomatic officers. The Department of State, furthermore, keeps a record of all foreign consular officers serving in the United States and United States territory; and a record is likewise maintained of all employees, both foreign and American, of foreign diplomatic and consular establishments. These lists are open to inspection by any Member of Congress.

"Apart from the groups mentioned above, a record is kept of another category of persons

[6] Not printed.
[7] Treaty Series No. 725 (44 Stat. 2132).

who are associated with foreign agencies. This includes those persons, both foreign and American, who are required to register with the Department of State under the terms of the act of June 8, 1938, as amended August 7, 1939, to require the registration of certain persons employed by agencies to disseminate propaganda in the United States, and for other purposes. This list is open to inspection by the general public.

"It may be mentioned that although there has been an increase in the staffs of the German consulates in the United States, these have not been out of proportion to increases in the staffs of other foreign government establishments in this country. In view of press assertions made with specific regard to the German Consulate General at New York, I might mention that the records of the Department indicate that as of October 1, 1939, there were 9 officers and 40 employees in that consulate, and that as of October 1, 1940, there were 8 officers and 40 employees.

"This Department has not been unmindful of its responsibility to be informed of the activities of foreign consular representatives in this country, and of determining whether such activities conform with their official status and duties in the United States. In this connection I enclose for your information the Department's statement to the press dated July 5, 1940, regarding the German consul general in New Orleans.

"I have endeavored herein to give you all possible information from the Department of State and other authorized sources, in the light of which you may be able to appraise any assertions alleging that the competent agencies of this Government are not closely following such activities within the United States as may be inimical to American interests.

"Sincerely yours,

CORDELL HULL"

VISIT TO WASHINGTON OF H. R. H. PRINCESS JULIANA OF THE NETHERLANDS

[Released to the press December 14]

Her Royal Highness Princess Juliana has accepted an invitation of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt to visit Washington informally as their guest at the White House from December 18 to 20, 1940. Her Royal Highness will be accompanied by Rear Admiral Baron de Vos van Steenwÿk, Chamberlain, and Baroness de Vos.

Her schedule follows:

DECEMBER 18

12:50 p. m.	Arrive Union Station, Washington
	Luncheon at the White House
Afternoon	Drive to Mount Vernon, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt
Evening	Concert at Constitution Hall—National Symphony Orchestra

DECEMBER 19

11:00 a. m.	Informal reception at American Red Cross Headquarters (Miss Boardman)
Afternoon	Small reception at the Netherlands Legation
Evening	Dinner at the White House

DECEMBER 20

11:00 a. m.	Leave Union Station, Washington
3:00 p. m.	Arrive New York, Pennsylvania Station; by automobile to Waldorf Astoria Hotel

DECEMBER 20, 21, 22

New York City

DECEMBER 22

9:15 p. m.	Leave New York, Pennsylvania Station.

Canada

AIR-TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENT

An announcement regarding an arrangement effected by an exchange of notes dated November 29 and December 2, 1940 between the United States and Canada to give effect to article III of the air-transport arrangement between the two Governments entered into on August 18, 1939 appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Treaty Information".

Publications

The following Government publication, issued recently by the Tariff Commission, may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin:*

War and Its Effect on United States Imports. November 1940. 2 vols. 542 pp. (processed). Free from Commission (supply limited).

The Foreign Service

OPENING OF CONSULATE GENERAL AT VLADIVOSTOK

[Released to the press December 9]

A Consulate General of the United States of America will be opened at Vladivostok in the immediate future. Mr. Angus I. Ward, who has served for approximately six years as Consul and Secretary in the American Embassy at Moscow, has been ordered to Vladivostok in order to complete arrangements for the opening of the Consulate General and to act temporarily as Consul in charge. A further announcement will be made when the Consulate General is open for the conduct of business. At the present time this Government maintains no consulates in the Soviet Union; American consular affairs in that country are handled by the Consular Section of the American Embassy at Moscow.

The last American Consulate at Vladivostok, which was opened in 1898, was closed on May 15, 1923 by Mr. Summerville Pinkney Tuck.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

NAVAL AND MILITARY MISSIONS

Agreements Providing for United States Naval and Military Aviation Missions to Ecuador

Agreements were signed on December 12, 1940 by the Secretary of State and the Ambassador of Ecuador at Washington providing for the furnishing by the United States of a naval mission and a military aviation mission to cooperate with the Minister of National Defense of the Republic of Ecuador. The two missions, which had been requested by the Government of Ecuador, will function in an advisory capacity to the Ecuadoran Navy and Air Force, respectively.

The naval mission will be composed of two officers and two enlisted men headed by a lieutenant commander, while the military aviation mission will be made up of two officers and two enlisted men headed by a major. The term of each contract is four years.

Other provisions follow the general lines of previous agreements between the Government of the United States and the governments of certain other American republics.

The texts of the agreements will shortly be printed as Executive Agreement Series Nos. 188 and 189, respectively.

AVIATION

Arrangement With Canada to Give Effect to Article III of the Air-Transport Arrangement of August 18, 1939

By an exchange of notes between the Secretary of State and the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Canada, the Governments of the United States and Canada entered into an arrangement accepting the recommendations of the competent aeronautical authorities of the two Governments resulting from a meeting of the representatives of these authorities held at Ottawa, Canada, on September 9 and 10, 1940. The note of the Secretary of State is dated November 29, 1940, and the reply of the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Canada is dated December 2, 1940. The arrangement became effective on December 3, 1940.

It was provided in article III of the air-transport arrangement between the United States and Canada entered into on August 18, 1939,[9] that the details of the application of the principle of reciprocity with respect to the operation of air-transport services between the United States and Canada should be the subject of amicable adjustment between the competent aeronautical authorities of the two countries. As a result of the meeting at Ottawa in September 1940, these authorities recommended that article III of the arrangement of August 18, 1939 should be given effect in accordance with the following enumerations:

"International air transport services actually in operation between the two countries, for which certificates and permits have been issued by the respective Governments, to be confirmed. Services with respect to which applications for formal certificates or permits are now pending, other than those services specifically listed below, shall be subject to disposition at the sole discretion of the appropriate agency of the Government before which such applications are pending.

"With respect to new services:

"Each Government to take the appropriate steps to permit the operation by air carrier enterprises of the other, holding proper authorization from their own Governments, respectively, during the period ending December 31st, 1942, in accordance with the following specification of the routes and of the nationalities of the air carriers by which service over each route will be operated between:

Bangor, Maine—Moncton, New Brunswick	United States
New York, New York—Toronto, Ontario	Canada
Buffalo, New York—Toronto, Ontario	United States
Windsor, Ontario—Any point or points in the United States	United States
Detroit, Michigan—Any point or points in Canada	Canada
Great Falls, Montana—Lethbridge, Alberta	United States

"The Canadian Government to co-operate in, or to permit or undertake the establishment on behalf of a United States air carrier, subject to Canadian law, of the necessary aids to air navigation, along the coast of British Columbia.

"Further decisions with respect to routes and services to Alaska to be reserved for future consideration."

The arrangement resulting from the exchange of notes dated November 29, 1940 and December 2, 1940 will remain in effect until December 31, 1942. This arrangement provides that at least six months prior to December 31, 1942 a further conference of representatives of the competent aeronautical authorities of the two Governments will be called for the purpose of considering any revision or modification of the recommendations resulting from the meeting at Ottawa in September 1940, as well as any new problems

[9] Executive Agreement Series No. 159.

pertaining to air-transport services which may have arisen in the interim.

The text of the agreement will shortly be printed as Executive Agreement Series No. 186.

COMMERCE

Supplementary Trade Agreement With Canada

A supplementary trade agreement between the United States and Canada replacing the supplementary agreement relating to silver or black foxes and fox furs concluded December 30, 1939 [10] was signed on December 13, 1940 by the Secretary of State, the Honorable Cordell Hull, and the Minister of Canada, the Honorable Loring C. Christie.

This agreement supplements and amends the provisions of the trade agreement between the United States and Canada signed at Washington on November 17, 1938.[11] It relates solely to the treatment of silver or black foxes, silver- or black-fox furs and skins, and related articles imported into the United States. It is substantially similar to the original supplementary agreement, continuing the quota figure of 100,000, which now, however, will apply only to whole furs and skins and lower-valued live foxes. Higher-valued animals have been exempted from the quota limitations, and separate quotas have been established for parts and articles made of fox furs and skins. The allocation among supplying countries of shares in the quota for live foxes and whole furs and skins has been changed.

The new agreement, which becomes effective December 20, 1940, limits the total imports into the United States of silver or black foxes valued at less than $250 each and whole silver- or black-fox furs and skins to 100,000 units in any 12-month period beginning December 1 in the year 1941 or any subsequent year. For the period from December 20, 1940 to November 30, 1941 the quota is 100,000 less the number imported during the period from December 1 to December 19, 1940 (during which period the quota provisions of the original supplementary trade agreement remain in force).

The agreement also provides for the allocation of shares in the quota to Canada and to other foreign countries. Unless otherwise mutually agreed upon, the share to be allocated to Canada is 70,000 and to all other foreign countries 30,000 in any 12-month period beginning December 1 in the year 1941 or any subsequent year. For the quota period from December 20, 1940 to November 30, 1941 there is to be deducted from the foregoing quantities the number of articles imported from Canada and from all other foreign countries, respectively, during the period December 1 to December 19, 1940.

The allocation of shares in the quota is based on United States imports of silver foxes and silver-fox furs during the year 1939. During 1939 and previous years a part of the United States imports of Canadian furs and furs from other producing countries entered this country by way of the United Kingdom, and these are shown in the United States import statistics as having been imported from the United Kingdom. This indirect trade has ceased as a result of the war. In order to take account of this change in trade conditions, imports from the United Kingdom during 1939 were excluded from total imports in calculating the proportion of United States imports supplied by Canada and other countries in 1939.

The quota for countries other than Canada is available not only for imports from countries which participated in the trade during 1939 (the base period for the quota allocation), but also for imports from countries which did not participate in the trade during that year. However, imports from any individual country which did not participate in the trade in 1939 may not exceed 500 silver foxes and furs. The following countries participated in the

[10] Executive Agreement Series No. 184.
[11] Executive Agreement Series No. 149.

trade in 1939 and therefore are not affected by this provision:

Norway
United Kingdom
Finland
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
France
Sweden
Newfoundland and Labrador
Mexico
Iceland

As in the previous agreement, it is provided that not more than 25 percent of the articles entitled to enter from Canada or from other countries during any quota period may be imported in any one month. The period December 20 to December 31, 1940 will be considered as a month for the purpose of this provision, but there will be deducted from the amounts permitted to enter during that period the imports from Canada and from other countries, respectively, during the period December 1 to December 19, 1940.

The exemption of live silver foxes valued at $250 or more each from the quota limitations is designed to avoid the restriction of imports of animals for breeding purposes. While this exemption will cover most of the animals imported for breeding purposes, it is also provided that live silver foxes valued at $150 or more each which are shipped to the United States prior to the effective date of the new agreement will not be subject to the quota limitations. This provision will permit the entry of a certain number of breeding foxes valued at less than $250 but not less than $150 which have been contracted for by domestic fox breeders but not yet imported.

In addition to the quota on live animals and whole furs and skins, separate unallocated quotas have been established for parts and articles of fox fur, as follows:

(*a*) Tails of silver or black foxes	5,000 pieces
(*b*) Paws, heads, or other separated parts of silver- or black-fox furs and skins (other than tails)	500 pounds
(*c*) Piece plates made of pieces of silver- or black-fox furs and skins	550 pounds
(*d*) Articles, other than piece plates, made wholly or in chief value of one or more silver- or black-fox furs or skins or parts of such furs or skins	500 units*

*Note: A unit is defined as any whole silver- or black-fox fur or skin or any part of such fur or skin contained in such articles.

The quotas specified are for any 12-month period beginning on December 1 in the year 1941 or any subsequent year. For the period from December 20, 1940 to November 30, 1941, the quantities entitled to entry will be the quantities shown above minus the respective quantities of such classes of articles imported during the period from December 1 to December 19, 1940.

The reduced duty of 35 percent *ad valorem* on silver- or black-fox furs and skins is continued in the new supplementary agreement. The duty on live foxes of 15 percent *ad valorem*, the rate fixed in the Tariff Act of 1930, is not affected by the agreement.

The new agreement, like the original supplementary agreement which it replaces, becomes an integral part of the trade agreement between the United States and Canada signed on November 17, 1938 and is terminable as a part of that agreement, or separately at any time by agreement between the two Governments or on 90 days' written notice by either Government if, after consultation with the other, it considers that the emergency conditions which have given rise to the conclusion of the supplementary agreement have ceased to exist or have become substantially modified.

The text of the agreement will shortly be printed in the Executive Agreement Series.

Agreement With Great Britain Regarding Australian Wool

The following notes were exchanged between the American Chargé d'Affaires ad interim at London and the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on December 9, 1940, under which a strategic reserve of Australian wool is to be established in the United States:

FOREIGN OFFICE,
No. W11985/79/49 S. W. ONE,
9th December, 1940.

SIR:

I have the honour to inform you that in order to enable the Government of the United States of America to establish in the United States a reserve of Australian wool against a possible emergency shortage of wool supplies in the United States, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are prepared to enter into an agreement with the Government of the United States in the following terms:

(1) The Government of the United Kingdom shall make available to the United States Government (or an agency acting on its behalf) two hundred and fifty million pounds of Australian wool as a strategic reserve for the United States Government against a possible emergency shortage of wool supplies in the United States. The wool shall be transported to the United States where it shall be stored in bonded warehouses. The Government of the United Kingdom shall retain title to the wool, but all or any part of the wool may be purchased by the United States Government (or an agency acting on its behalf) for use in the United States or may be sold to the United States domestic trade, if and when it has been determined by the United States Government that an emergency shortage of wool exists in the United States.

(2) The Government of the United Kingdom may withdraw wool from the reserve for shipment to the United Kingdom or other British territory in the case of emergency shortage of supplies in such territory, or in the contingency of an interruption of wool textile production in the United Kingdom for the manufacture of textiles in the United States to meet United Kingdom emergency textile requirements, provided that (a) replacements for wool so withdrawn are on the way to the United States and (b) at no time the total of the reserve in the United States is temporarily depleted by more than twenty per cent by such withdrawals.

(3) At any time after the signing of a general armistice between the United Kingdom and Germany, the Government of the United Kingdom shall be at liberty to dispose of the wool remaining in the reserve, but the United States Government and the Government of the United Kingdom shall consult together with a view to ensuring that the disposal of any such wool in the United States shall be effected under conditions which will avoid a dislocation of normal wool marketing there.

(4) The wool for the reserve shall be made available by the Government of the United Kingdom f.o.b. at Australian ports, and the United States Government (directly or through an agency acting on its behalf) shall thereafter accept responsibility for the safe custody of the wool and shall pay transport, handling, storage, insurance including war risk, and other charges in connexion with the establishment and maintenance of the wool reserve. Payments shall be made between the United States Government and the Government of the United Kingdom on sale of wool from the reserve to offset any savings secured by the Government of the United Kingdom owing to the wool having been transported to and stored in the United States by the United States Government and any loss incurred by the Government of the United Kingdom by reason of depreciation in the value of the wool stored in the United States as a result of deterioration of the wool or by reason of the position in which the wool is stored in the United States, provided that (a) in the case of sales in the United States no payment shall be made which would reduce the receipts by the Government of the United Kingdom for the wool in question below the amount which would have been received on sale f.o.b. Australia at the same date, and (b) in the case of sales outside the United States any payments as between the two Governments shall not involve the Government of the United Kingdom in any net expenditure of United States dollars in respect thereof.

(5) It is tentatively agreed that the 250,000,000 pounds of Australian wool which will be made available by the Government of the United Kingdom for the reserve shall be composed of the following: 270,000 bales of

58/60s of types normally imported into the United States and of good topmaking Bradford styles; 290,000 bales of 60s and finer of types normally imported into the United States and of good topmaking Bradford styles; 190,000 bales of 60s and finer of good to average Bradford styles; balance (to make up 250,000,000 pounds) of 60s and finer of average Bradford styles; two thirds of all the 60s and finer wools to consist of 64/60s. The counts are as normally understood in the United States. Although this tentative agreement on grades and types is subject to modification following consultation between the two Governments after examination of samples of the wool by the United States authorities, it shall become definitive if the examination of samples indicates that the grades and types of wool included in the above mentioned general categories are such that they could be readily used in American mills without interruption of or delays in the production of the mills. It is understood that the Government of the United Kingdom in estimating the quantities available for the reserve have provided for the retention of sufficient supplies in Australia to ensure that the commercial demand can be met. It is also understood that both the total quantity estimated to be available for the reserve after providing for sales abroad and shipments to the United Kingdom, and the distribution by types and descriptions, have been based upon the results of the 1939–40 clip, and that should the results of the 1940–41 clip differ it may be necessary to vary the supply for the reserve.

(6) Space on established British shipping lines running between Australia and the United States shall be used for the transport of the wool so far as available. The wool will be made available in Australia as rapidly as possible, provided that the sale of wool from Australia on commercial account or its shipment to the Wool Control in the United Kingdom or Canada shall not be prejudiced, and every endeavour shall be made to complete the allocations in Australia by the end of March 1941.

2. If the Government of the United States are prepared to accept the foregoing provisions, I have the honour to propose that the present note and your reply to that effect be regarded as constituting an agreement between the two Governments which shall come into force immediately.

I have [etc.] HALIFAX

No: 2662 LONDON,
December 9, 1940.

MY LORD:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note no. W11985/79/49 of December 9, 1940, in which Your Lordship is good enough to inform me that in order to enable the Government of the United States of America to establish in the United States a reserve of Australian wool against a possible emergency shortage of wool supplies in the United States the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is prepared to enter into an agreement with the Government of the United States in the following terms:

[Here follow items (1) to (6), which are identical with those numbers in the British note.]

In reply to numbered paragraph two of Your Lordship's note, I have the honor to confirm under instructions of my Government that Your Lordship's statement of our understanding as set forth above is agreed to by my Government and that the present exchange of notes is to be regarded as constituting an agreement between the two Governments which shall come into force immediately.

I have [etc.]

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BULLETIN

DECEMBER 21, 1940

Vol. III: No. 78 — Publication 1536

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General

CONTROL OF EXPORTS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

[Released to the press December 21]

The President announced today that, in the interest of the national defense, a few additional articles and materials had been placed under the export-licensing system. These items were placed under control on the recommendation of Col. Russell L. Maxwell, Administrator of Export Control. They consist of miscellaneous products omitted from the lists in former proclamations on this subject and are now added for the purpose of perfecting those lists.

The texts of the President's proclamation and the Executive order of December 20, 1940 follow:

Control of the Export of Certain Articles and Materials

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Whereas section 6 of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act To expedite the strengthening of the national defense," approved July 2, 1940, provides as follows:

"Sec. 6. Whenever the President determines that it is necessary in the interest of national defense to prohibit or curtail the exportation of any military equipment or munitions, or component parts thereof, or machinery, tools, or material, or supplies necessary for the manufacture, servicing, or operation thereof, he may by proclamation prohibit or curtail such exportation, except under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe. Any such proclamation shall describe the articles or materials included in the prohibition or curtailment contained therein. In case of the violation of any provision of any proclamation, or of any rule or regulation, issued hereunder, such violator or violators, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000.00 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The authority granted in this section shall terminate June 30, 1942, unless the Congress shall otherwise provide."

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the aforesaid Act of Congress, do hereby proclaim that upon the recommendation of the Administrator of Export Control I have determined that it is necessary in the interest of the national defense that on and after January 6, 1941, the following-described articles and materials shall not be exported from the United States except when authorized in each case by a license as provided for in Proclamation No. 2413 of July 2, 1940, entitled "Administration of section 6 of the Act entitled 'An Act to expedite the strengthening of the national defense' approved July 2, 1940.":

1. Bromine.
2. Ethylene.
3. Ethylene dibromide.
4. Methylamine.
5. Strontium Metals and Ores.
6. Cobalt.
7. Abrasives and abrasive products containing emery, corundum, or garnet, as well as abrasive paper and cloth.

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8. Plastic molding machines and presses.
9. Measuring Machines.
10. Gauges.
11. Testing Machines.
12. Balancing Machines.
13. Hydraulic Pumps.
14. Tools incorporating industrial diamonds.
15. Equipment and plans for the production of aviation lubricating oil.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 20th day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty, and of the Independence of the United [SEAL] States of America the one hundred and sixty-fifth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

[No. 2451]

EXECUTIVE ORDER

PRESCRIBING REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE EXPORTATION OF ARTICLES AND MATERIALS DESIGNATED IN THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION OF DECEMBER 20, 1940, ISSUED PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 6 OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JULY 2, 1940

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the provisions of section 6 of the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1940, entitled "An Act to expedite the strengthening of the national defense", I hereby prescribe the following additional regulations governing the exportation of:

1. Bromine.
2. Ethylene.
3. Ethylene dibromide.
4. Methylamine.
5. Strontium Metals and Ores.
6. Cobalt.
7. Abrasives and abrasive products containing emery, corundum, or garnet, as well as abrasive paper and cloth.
8. Plastic molding machines and presses.
9. Measuring Machines.
10. Gauges.
11. Testing Machines.
12. Balancing Machines.
13. Hydraulic Pumps.
14. Tools incorporating industrial diamonds.
15. Equipment and plans for the production of aviation lubricating oil.

1. As used in my proclamation of December 20, 1940, issued pursuant to the provisions of section 6 of the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1940, and in these regulations, the following terms shall be construed as defined herein:

A. Cobalt.—
   1. Cobalt metal. (F6640)
   2. Cobalt oxide. (8429, F8399)
   3. Alloys (6220) and compounds (8399, 8429) containing cobalt in excess of 5%.

B. Abrasives and Abrasive Products.—
   1. Wheels of emery, corundum, and garnet. (5405)
   2. Grindstones of natural and of artificial abrasives. (5406)
   3. Artificial abrasives, crude and in grains. (5411)
   4. Abrasive paper and cloth. (5418)
   5. Other natural and artificial abrasives, hones, whetstones, etc. (5409, 5419)

C. Measuring Machines.—Machines for use in measuring and inspecting precision parts by optical, electrical, or mechanical means including bench and all other types of micrometers.

D. Gauges.—Snap, thread, plug, ring, profiling, depth and height and other gauges and precision gauge blocks for use in inspecting precision parts.

E. Testing Machines.—Tension, ductility, compression, hardness, torsion and flaw testing machines including dynamometers.

F. Balancing Machines.—Machines for balancing metal parts statically or dynamically or both.

G. Hydraulic Pumps.—Gear, vane, and piston type pumps capable of delivering pressures of 100 pounds per square inch and over, and controls for the same.

H. Tools incorporating industrial diamonds.—

1. Diamond dies.
2. Diamond drilling bits.
3. Diamond wheel dressers.
4. Diamond grinding wheels.
5. Diamond glass cutters and similar articles.
6. Diamond saws.

I. Equipment and plans for the production of aviation lubricating oil.—Equipment (excluding minor component parts) which can be used, or adapted to use, for the production of aviation lubricating oil; and any plans, specifications, or other documents containing descriptive or technical information of any kind (other than that appearing in any form available to the general public) useful in the design, construction, or operation of any such equipment, or in connection with any such processes. Aviation lubricating oil shall mean such lubricating oil as is defined in the regulations issued pursuant to Proclamation No. 2417 of July 26, 1940, as may from time to time be amended.

2. Regulations 2 to 12 inclusive of the Regulations issued July 2, 1940, pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1940, are applicable to the exportation of Bromine, Ethylene, Ethylene dibromide, Methylamine, Strontium Metals and Ores, Cobalt, Abrasives and abrasive products containing emery, corundum, or garnet, as well as abrasive paper and cloth, Plastic molding machines and presses, Measuring Machines, Gauges, Testing Machines, Balancing Machines, Hydraulic Pumps, Tools incorporating industrial diamonds, and Equipment and plans for the production of aviation lubricating oil.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
December 20, 1940.

[No. 8617]

Europe

ERRONEOUS REPORTS CONCERNING LOAN TO SPAIN

[Released to the press December 21]

The Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, spoke to newspaper correspondents at his press conference December 21 as follows:

"I may say that on yesterday when questions were asked concerning an article in the 'Merry-Go-Round' column of Pearson and Allen, I had been hopelessly overwhelmed all the morning and I had not gone into the matter in any way whatever and had no time or opportunity to go into it. The fact was that I made a statement just a few days before, in which I said I had not even thought of such a thing as a $100,000,000 loan to Spain. I thought it must be so fresh in everybody's mind that such an article was inconceivable to me at first blush. Since then I have had a chance to glance over the main points that were sought to be raised in this article. I think it is not inappropriate to discuss it, although the injury that is done is never rectified by any attempts at subsequent correction.

This is an excerpt from this column of Pearson and Allen on the matter to which I refer:

"'The inside story of how the career boys nearly put over the $100,000,000 credit to Fascist Spain indicates the strength of "the croquet clique" inside the State Department. . . .

"'So Jimmy Dunn sold the idea of the Spanish credit to his croquet partner, and for a time it looked as if Mr. Hull would put it across. It was at this point that Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles stepped into the picture. He communicated direct to the President, who at that time was away on his Caribbean cruise.

"'Roosevelt agreed with Welles that to throw a hundred million dollars into the lap of Fascist Spain would be extremely unwise. However, a compromise finally was worked out, largely for the purpose of saving Mr. Hull's feelings, since he had already gone rather far out on a limb in favor of the Spanish credits.'

"Now, on December 9, somebody here at my press conference raised the question for the first time, as far as I know, about a $100,000,000 loan, and here is what I said at that time relating to the pith of the matter:

"'*Q.* Mr. Secretary, there has been considerable discussion pro and con in the press over the weekend concerning this reported consideration of a $100,000,000 loan to Spain. Could you say, as of today, what the position is on that question?

"'*A.* All I can do is to repeat what I said the other day. I spoke about conversations and discussions about some sort of food relief. I never thought about the $100,000,000 loan and if I mentioned such a thing as a $100,000,000 loan, I was talking through my hat, I guess. What I mean by that is that I had not heard the matter discussed.'

"That is the first time I ever used the expression ('talking through my hat') but it shows how far a $100,000,000 loan was from anything on my mind. I was trying to run it down.

"Yesterday Mr. Welles made the following statement:

"'I have never communicated with the President on this subject directly or indirectly. My opinion is identical with that of Secretary Hull without the slightest divergence.'

"Now, Mr. Welles' statement is clean-cut and unequivocal if we are both to be believed about it and all the specific facts are to be considered. There is a clean-cut conflict according to every appearance with this publication to which I refer. The 'Merry-Go-Round' article is wholly inaccurate, is a complete misrepresentation; all the earmarks and every other phase that is visible would indicate it to be a deliberate misrepresentation. It is very disagreeable when we are all so hopelessly overwhelmed with emergency matters to have an article out of whole cloth thrown into our faces and sent out over the Nation with the representation that it is based on actual knowledge. My statement of December 9 must have been known to every newspaperman around here. I don't often stop to make a record of the true facts when misstatements go out, but now and then I feel that, in justice to my associates here as well as to myself, a sample at least of some of the misstatements that go out from time to time might be exposed."

DEATH OF THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR

[Released to the press December 18]

The following telegram from Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill has been received by the Secretary of State:

"LONDON, *Dec. 14, 1940.*

"Mr. CORDELL HULL
Secretary of State of the United States of America
Washington, D. C.

"I deeply appreciate your message about Lord Lothian. His loss is a cruel blow to this country and will be profoundly regretted by all who have the cause of Anglo-American friendship at heart.

WINSTON S. CHURCHILL"

POLITICAL REFUGEES

[Released to the press December 18]

The refugee problem is inextricably involved with the question of visas.

Persons desiring to come to the United States under the immigration laws must first obtain a visa from a consul of the United States abroad.

Persons coming for permanent residence must, under this law, secure immigrant visas; those coming for a temporary stay, visitors' visas; those who desire to pass through the country *en route* to another country, transit visas. The granting of visas is under the jurisdiction of the Department of State.

Persons arriving on visitors' visas are, under the law, permitted to remain for a temporary period. Those arriving as transients are limited to 60 days. If the privilege is not extended, the person is supposed to leave the United States or be deported. The extension of privilege and the steps looking to departure or deportation are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice.

Refugees developed into a definite problem after the invasion of France. Many persons had previously arrived in France to find asylum from persecution at the hands of the totalitarian states. To these were added several millions who fled from Holland and Belgium. They all became migrants again and their numbers were doubled or trebled by residents of France—all in flight before the advancing German armies and the Gestapo, which followed in its wake. Most of these unfortunates, persons persecuted because of adherence to their political or religious beliefs, desired to come to the United States.

Obviously it was legally impossible to accept them all, since the laws of this country prescribe the number of persons to be admitted as immigrants. Applications far in excess of the legal limit had already been made by other persons and from only a few countries of Europe were immigrant visas available. That, however, did not prevent the demand, but it did add to the congestion.

The American Consulates in Southern France—at Bordeaux, Marseille, and Nice—were swamped with applicants. The staffs were increased but, even as enlarged, were unable to deal with the crowding multitude of daily supplicants for admission to a haven of refuge. Branch offices of our consulates were opened closer to the Spanish border as the horde moved south, frenzied at the near approach of the hostile army and the agents of the Gestapo. Then Spain closed its border. Portugal, apprehensive lest the food supply in Portugal and the accommodations available would be insufficient for the mass threatening to arrive, closed its own border. Conditions were imposed upon travel; transportation became disorganized; communications were interrupted: fear, hunger, privation, and overcrowding threatened disaster.

From Spain and the French Mediterranean ports many poor unfortunates escaped to North Africa and besieged our consulates there. Casablanca, in Africa, and Lisbon, in Portugal, became eventually the places from which it was hoped passage might be obtained for America and consequently developed into the centers of the largest groups of refugees, though many, many thousands were caught in France behind the closed borders; and many found themselves in Spain. Some reached Switzerland, and a comparatively few reached Sweden.

In this mass of people were many men and women of intellectual superiority, persons of education, of culture, of character—brave men and women who had stood by their convictions and had, by reason of determined action, antagonized the totalitarian states to the point where their lives were in danger.

Spontaneously there developed in this country movements to save to the world the brains, the character, and the spirit which motivated these distraught persons and to facilitate their departure for this country. The names of some were well known to the American public because of their literary, musical, or artistic achievements, their political doctrines, their scientific contributions, or their capacity

for organization; but there were many others whose names were not known who had been leaders of thought and directors of movements in entire accord with American social and political philosophies. The sentiment to save these persons from becoming derelicts or from death developed into committees organized by sympathetic and understanding Americans.

There were various of these committees, among the members of which were persons well known to the public. They recommended lists of names to the Department of State with the view that visas of some kind be issued to the persons on them to come to this country and be safe.

At this point it becomes necessary to recall that the law prescribes how many immigrants shall be admitted and prohibits admission for certain specified reasons. The law also establishes standards prerequisite to the issuance of visitors' visas and transit visas.

Visitors' visas are granted, provided that the person can return to the country of his origin or can leave for a third country; provided further that the person intends to do so (for otherwise he would be an immigrant intending to live here) and that he will not become a public charge while here.

Consequently, the committees requesting visas for certain persons were required to give assurances to the Department of State that they would make every effort to arrange for the departure of the person if admitted and that he would not become a public charge while here.

Transit visas are granted to permit a leisurely stay in the United States while traveling to, or awaiting accommodations to travel to, another country and with similar conditions.

Consequently, the committees asking visas of that character were requested to give those assurances before the visas could be issued.

Those assurances were satisfactorily given in each case and the name and other essential data were telegraphed to the consuls abroad. The various committees recommended a total of about 2,000 names. Each name was checked against official Government information lists, and only about 12 of those names were found to be of persons whose presence here would be prejudicial to the best interests of the United States. For the rest, visas were authorized. About 1,000 have actually been issued abroad. Of the balance, some have been only recently dispatched, some applicants are in hiding or under assumed names for their own protection, some are inaccessible to the consuls, and some have removed from the consular district to another district and are still being sought.

The consul, under the law, is the official who must exercise the function of interviewing the applicant to determine his fitness to receive a visa, considering, among other things, whether that particular person's entrance into the United States would be detrimental to the best interests of the United States.

It was necessary for the Department of State to be satisfied about these persons, particularly about their intentions while in the United States and their ability to leave this country for another place, because if they could not leave the country they would be permanent residents and should come as immigrants, not as visitors, and the immigrant quotas were then full. And to admit them wholesale would be to set aside the immigration laws.

As soon as the necessity for such action arose, the procedure with regard to the immigrant quota lists was revised, and the quotas are not full, except as to Germany and Poland, and even they will be open in a comparatively short time (about two months).

This has been accomplished by "unblocking" the quotas as fixed by law. By "unblocking" is meant that when a person's name is reached on the quota list he is given his visa if he has travel documents and an exit permit to allow him to leave that country so he can use the visa. Otherwise his name is passed and the next name is reached of the person on the list who has travel documents and an exit permit so he can use the visa. The applicant gets a visa. Under former practice the name at the top of the list stayed there even though he could not use the visa, and the names below him on the list were "blocked".

However, quotas are now "unblocked".

Refugees can now obtain immigrant visas if they want to come to America and if they are acceptable under the laws. In exceptional circumstances visitors' visas may still be useful in saving persons of exceptional merit, those of superior intellectual attainment, of indomitable spirit, experienced in vigorous support of the principles of liberal government and who are in danger of persecution or death at the hands of autocracy.

During this whole period the Department of State has given sympathetic assistance to these unfortunate people, has been fully conscious of the limitations imposed by law, and has been careful and deliberate in its acts to prevent enemies without from becoming enemies within.

The procedure for recommending, checking, and forwarding all these cases has been changed from time to time as the result of conferences between the Departments of State and Justice. The present procedure is, in order to facilitate the orderly consideration of cases of political refugees recommended by any committees operating in this country on their behalf, that an interdepartmental committee acts under an agreement between the Departments of State and Justice. For the primary purpose of having available all secret information in the possession of all Departments of the Government, this committee is composed of representatives of the Departments of State and Justice and of the Army and the Navy. To it are referred the names of such political refugees. The committee will check the names of such persons against governmental lists in these Departments for the single purpose of discovering whether there is any objection already in the possession of any Department of the Government to the entry of such persons. The names passed by the committee will be telegraphed by the Department of State to its consuls abroad for the consideration of applications for appropriate visas. In the event of refusals to grant visas, the consul will report to the Department of State, submitting his reasons for such refusals. These reports will be submitted to the committee for its consideration.

The Department of State's representative on this committee is Mr. Avra M. Warren, Chief of the Visa Division of the Department.

No cases received from any committee are pending in the Department of State. It requires several days to check, study, draft cables concerning, card, and index the names, but there is no delay and cases are current.

VISIT TO WASHINGTON OF H.R.H. PRINCESS JULIANA OF THE NETHERLANDS

[Released to the press December 17]

The following reception committee will meet Her Royal Highness Princess Juliana of the Netherlands upon her arrival at Union Station, December 18, 1940, at 12:50 p. m.:

The Honorable the Under Secretary of State and Mrs. Welles
The Honorable George T. Summerlin, the Chief of Protocol
The Honorable the American Minister to the Netherlands and Mrs. Gordon
Capt. Daniel J. Callaghan, the Naval Aide to the President
Mr. and Mrs. James Clement Dunn
Mr. and Mrs. Ray Atherton

The Honorable the Minister of the Netherlands and Madame Loudon and members of the staff of the Netherlands Legation will also be present.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL DEBTS

Statement of Payments Due

[Released to the press December 16]

On December 4, 1940 statements of amounts due December 15, 1940 from the Governments of Belgium, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia were transmitted to the representatives of these countries at Washington.

In view of the current governmental condi-

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tions in Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, no statements of sums due and payable have been rendered to these countries.

The amount scheduled to be paid by Finland December 15 has been postponed under the option of postponement extended to Finland by Public Resolution No. 84, 76th Congress, approved June 15, 1940.[1]

The following statement shows the amounts payable under the funding and moratorium agreements on December 15, 1940:

PAYMENTS DUE DECEMBER 15, 1940, ON ACCOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES

	Funding agreements		Moratorium agreements	Total
	Principal	Interest		
Due Dec. 15, 1940:				
Belgium		$4, 158, 000. 00	$484, 453. 88	$4, 642, 453. 88
Czechoslovakia	$1, 500, 000. 00		182, 812. 78	1, 682, 812. 78
Estonia	146, 000. 00	286, 265. 00	36, 585. 29	468, 850. 29
Finland	76, 000. 00	140, 367. 50	19, 030. 50	235, 398. 00
France		38, 522, 865. 00	3, 046, 879. 72	41, 569, 744. 72
Great Britain	42, 000, 000. 00	75, 950, 000. 00	9, 720, 765. 05	127, 670, 765. 05
Hungary	15, 360. 00	33, 185. 08	4, 225. 58	52, 770. 66
Italy		2, 490, 875. 00	896, 155. 88	3, 387, 030. 88
Latvia	60, 000. 00	119, 609. 00	15, 274. 26	194, 883. 26
Lithuania		107, 783. 67	13, 683. 26	121, 466. 93
Poland	1, 659, 000. 00	3, 582, 810. 00	456, 229. 71	5, 696, 039. 71
Rumania		907, 559. 81	48, 750. 08	956, 309. 89
Yugoslavia		154, 062. 50		154, 062. 50
Total, December 15, 1940	45, 456, 360. 00	126, 453, 382. 56	14, 924, 845. 99	186, 834, 588. 55

Belgium

[Released to the press December 16]

Note from the Secretary of State to the Belgian Ambassador (Count Robert van der Straten-Ponthoz)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 4, 1940.

EXCELLENCY:

I am requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to you the attached statement showing the amounts due and payable on December 15, 1932 to June 15, 1940, inclusive, and December 15, 1940 from your Government pursuant to the terms of the Debt Agreement of August 18, 1925 and the Moratorium Agreement of June 10, 1932.

In presenting this notice of amounts due under the agreements signed by the Belgian Government, I take the occasion to reiterate that this Government is fully disposed to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposals which your Government may desire to put forward in regard to the payment of this indebtedness, and to assure you that such proposals would receive careful consideration with a view to eventual submission to the American Congress.

Accept [etc.] CORDELL HULL

[Enclosure]

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS DUE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM FROM DECEMBER 15, 1932, TO JUNE 15, 1940, INCLUSIVE, AND DECEMBER 15, 1940

	Funding Agreement		Annuity under Moratorium Agreement
	Principal	Interest	
Total of amounts due from December 15, 1932 to June 15, 1940, inclusive	$36, 100, 000	$55, 830, 000	$6, 782, 354. 32

[1] 54 Stat. 398.

Amount due December 15, 1940:	
Semiannual interest due December 15, 1940, on bonds Nos. 8 to 62, aggregating $237,600,000 representing post-armistice indebtedness, as provided for in the funding agreement of August 18, 1925	4,158,000.00
Fifteenth semiannual installment of the annuity due December 15, 1940 on account of the moratorium agreement of June 10, 1932	484,453.88
Amount due	$4,642,453.88

Translation of the reply of the Belgian Ambassador to the Secretary of State

BELGIAN EMBASSY,
Washington, December 13, 1940.

I had the honor to receive the note of December 4, 1940, by which Your Excellency was good enough to transmit to me a statement of the payment envisaged by the Belgian-American Debt Agreement of August 18, 1925, and by the Moratorium Agreement of June 10, 1932.

I did not fail to transmit this communication to my Government which has now instructed me to inform the Government of the United States that the Royal Government keenly regrets to find that the reasons which have forced it to suspend, since December 15, 1932, the service of its debt to the United States, have lost none of their validity.

No new element having arisen which would permit Belgium to modify its attitude, my country finds it impossible to effect, on June 15, 1940, the payment in question.

I avail [etc.] VAN DER STRATEN

France

[Released to the press December 16]

Note from the Secretary of State to the Ambassador of the French Republic (Gaston Henry-Haye)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 4, 1940.

EXCELLENCY:

I am requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to you the attached statement showing the amounts due and payable on December 15, 1932 to June 15, 1940, inclusive, and December 15, 1940 from your Government pursuant to the terms of the Debt Agreement of April 29, 1926 and the Moratorium Agreement of June 10, 1932.

In presenting this notice of amounts due under the agreements signed by the French Government, I take the occasion to reiterate that this Government is fully disposed to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposals which your Government may desire to put forward in regard to the payment of this indebtedness, and to assure you that such proposals would receive careful consideration with a view to eventual submission to the American Congress.

Accept [etc.] CORDELL HULL

[Enclosure]

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS DUE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE FROM DECEMBER 15, 1932 TO JUNE 15, 1940, INCLUSIVE, AND DECEMBER 15, 1940

	Funding Agreement		Annuity under Moratorium Agreement
	Principal	Interest	
Total of amounts due from December 15, 1932 to June 15, 1940, inclusive	$438,730,128.79	$308,182,920.00	$42,656,316.08

Amount due December 15, 1940:				
Semiannual interest due December 15, 1940 on bonds Nos. 16 to 62				34,135,563.71
Interest accrued from June 15, 1940 to December 15, 1940 on principal amounts of bonds which matured as follows:				
No. 8	$21,477,135.00	matured	6/15/33	
No. 9	36,691,906.35	"	6/15/34	
No. 10	42,058,825.41	"	6/15/35	
No. 11	52,479,413.67	"	6/15/36	
No. 12	63,004,207.80	"	6/15/37	
No. 13	68,634,249.88	"	6/15/38	
No. 14	74,320,592.38	"	6/15/39	
No. 15	80,063,798.30	"	6/15/40	
	438,730,128.79			4,387,301.29
Fifteenth semiannual installment of the annuity due December 15, 1940 on account of the moratorium agreement of June 10, 1932				3,046,879.72
Amount due				$41,569,744.72

Translation of the reply of the Ambassador of the French Republic to the Secretary of State

EMBASSY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,
Washington, D. C., December 10, 1940.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note, dated December 4,

1940, transmitting a statement of the amounts due by France to the United States on December 15 next, under the terms of the agreements signed by the French Government.

In presenting this statement, you took occasion to reiterate that the Government of the United States is fully disposed to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposals which the French Government may desire to put forward in regard to the settlement of this indebtedness and to give them careful consideration with a view to their eventual submission to the American Congress.

The French Government thanks the Government of the United States for having been so kind as to renew these assurances and desires on its part to emphasize again its sincere desire to seek the basis for a debt settlement acceptable to both countries.

As soon as a satisfactory development of the situation will permit, the French Government will not fail to seize the opportunity, which it hopes will be soon, to enter into conversations for the negotiation of an agreement to the conclusion of which, like the Government of the United States, it attaches great importance.

Please accept [etc.] HENRY-HAYE

Great Britain

[Released to the press December 16]

Note from the Secretary of State to the British Ambassador (the Marquess of Lothian)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 4, 1940.

EXCELLENCY:

I am requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to you the attached statement showing the amounts due and payable on June 15, 1933 to June 15, 1940, inclusive, and December 15, 1940 from your Government pursuant to the terms of the Debt Agreement of June 19, 1923 and the Moratorium Agreement of June 4, 1932.

In presenting this notice of amounts due under the agreements signed by the British Government, I take the occasion to reiterate that this Government is fully disposed to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposals which your Government may desire to put forward in regard to the payment of this indebtedness, and to assure you that such proposals would receive careful consideration with a view to eventual submission to the American Congress.

Accept [etc.] CORDELL HULL

[Enclosure]

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS DUE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN FROM JUNE 15, 1933 TO JUNE 15, 1940, INCLUSIVE, AND DECEMBER 15, 1940

	Funding Agreement		Annuity under Moratorium Agreement
	Principal	Interest	
Total of amounts due from June 15, 1933, to June 15, 1940, inclusive	$239,000,000.00	1,121,749,481.58	136,090,710.70
Amount due December 15, 1940:			
Principal installment (18th payment)			42,000,000.00
Semiannual interest due December 15, 1940 on 18th to 62nd installments			71,767,500.00
Interest accrued from December 15, 1939 to June 15, 1940, on principal installments which matured as follows:			
11th—$32,000,000—12/15/33			
12th— 32,000,000—12/15/34			
13th— 32,000,000—12/15/35			
14th— 32,000,000—12/15/36			
15th— 37,000,000—12/15/37			
16th— 37,000,000—12/15/38			
17th— 37,000,000—12/15/39			
$239,000,000			4,182,500.00
Fifteenth semiannual installment of the annuity due December 15, 1940, on account of the moratorium agreement of June 4, 1932			9,720,765.05
Amount due			$127,670,765.05

Reply of the British Chargé d'Affaires ad interim to the Secretary of State

BRITISH EMBASSY,
Washington, D. C., December 15th, 1940.

SIR:

In accordance with instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 4th December enclosing a statement of the amounts due

from His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom under the provisions of the Debt Agreement of the 19th June, 1923, and the Moratorium Agreement of the 4th June, 1932.

I am directed to express the appreciation of His Majesty's Government of the assurance that the Government of the United States is fully disposed to discuss any proposals which His Majesty's Government may desire to put forward in regard to the payment of this indebtedness; and in return I am to assure you that His Majesty's Government will be willing to reopen discussions on the subject whenever circumstances are such as to warrant the hope that a satisfactory result might be reached.

I have [etc.] NEVILE BUTLER

Hungary

[Released to the press December 16]

The Department notes with gratification that the Hungarian Government has again made a partial payment on its relief debt contracted in 1920 for the purchase of flour from the United States Grain Corporation through the American Relief Administration. In its communication of December 13 on this subject, the Hungarian Government has expressed the earnest hope that favorable consideration will be given to its offer to undertake a new agreement on a permanent basis whereby payment of the original relief debt, without interest, would be completed in about 30 equal annual installments. The President, in his message of March 28, 1938 recommending these proposals to the consideration of the Congress, expressed the belief that they represented a noteworthy wish and effort of the Hungarian Government to meet its obligations to this Government.

[Released to the press December 16]

Note from the Secretary of State to the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Hungary (Stephen de Rothkugel)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 4, 1940.

SIR:

I am requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to you the attached statement showing the amounts due and payable on December 15, 1932 to June 15, 1940, inclusive, and December 15, 1940 from the Government of Hungary pursuant to the terms of the Debt Agreement of April 25, 1924 and the Moratorium Agreement of May 27, 1932.

In presenting this notice, I take the occasion to recall that the President, on March 28, 1938, transmitted to the Congress for its consideration the communication dated February 7, 1938, from the Minister of Hungary on the relief indebtedness of Hungary to the United States, in which the Hungarian Government tentatively formulated for the consideration of the American Government a possible basis for a new debt arrangement to replace completely the above-mentioned agreements. The President expressed the belief that the proposals of the Hungarian Government should receive the most careful consideration of the Congress and that they represented a noteworthy wish and effort of the Hungarian Government to meet its obligations to this Government.

Accept [etc.] CORDELL HULL

[Enclosure]

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS DUE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY FROM DECEMBER 15, 1932 TO JUNE 15, 1940, INCLUSIVE, AND DECEMBER 15, 1940

	Funding Agreement		Annuity under Moratorium Agreement
	Principal	Interest	
Total of amounts due from December 15, 1932 to June 15, 1940, inclusive	$108,025.00	$457,770.13	$59,158.12

Amount due December 15, 1940:

Principal of bond No. 17 for $15,000 and principal installments amounting to $360.00 on bonds Nos. 63 to 65, due December 15, 1940	$15,360.00
Semiannual interest due December 15, 1940 on bonds Nos. 17 to 62, and on balances of principal amounts of bonds Nos. 63 to 65	31,294.64
Interest accrued from June 15, 1940 to December 15, 1940 on principal amounts which matured as follows:	
$12,285—matured 12/15/32	
12,785— " 12/15/33	
12,800— " 12/15/34	
13,310— " 12/15/35	
13,820— " 12/15/36	
13,830— " 12/15/37	
14,345— " 12/15/38	
14,850— " 12/15/39	
$108,025	1,890.44

Fifteenth semiannual installment of the annuity due December 15, 1940, on account of the moratorium agreement of May 27, 1932	$4,225.58
Amount due	$52,770.66

NOTE: On February 8, 1938, the Hungarian Government made a proposal for a new arrangement to replace its funding agreement of April 25, 1924, and moratorium agreement of May 27, 1932, which proposal was on March 28, 1938 transmitted by the President to the Congress for its consideration. Subsequently, payments of $9,828.16 each were received on June 15, 1938, December 14, 1938, June 12, 1939, December 13, 1939, and June 14, 1940, by the United States.

Reply of the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Hungary to the Secretary of State

ROYAL HUNGARIAN LEGATION,
Washington, D. C., December 13, 1940.

SIR:

By order of my Government I have the honor to inform you that the amount of $9,828.16 has been paid today at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on account of the relief indebtedness of Hungary to the Government of the United States.

May I again express the earnest hope of my Government that the Congress of the United States will give favorable consideration to the offer of my Government submitted in the Aide Memoire of February 7, 1938, seeking to regularize its debt payments by a new agreement on a permanent basis which would pay off completely the original relief debt without interest in equal installments in the lifetime of the present generation, that is in approximately thirty years.

Accept [etc.] S. ROTHKUGEL

Italy

[Released to the press December 16]

Note from the Secretary of State to the Royal Italian Ambassador (Don Ascanio dei principi Colonna)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 4, 1940.

EXCELLENCY:

I am requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to submit to you the attached statement showing the amounts due and payable on June 15, 1933 to June 15, 1940, inclusive, and December 15, 1940 from your Government pursuant to the terms of the Debt Agreement of November 14, 1925 and the Moratorium Agreement of June 3, 1932.

In presenting this notice of amounts due under the agreements signed by the Royal Italian Government, I take the occasion to reiterate that this Government is fully disposed to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposals which your Government may desire to put forward in regard to the payment of this indebtedness, and to assure you that such proposals would receive careful consideration with a view to eventual submission to the American Congress.

Accept [etc.] CORDELL HULL

[Enclosure]

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS DUE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF ITALY FROM JUNE 15, 1933 TO JUNE 15, 1940, INCLUSIVE, AND DECEMBER 15, 1940

	Funding Agreement		Annuity under Moratorium Agreement
	Principal	Interest	
Total of amounts due from June 15, 1933 to June 15, 1940, inclusive	$111,200,000.00	$16,681,541.74	$12,546,182.32

Amount due December 15, 1940:	
Semiannual interest due December 15, 1940 on bonds Nos. 16 to 62	2,351,875.00
Interest accrued from June 15, 1940 to December 15, 1940 on bonds which matured as follows:	
No. 8—$12,300,000—6/15/33	
No. 9— 12,600,000—6/15/34	
No. 10— 13,000,000—6/15/35	
No. 11— 13,500,000—6/15/36	
No. 12— 14,200,000—6/15/37	
No. 13— 14,600,000—6/15/38	
No. 14— 15,200,000—6/15/39	
No. 15— 15,800,000—6/15/40	
$111,200,000	139,000.00
Fifteenth semiannual installment of the annuity due December 15, 1940, on account of the moratorium agreement of June 3, 1932	896,155.88
Amount due	$3,387,030.88

Reply of the Italian Ambassador to the Secretary of State

ROYAL ITALIAN EMBASSY,
Washington, D. C., December 10, 1940.

HONORABLE SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of December 4, 1940, whereby you

have sent me a statement of the amounts due from the Italian Government up to December 15, 1940 under the provisions of the Debt Agreement of November 14, 1925 and the Moratorium Agreement of June 3, 1932.

My Government has taken note with appreciation of the renewed assurance that the United States Government is fully disposed to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposals which the Italian Government may desire to put forward in regard to the payment of its indebtedness and that such proposals would receive careful consideration with a view to eventual submission to the American Congress.

While thanking you for the above communication, my Government regrets to be still unable, at the present moment, to submit any proposals and wishes to refer to the considerations previously brought to the attention of the Federal Government.

Accept [etc.] COLONNA

Poland

[Released to the press December 16]

Note from the Secretary of State to the Ambassador of Poland (Count Jerzy Potocki)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 4, 1940.

EXCELLENCY:

I am requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to you the attached statement showing the amounts due and payable December 15, 1932 to June 15, 1940, inclusive, and December 15, 1940 from your Government pursuant to the terms of the Debt Agreement of November 14, 1924 and the Moratorium Agreement of June 10, 1932.

In presenting this notice of amounts due under the agreements signed by the Polish Government, I take the occasion to reiterate that this Government is fully disposed to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposals which your Government may desire to put forward in regard to the payment of this indebtedness, and to assure you that such proposals would receive careful consideration with a view to eventual submission to the American Congress.

Accept [etc.] CORDELL HULL

[Enclosure]

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS DUE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND FROM DECEMBER 15, 1932 TO JUNE 15, 1940, INCLUSIVE, AND DECEMBER 15, 1940

	Funding Agreement		Annuity under Moratorium Agreement
	Principal	Interest	
Total of amounts due from December 15, 1932 to June 15, 1940, inclusive	$11,973,000	$56,813,130	$6,387,215.94

Amount due December 15, 1940:	
Principal of bond No. 18 for $1,350,000 and Bond No. 11–A for $309,000 due December 15, 1940	1,659,000.00
Semiannual interest due December 15, 1940 on bonds Nos. 18 to 62 and 11–A to 55–A	3,373,282.50
Interest accrued from June 15, 1940 to December 15, 1940 on bonds aggregating $11,973,000 which matured December 15, 1932 to December 15, 1939, inclusive	209,527.50
Fifteenth semiannual installment of annuity due December 15, 1940 on account of moratorium agreement of June 10, 1932	456,229.71
Amount due	$5,698,039.71

Reply of the Ambassador of Poland to the Secretary of State

EMBASSY OF POLAND,
Washington, December 14, 1940.

SIR:

Acting upon instructions of my Government, and in answer to your note of December 4, 1940, I beg to thank you for the assurance that the United States Government is fully disposed to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposal which my Government desire to put forward in regard to payments resulting from the terms of the Debt Agreement of November 14, 1924, and the Moratorium Agreement of June 10, 1932.

In connection with the above, I have the honor to inform you that, owing to the aggression against Poland by Germany and the U. S. S. R. and the subsequent invasion of her territory by the forces of the said countries, which unfortunately enhances the reasons as contained in the note of December 8, 1932, and confirmed by later declarations, the Polish Government are obliged to request similarly a deferment of payment of the instalment payable on December 15, 1940, the Polish Government, to their great regret, still not being in a position to resume the service of the debt towards the United States.

Accept [etc.] JERZY POTOCKI

Rumania

[Released to the press December 16]

Note from the Secretary of State to the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Rumania (Brutus Coste)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 4, 1940.

SIR:

I am requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to you the attached statement showing the amounts due and payable on June 15, 1933 to June 15, 1940, inclusive, and December 15, 1940 from your Government pursuant to the terms of the Debt Agreement of December 4, 1925 and the Moratorium Agreement of June 11, 1932.

I take the occasion to reiterate that this Government is fully disposed to discuss any proposals which your Government may desire to put forward in regard to the payment of this indebtedness and to give such proposals careful consideration with a view to eventual submission to the American Congress.

Accept [etc.] CORDELL HULL

[Enclosure]

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS DUE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF RUMANIA FROM JUNE 15, 1933 TO JUNE 15, 1940, INCLUSIVE, AND DECEMBER 15, 1940

	Funding Agreement		Annuity under Moratorium Agreement
	Principal	Interest	
Total of amounts due from June 15, 1933 to June 15, 1940, inclusive	$11,630,560.43	$1,815,119.62	$682,501.12

Amount due December 15, 1940:

Semiannual interest due December 15, 1940 on bonds Nos. 15 to 62, aggregating $51,860,560.43 as provided for in the funding agreement of December 4, 1925	907,559.81
Fifteenth semiannual installment of the annuity due December 15, 1940 on account of the moratorium agreement of June 11, 1932	48,750.08
Amount due	$956,309.89

Reply of the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Rumania to the Secretary of State

ROYAL LEGATION OF ROMANIA,
Washington, D. C., December 14, 1940.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note of December 4, 1940, enclosing the statement showing the amounts due from the Romanian Government up to December 15, 1940, pursuant to the terms of the Debt Agreement of December 4, 1925, and the Moratorium Agreement of June 11, 1932.

As stated in the Romanian Minister's note of June 15, 1940, the Royal Government earnestly desires to fulfill its obligations toward the United States, but, because of circumstances and reasons beyond its control, which were only aggravated by the events which have occurred since June 15, finds it impossible to carry out the terms of the Agreements referred to above.

I have the honor, therefore, to inform you that the Royal Government deeply regrets that it is unable to effect payment of the installment falling due on December 15, 1940, and stresses once more its desire, as expressed in this Legation's notes of May 3, 1939, December 14, 1939, and June 15, 1940, to negotiate a new agreement.

Accept [etc.] BRUTUS COSTE

Yugoslavia

[Released to the press December 16]

Note from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Yugoslavia (Constantin Fotitch)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 4, 1940.

SIR:

I am requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to you the attached statement showing the amounts due and payable on June 15, 1932 to June 15, 1940, inclusive, and December 15, 1940 from your Government pursuant to the terms of the Debt Agreement of May 3, 1926.

In presenting this notice of amounts due under the agreement signed by the Yugoslav Government, I take the occasion to reiterate that this Government is fully disposed to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposals which your Government may desire to put forward in regard to the payment of this indebtedness, and to assure you that such proposals would receive careful consideration with a view to eventual submission to the American Congress.

Accept [etc.] CORDELL HULL

[Enclosure]

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS DUE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF YUGOSLAVIA FROM JUNE 15, 1932 TO JUNE 15, 1940, INCLUSIVE, AND DECEMBER 15, 1940

	Funding Agreement	
	Principal	Interest
Total of amounts due from June 15, 1932 to June 15, 1940, inclusive	$3,213,000.00	$231,093.78
Amount due December 15, 1940:		
Semiannual interest due December 15, 1940 on bonds Nos. 16 to 62		146,030.00
Interest accrued from December 15, 1939 to December 15, 1940 on principal amount of bonds which matured as follows:		
No. 7 $250,000 matured 6/15/32		
No. 8 275,000 " 6/15/33		
No. 9 300,000 " 6/15/34		
No. 10 325,000 " 6/15/35		
No. 11 350,000 " 6/15/36		
No. 12 375,000 " 6/15/37		
No. 13 400,000 " 6/15/38		
No. 14 450,000 " 6/15/39		
No. 15 488,000 " 6/15/40		
$3,213,000		8,032.50
Amount due		$154,062.50

Reply of the Minister of Yugoslavia to the Secretary of State

ROYAL YUGOSLAV LEGATION,
Washington, D. C., December 9, 1940.

MR. SECRETARY:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 4, 1940 with which you were good enough to send me a statement showing the amount due and payable on June 15, 1932 to June 15, 1940, inclusive, and December 15, 1940 by the Yugoslav Government, pursuant to the terms of its Debt Agreement of May 3, 1926.

The Royal Government, while appreciating the willingness of the United States Government to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposal in regard to payment of this indebtedness, are, to their sincere regret, still unable to resume the payment under the said Agreement or to bring forward, at the present moment, any new proposal to this effect.

Accept [etc.] CONSTANTIN FOTITCH

American Republics

PAN AMERICAN AVIATION DAY

Address by Thomas Burke [2]

[Released to the press December 17]

Today, throughout the length and breadth of the United States our citizens are paying tribute to those gallant aeronauts of the 21 American republics who blazed the perilous trail of aviation development in the Western Hemisphere.

It is my understanding that the private sponsors who procured the passage of the joint resolution of Congress authorizing the President to designate December 17 as Pan American Aviation Day in the United States were prompted by the belief that the people of this country should be more adequately informed about the importance, significance, and character of aviation in the other American republics. With that thought in mind, it is said that the sponsors chose the thirty-seventh anniversary of the Wright Brothers Kitty Hawk flight as an appropriate occasion on which to concentrate the attention of this Nation on the fascinating and romantic story of aviation's birth and its development by the nationals of our sister republics.

Surrounded by grim reminders of the tragedy which stalks the world today, we who comprise the American republics are taking appropriate measures to protect our chosen way of life and the peace which it has brought to us. To that end, we are perfecting our respective air-defense

[2] Delivered at a dinner in commemoration of Pan American Aviation Day, Washington, December 17, 1940. Mr. Burke is Chief of the Division of International Communications, Department of State.

systems, and for the furtherance of our economic, commercial, and cultural well-being, we are materially augmenting our air-transportation facilities. Among no other group of nations on earth could such an undertaking be carried on with the singleness of purpose and spirit that has characterized this truly Pan American activity. In that regard it may be pointed out that the peoples of no other quarter of the globe have developed the degree of air-mindedness that characterizes the entire Western Hemisphere. In this regard, it should be borne in mind that topography plays a vital role.

In the area occupied by our sister republics lie the Andes Mountains—considered by scientists and travelers alike to be the most formidable barrier to transportation in the civilized world. Flanked with frequently impassable, tropical jungles whose rivers are, in the main, unnavigable, Los Andes have sullenly defied practically every modern form of transportation except aviation. The wealth of Croesus would not suffice to undertake even the primary stages of highway or railroad construction through their forbidding heights, and since the days of the conquistadores many fertile and productive regions in the lower continent have remained tightly locked between towering walls of rock and dense jungles, thereby reducing their agricultural and mineral potentialities to a negligible degree of productivity. From the angle of time, practicality, and cost, air transportation can, with reasonable satisfaction, offset this caprice of nature, and it is mainly for that reason that the peoples of the other American republics look upon the development of commercial aviation with such vital interest and enthusiasm.

In the light of the unselfish cooperation which so vividly marks the relationship of the American republics, there is every reason to believe that the same dauntless spirit which guided Santos-Dumont, Chavez, Bielovucic, Guzmão, Newberry, Godoy, Cardenas, Carranza, and the Wright brothers will triumph over these obstacles and, in so doing, justify the supreme contribution which the pioneer airmen of the Western Hemisphere made to the science of aerodynamics.

Therefore, on this significant occasion, it is my fervent hope that the revered memory of our distinguished air pioneers will serve to encourage us to maintain with justice, fairness, and equality the spirit of interdependence and mutual respect by which they were so clearly guided. To that great task we now dedicate ourselves.

PRESENTATION OF LETTERS OF CREDENCE BY THE MINISTER OF PARAGUAY

[Released to the press December 19]

Translation of the remarks of the newly appointed Minister of Paraguay, Dr. Don Juan José Soler, upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence

Mr. PRESIDENT:

The mission that has been entrusted to me to represent the Republic of Paraguay, my country, before the Government of the United States of America, I have accepted with great pleasure, because not only is such representation an honor for me, but that honor is increased when it is to be exercised before a nation which at this time constitutes the greatest force for justice and peace in the world.

General Morínigo, who is a punctilious and strict soldier, of the same stock as the lamented Marshal Estigarribia, is keenly interested in continuing the work of *rapprochement* already initiated between Paraguay and the United States. For this purpose, he has instructed me to act before the Government of Your Excellency as the official organ of good neighborliness, without prejudice to being at the same time the transmitter to Mr. Roosevelt of his sentiments of personal friendship.

In this policy of continental good-neighborliness, based on respect for organized sovereignties, there are included all the efforts demanded by solidarity in the democratic ideal—economic cooperation and common defense. Paraguay is disposed to collaborate in it with all the warmth

given by her devotion to liberty, her desire for improvement, and her tradition as a nation with always well-defined attitudes.

I place in Your Excellency's hands the letters referring to the elevation of General Morínigo to the Presidency of the Republic in accordance with article 58 of the National Constitution, as well as those which give notice that the mission entrusted to Dr. Horacio A. Fernández has been terminated; likewise, those accrediting me in my capacity as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. And in doing this, I express very sincere wishes for the prosperity of the American Nation and its Government and for the personal welfare of the eminent statesman who has merited of his people, in a democratic manifestation, the honor of a third term.

President Roosevelt's reply to the remarks of Dr. Don Juan José Soler

Mr. MINISTER:

I am very happy, Mr. Minister, to welcome you to Washington and to accept from your hands the letters which accredit you as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Paraguay before the Government of the United States.

The tragic and untimely death of Marshal Estigarribia came as a great shock to those of us who had been privileged to know him during the time which he spent in the United States as Minister of your country before being called to the high position of First Magistrate of Paraguay. He had deeply impressed us all with his outstanding merits as a soldier and statesman whose every effort was devoted to the good of his country. I am pleased to note your assurance that His Excellency General Morínigo, who has succeeded Marshal Estigarribia as President of Paraguay, will carry out those policies of friendship and understanding for which the late President worked so effectively.

It is a great pleasure to receive you as Minister from Paraguay, a country with which the United States has so long been linked by intimate bonds of friendship. The generous and spontaneous reception which Paraguay has given to the cause of inter-American solidarity and understanding is well known. Perhaps never before has this unity of the American republics been so essential for the preservation, through mutual respect and tolerance, of the democratic way of life.

I hope, Mr. Minister, that your stay in Washington may be pleasant and profitable. Let me assure you that you can always count upon my full cooperation and the cooperation of the various agencies of this Government, and I hope that when you next have occasion to communicate with your Government you will convey to His Excellency the President of Paraguay an expression of my highest esteem and consideration.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

COMMERCE

Supplementary Trade Agreement With Canada

On December 18, 1940 the President issued his proclamation of the Supplementary Trade Agreement between the United States and Canada concerning silver or black foxes and silver- or black-fox furs and skins and related articles which was signed by the Secretary of State and the Minister of Canada on December 13, 1940.

The agreement proclaimed on December 18, 1940 will enter provisionally into force on December 20, 1940 and from the latter date will take the place of the supplementary trade agree-

ment relating to silver- or black-fox furs and skins which was signed and proclaimed on December 30, 1939. The new agreement will enter definitively into force on the day following the date of the exchange of the President's proclamation and the ratification of His Britannic Majesty.

The letter of the President to the Secretary of the Treasury relating to the duties and other import restrictions proclaimed in connection with the trade agreement, as printed in the *Federal Register* of December 21, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 248), page 5215, follows:

"THE WHITE HOUSE,
"*Washington, December 18, 1940.*

"The Honorable HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

"MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Reference is made to my letter of December 30, 1939,[3] relating to the duties and other import restrictions proclaimed in connection with trade agreements entered into under the authority of the Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 approved June 12, 1934 (48 Stat. 943), which amending Act was extended by Joint Resolutions approved March 1, 1937 (50 Stat. 24), and April 12, 1940 (Pub. Res. No. 61, 76th Congress).

"The directions contained in that letter shall apply to the duties and other import restrictions proclaimed on this date in connection with the trade agreement with Canada signed on December 13, 1940, which replaces the supplementary trade agreement with Canada signed on December 30, 1939. The directions contained in that letter shall cease to apply to the duties and other import restrictions proclaimed in connection with the supplementary trade agreement with Canada signed on December 30, 1939, when such duties and other import restrictions terminate in accordance with my proclamation of today's date.

"Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

[3] 5 F. R. 1.

SOVEREIGNTY

Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas

El Salvador

The American Minister in El Salvador transmitted to the Secretary of State with a despatch dated December 5, 1940 a copy of the *Diario Oficial* for December 2, 1940, which publishes the texts of two decrees, no. 81 and no. 82, dated November 27, 1940, by which the Government of El Salvador ratifies the Act of Habana and the Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas, both signed at the Second Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the American Republics at Habana on July 30, 1940.

NATURE PROTECTION AND WILDLIFE PRESERVATION

Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere

Uruguay

By a letter dated December 13, 1940, the Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State that the Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere, which was opened for signature at the Pan American Union on October 12, 1940, was signed on behalf of Uruguay on December 9, 1940.

HEALTH

International Agreement Relating to Statistics of Causes of Death (Executive Agreement Series No. 80)

Egypt

By a note dated December 15, 1940, the Chargé d'Affaires of Great Britain at Washing-

ton informed the Secretary of State that the Egyptian Government, in accordance with paragraph 2 of the Protocol of Signature to the International Agreement Relating to Statistics of Causes of Death, signed at London on June 19, 1934, has notified the British Government of the extension of the agreement to the following districts:

Town	*District*	*Mudiria [province]*
El Misin	Dilingat	Behera
El Qanayat	Zagazig	Sharqiya
El Chazali	Faqus	Sharqiya
Shamma	Ashmun	Minufiya
Subk el Dahhak	Minuf	Minufiya
Sidi Salem	Kafr el Sheikh	Gharbiya
Mit Abu Ghalib	Shirbin	Gharbiya
Demas	Mit Ghamr	Daqahliya
Mit Kinana	Tuhh	Qalybuiya
El Maimuri	El Wasta	Beni Suef
Abu el Wakf	Maghagha	Minya
Beni Adi	Manfalut	Asyut
El Kit Kata	Akhmin	Girga
El Qurna	Luxor	Qena
El Ikhas	El Saff	Giza
El Shawashna	Ibshawai	Faiyum
El Ghanayim	Abu Tig	Asyut
Gezirit Shandawil	Sohag	Girga
Dandara	Qena	Qena
Siwa Bahari	Idfu	Aswan

The notification also states that the town of Ezab Difshu has been replaced by that of Sidi Ghazi, and the town of Abu Sir Elmalag by that of Ashmant.

Commercial Policy

SUPPLEMENTARY TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CANADA

An announcement regarding the proclamation of the supplementary trade agreement with Canada signed December 13, 1940 appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Treaty Information".

Publications

Department of State

Treaties Submitted to the Senate 1935–39: Procedure During 1935–1939 on Certain Treaties Submitted to the Senate 1923–1939 and Status Thereof on December 31, 1939. Publication 1516. iv, 22 pp. 10¢.

Diplomatic List, December 1940. Publication 1532. ii, 96 pp. Subscription, $1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press December 21]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since December 7, 1940:

Career Officers

Harold H. Tittmann, Jr., of St. Louis, Mo., Consul General at Geneva, Switzerland, has been designated Counselor of the American Embassy at Rome, Italy.

Hugh S. Fullerton, of Springfield, Ohio, Consul at Marseille, France, has been assigned as Consul General at Marseille, France.

A. Dana Hodgdon, of Leonardtown, Md., Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Berlin, Germany, has been assigned as Consul at Naples, Italy.

Robert L. Buell, of Rochester, N. Y., now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Berlin, Germany, and will serve in dual capacity.

Miss Constance R. Harvey, of Kenmore, N. Y., Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Bern, Switzerland, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Lyon, France.

George W. Renchard, of Detroit, Mich., now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Ottawa, Canada.

Bartley P. Gordon, of Boston, Mass., clerk at Budapest, Hungary, has been appointed Foreign Service officer and assigned to the Department of State for duty.

Non-career Officers

Charles C. Sundell, of Minnesota, Vice Consul at St. John's, Newfoundland, has been appointed Vice Consul at Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Frank C. Nicoll, of Colorado, Vice Consul at Milan, Italy, has been appointed Vice Consul at Niagara Falls, Ont., Canada.

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BULLETIN

DECEMBER 28, 1940

Vol. III: No. 79 – Publication 1538

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General

TELEGRAM TO THE PRESIDENT REGARDING AID TO GREAT BRITAIN

[Released to the press by the White House December 26]

The President has received the following telegram:

"DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

"A too prevalent indifference and apathy toward what is happening in the world and the threat to our own vital national interests prompts us to write you this letter.

"Many Americans understand the irreconcilable nature of the forces that are engaged on three continents and on many oceans. Many understand the dark consequences to us, to freedom and to democracy here, to the foundations of American Institutions, should the Axis Powers gain the supremacy of the seas. But many, far too many, do not understand, a few do not want to understand.

"If, before 1938, ignorance and lethargy and disbelief brought many European democracies to their grave and led the United Kingdom to the thin edge of disaster, so ignorance and lethargy and disbelief here are blinding us to our own peril. This ignorance, this lethargy and this disbelief must be swept away before it is too late. There may be only a little time left.

"You led us splendidly during the critical days of late spring and early fall. We ask you to give us the same splendid leadership now.

"We ask you to clarify once more, but perhaps in greater detail, the nature of the conflict which threatens to wipe out the sort of Christian civilization in which men may be free from the restraints of intolerance, from the fear of injustice and from the menace of arbitrary power.

"We ask you to inform us, clearly and boldly, of the possibilities of English failure and of the consequences to us and to our children's children should Britain fail.

"We ask you to tell us what we believe to be the truth, that the materials of war and the military and naval and air strength we now have and the implements we can now produce are enough to make certain the defeat of the Axis Powers, so long as Britain is on her feet and fighting, but that with Britain down, they are not enough and may not in the future be increased enough to hold the whole world at bay.

"We ask you to make it the settled policy of this country to do everything that may be necessary to insure the defeat of the Axis Powers, and thus to encourage here and everywhere resistance to the plausible but fatal arguments of appeasement.

"To this policy we pledge you our unqualified support, and express our complete approval of your recently announced plan for lending armaments to Britain.

"To your leadership the people responded before. To your leadership the people will, we believe, respond again. Your leadership is essential to the preparation of men's minds for what may be ahead of us."

[Here follow signatures of 170 prominent Americans.]

Europe

ERRONEOUS REPORTS CONCERNING LOAN TO SPAIN

[Released to the press December 28]

At the Department of State press conference this morning, a correspondent asked Under Secretary Welles the following question:

"Mr. Secretary, the Merry-Go-Round column this morning contains a repetition of part of a story concerning differences between yourself and Secretary Hull which you both have denied last week, and this story today states that it was Mr. Dunn who apparently persuaded Mr. Hull that General Franco should get a hundred-million-dollar credit from the United States and that you prevailed against it. In view of previous denials that such a matter had been discussed, have you any further comment?"

Under Secretary Welles replied as follows:

"I am very glad that question has been asked, because I want to reply to it this morning in some detail.

"I think you gentlemen recognize that during these past eight years I have never made any comment or reference to anything that has been published in the press that related to myself, but on this occasion I feel I have to do so, because it is not only my own personality itself that is involved, but because the Department of State itself is involved.

"All of you gentlemen are familiar with the very full statement which the Secretary of State made on this subject a few days ago, and I hope it has been widely published. Notwithstanding that complete, categorical denial, this story is published this morning which makes a good many further allegations—some of them new, some of them reaffirmations of matters already officially denied. I am not going to comment in full upon them all, but I do want to say most emphatically that whatever policy is pursued by this Government in regard to Spain, such policy has nothing whatever to do with the internal situation in Spain. Our policy does not take into account the internal affairs of Spain. The other details given here I cannot deny too categorically. I have been present, I think, at practically every conversation that has taken place in the Department in regard to Spanish policy. None of these conversations reported in this article has ever taken place.

"On December 22 I wrote this letter to Mr. Pearson:

" 'On Friday, December 20, the Merry-Go-Round column carried a story alleging that there had existed among the higher officials of the Department of State serious divergencies of opinion with regard to a purported plan for the extension of a one hundred million dollar credit to the Spanish Government. The story further alleged that Secretary Hull, upon the urgent recommendation of certain of the officials of the Department, was favorably disposed to the extension of such credit and that I thereupon communicated with the President, then absent on his recent cruise in the Caribbean, and obtained from the President a direction that the project be radically modified.

" 'At no time has the Department of State or any high official of the Department approved or recommended any project for the extension of a hundred million dollar credit to the Spanish Government. No such project has been under consideration. At no time has there been the slightest divergency of opinion between the officials of the Department of State with regard to the policy to be pursued towards Spain. At no time has there been the slightest difference of opinion between the Secretary of State and myself with regard thereto. I never communicated with the President during his recent cruise in the Caribbean with regard to any

aspect or phase of the policy of this Government toward Spain.

" 'The story to which I have referred is consequently completely untrue.

" 'At a critical moment in the history of the United States like the present it is particularly regrettable that the people of this country should be led to believe that there exist between the higher officials of the Department of State disloyalties, controversies, and fundamental differences which do not in the remotest sense exist.

" 'I feel that I have, therefore, the right to request that the true facts, as I have set them forth above, be published in your column as soon as may be possible in order to correct the false impression created by the Merry-Go-Round of December 20.'

"Notwithstanding that letter, this article has appeared this morning. I feel there is very little I can add to the text of that letter, which is as flat, as categorical, as I could possibly make it.

"I want also to say in justice to Mr. Dunn that at no time has Mr. Dunn ever varied from the opinion of Secretary Hull or myself on this question of policy nor, I repeat, has any other official of the Department.

"Since I am on this general subject I would like to add one or two words. Stories have appeared with increasing frequency in the past few weeks that there are fundamental differences between the Secretary of State and myself. I think it would have been humanly impossible for two people over a period of eight years to agree more consistently and thoroughly than Mr. Hull and I have done. There has never been the slightest important difference of opinion between us, and so far as I personally am concerned I think it would be impossible for any man in my position, who has been so closely associated with the Secretary—who has had the opportunity of being associated with a man with his extraordinary moral courage and consistency, and I think an almost unique intellectual integrity—to have anything except very deep devotion for him.

"What the genesis or the origin of these stories may be I am not going to attempt to speculate on this morning, but I am making this statement in the hope that it will do something to put an end to them."

VISIT TO WASHINGTON OF H.R.H. PRINCESS JULIANA OF THE NETHERLANDS

[Released to the press December 24]

The Secretary of State has received the following telegram from Her Royal Highness Princess Juliana of the Netherlands:

"Before crossing the border, I wish to thank Your Excellency for the generous hospitality of the United States Government. I shall always look back with great pleasure on the days so happily spent in this country. I should appreciate it if Your Excellency would kindly convey my sincere appreciation to the Federal authorities for all they have done in my behalf.

JULIANA"

The Secretary has sent the following reply, through the American Legation in Ottawa:

"I sincerely appreciate Your Royal Highness' cordial telegram upon your departure from the United States and have been pleased to convey to the appropriate officials of this Government your kind message. I can assure you that your visit has afforded us all the greatest possible pleasure.

CORDELL HULL"

DEATH OF FORMER PRESIDENT KALLIO OF FINLAND

[Released to the press December 23]

The President has sent the following message to President Ryti of Finland, through the American Legation in Helsinki:

"I am deeply distressed to learn of the death of former President Kallio whose long and distinguished career was so well known and appreciated in the United States. We will always remember his steadfast and constructive leadership during the trying days which your country has undergone. Will you be good enough to convey to Madame Kallio and to the members of his family my most sincere sympathy.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

American Republics

LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF THE AMBASSADOR OF CUBA

[Released to the press December 27]

The Under Secretary of State, the Honorable Sumner Welles, has invited the following guests to a luncheon which he is giving December 27 in the Pan American Room of the Mayflower Hotel in honor of the retiring Ambassador of Cuba, Dr. Pedro Martínez Fraga:

The Ambassador of Argentina
The Ambassador of Mexico
The Ambassador of Ecuador
The Ambassador of Brazil
The Ambassador of Colombia
The Minister of Bolivia
Dr. José T. Barón, Minister Counselor of the Cuban Embassy
The Honorable L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union
Mr. Warren Pierson, President, Export-Import Bank of Washington
Mr. Philip W. Bonsal, Acting Chief, Division of the American Republics, Department of State

Legislation

Joint Resolution Authorizing the President to invite foreign countries to participate in the Pan American Cotton Congress. Approved December 17, 1940. (Public Res. 110, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 1 p. 5¢.

Commercial Policy

SUSPENDING QUOTAS ON IMPORTS OF CERTAIN COTTON

On December 19, 1940 the President issued Proclamation 2450 proclaiming that those provisions of the proclamation of September 5, 1939 (no. 2351), which limited the quantities of imported cotton having a staple of one and eleven-sixteenths inches or more in length which might be entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, are now suspended. The text of Proclamation 2450 appears in the *Federal Register* for December 24, 1940, vol. 5, no. 249, p. 5229 (The National Archives of the United States).

The Department

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

[Released to the press December 26]

The following recent appointments to offices in the Department have been made by the Secretary of State:

Mr. John K. Davis, a Foreign Service officer of class I, has been designated Chief of the Office of Philippine Affairs, effective December 1.

Mr. Howard Bucknell, Jr., a Foreign Service officer of class II, was designated on December 23 to serve as Assistant Chief of the Division of Current Information, effective as of December 2.

Mr. Richard Pattee has been designated to serve as Acting Assistant Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations in the absence of the Chief or Assistant Chief of that Division.

Mr. Maynard B. Lundgren was appointed on December 16 an Assistant Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration, effective as of November 16.

The Foreign Service

MESSAGE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY LONG [1]

[Released to the press December 23]

The Assistant Secretary of State, the Honorable Breckinridge Long, delivered the following message to the American Foreign Service on behalf of the Secretary of State and members of the Foreign Service Personnel Board:

"I am delighted to have this opportunity to address a personal and individual message from the Secretary of State and from the Foreign Service Personnel Board here in the Department of State in Washington to the members of the American Foreign Service wherever they may be. I say an individual and personal message because it is directed to each member of the Service of whatever rank, be he or she a chief of mission or the most junior member of the clerical staff on foreign service.

"Many of you have been contending with difficulties, dangers, and an increasing flow of official and extra-official duties which would have dismayed and disrupted any organization less determined to do the job with increased efficiency regardless of mounting difficulties and often chaotic conditions. Believe me, we understand what these difficulties mean to each individual and appreciate the splendid spirit with which you are meeting them. In many posts, officers and employees are in daily and nightly danger to life and limb, many are daily attempting to solve food difficulties, which at times seem almost insuperable, families have been separated, personal financial problems are increasing, and all are working long hours of overtime in a period of anxiety and uncertainty during which the burden of personal responsibility is bearing increasingly upon every one of you.

"We do not know of the future—when a normal mode of life will soon return to this extremely troubled world. What I can say, however, is this: Times of crisis make for great opportunities. Difficult times prove the man or the woman as no amount of easy living can possibly do, and, consequently, the times through which you are now living and doing your part prove the value to these United States of the Service of which you have so ably, so efficiently, and so unselfishly formed a part. We in the Department are proud of every one of you—we have no doubts but that you will completely measure up in the future as you have done in the past to whatever demands may be made upon you and we send you our heartfelt congratulations upon a spirit which refuses to complain or quit when the going gets tough and which surmounts physical discomfort and dangers, separation from loved ones, or whatever else may confront them for the glory of the Service and the welfare of the United States.

"Merry Christmas to all of you and our best wishes for the coming year."

Mr. Herschel V. Johnson, American Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* in London, made the following response:

"Mr. Secretary, we of the Foreign Service have listened with a feeling of appreciation and encouragement to the message which you have delivered to us from the Secretary and from the Foreign Service Personnel Board.

"It is a source of satisfaction and pride to each of us to know that the Department understands that in spite of existing difficult circumstances we are, to the best of our individual abilities, carrying on, and are determined to carry on, whatever may be before us, as you have put it, to the glory of the Service and the welfare of the United States. We

[1] Delivered December 22, 1940 to the members of the American Foreign Service over the facilities of the Mutual Broadcasting Company.

feel with you that times like these present an opportunity to the Foreign Service to show the stuff of which it is made and are determined to prove that our Government's confidence in us is not misplaced.

"We send the season's greetings to all our friends and colleagues at home."

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press December 23]

On December 17 the German Embassy notified the Department of State that Mr. Cecil M. P. Cross, First Secretary and Consul at the American Embassy in Paris, Mr. Leigh W. Hunt, Second Secretary and Consul at the American Embassy in Paris, and Mrs. Elizabeth Deegan, employee at the American Embassy in Paris, had become *personae non gratae* to the German Government. It was alleged by the German Government that improper assistance to certain British nationals in the occupied territory of France had been rendered by these members of the staff of the Embassy in Paris.

The German Embassy was informed on December 18 that without passing upon the merits of the allegations, the Department had ordered the transfer of Mr. Cross and Mr. Hunt. The German Embassy at the same time was informed that Mrs. Deegan had already been transferred and that orders for her to proceed immediately to a new post had been issued.

The Department has instituted an inquiry regarding the allegations made by the German Government and will in due course present to the German Government the facts as ascertained by this Government with respect to the actions of the members of the staff concerned.

[Released to the press December 28]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since December 21, 1940:

Charles Bridgham Hosmer, of Lewiston, Maine, now serving in the Department of State, has been nominated and confirmed as Consul General and has now been assigned as Foreign Service Inspector.

James T. Scott, of Georgia, Commercial Attaché at Cairo, Egypt, has been designated Commercial Attaché at Athens, Greece.

Clark E. Husted, Jr., of Toledo, Ohio, Vice Consul at Naples, Italy, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Lyon, France.

Publications

PUBLICATION OF "FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1925"

[Released to the press December 27]

The Department is releasing today the record of American foreign policy for the year 1925 in two volumes of the series entitled *Foreign Relations of the United States.*

The present volumes are the latest in a series which was inaugurated under Secretary of State William E. Seward during the Lincoln administration in 1861. These publications are now compiled pursuant to the Department's order of March 26, 1925, providing for a substantially complete publication, aside from the omission of trivial and inconsequential details, of "the correspondence relating to all major policies and decisions of the Department in the matter of foreign relations, together with the events which contributed to the formulation of each decision or policy, and the facts incident to the application of it". The order calls for special attention to matters relating to international law and provides that a record of treaty negotiations shall be included.

The great majority of the documents contained in these volumes have not been previously published. They include telegrams, despatches, and instructions passing between the Department and its representatives abroad, memoranda of conversations between American and foreign officials, notes exchanged with foreign governments, texts of treaties and agreements, and other papers contributing to an understanding of American foreign relations.

Volume I of the present set has a section under the heading "General", amounting to somewhat more than half of the volume, dealing with subjects of a multilateral nature. This section begins with the record of the completion of the scrapping of warships under the Washington Treaty for the Limitation of Naval Armament, followed by proposals for another disarmament conference. Other subjects treated relating to peace and war are the disinclination of the United States to be associated in European security pacts, the Geneva Conference for the Supervision of the International Traffic in Arms, and the failure of the United States to secure the adoption of revised rules regarding aerial warfare and the use of radio in time of war. Another subject noted is that of negotiations for the settlement of debts owing the United States by foreign governments. The opposition of the Department to participation by the League of Nations in international conferences of American states is recorded and considerable space is devoted to the Tacna-Arica question and to the good offices of the United States in other boundary disputes.

The remainder of Volume I contains sections relating to Albania, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, and China. Of considerable interest are the documents concerning the recognition by the United States of the Government of Ahmed Zogu in Albania and the efforts of the Department to secure equitable treatment for American oil interests in that country in view of concessions granted to other foreign interests. Canadian questions treated concern chiefly boundary matters such as the maintenance of water levels and the suppression of smuggling.

The China section is the most voluminous of those dealing with individual countries, filling more than a third of the first volume. The record reveals how in the face of renewed civil war the United States refused to lend itself to a policy of intervention, although participating in efforts to solve problems arising from the disturbances of May 30, 1925 at Shanghai. The year was marked by the development of radical agitation in China and the spread of anti-foreign sentiment. On the diplomatic side, major questions treated include the request of the Chinese Government for the readjustment of treaty relations, the earlier sessions of the Conference on the Chinese Customs Tariff, which was continued into 1926, and the convening of the Commission on Extraterritoriality in China.

Volume II is composed of sections concerning Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Poland, Rumania, Russia, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and Yugoslavia.

Economic problems called for most attention in the correspondence published in the second volume. Agreement was reached regarding the distribution of German reparation annuities. Ambassador Schurman reported from Germany that American financiers making large loans to German municipalities were running risks that did not seem justified, and the Department called attention to these risks in letters to investment bankers. Efforts were made to obtain for American rubber manufacturers relief from British restrictions on the export of raw rubber, while in Liberia the Firestone interests were seeking a concession to enable them to produce their own rubber supply. Representations were made to Great Britain for an open door for American oil interests in Iraq and to Mexico respecting petroleum legislation, but the Department refused to intervene against the cancelation of the Sinclair concession in Sakhalin Island by the Soviet Government. Objections

were offered to loans by American bankers to countries which had not yet entered into debt settlements with the United States. Commercial treaties or agreements providing for most-favored-nation treatment were made with Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, and Spain.

Among other subjects treated in the second volume are the ratification of the treaty recognizing Cuban sovereignty over the Isle of Pines, protection of Americans during insurrection in the French Syrian mandate, visit of an American fleet to Australia and New Zealand, and reservation of American rights with respect to Morocco.

Foreign Relations of the United States, 1925 was compiled under the direction of Dr. E. Wilder Spaulding, Chief of the Division of Research and Publication, and Dr. Ernest R. Perkins, Chief of the Research Section of that Division.

Copies of these volumes will be available shortly and may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. The price of Volume I (cxxi, 937 pages) is $2.00 and of Volume II (lxxviii, 746 pages) is $1.50.

During the quarter beginning October 1, 1940, the following publications have been released by the Department:[2]

1502. Commercial Relations: Agreement Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Continuing in Force Until August 6, 1941 the Agreement of August 4, 1937 (Executive Agreement Series No. 105) and Related Notes—Agreement effected by exchange of notes signed August 6, 1940; effective August 6, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 179. 10 pp. 5¢.

1504. Naval Mission: Agreement Between the United States of America and Peru—Signed July 31, 1940; effective July 31, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 177. 12 pp. 5¢.

1505. Naval Aviation Mission: Agreement Between the United States of America and Peru—Signed July 31, 1940; effective July 31, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 178. 12 pp. 5¢.

1508. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. III, no. 66, September 28, 1940. 35 pp. 10¢.[3]

1509. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. III, no. 67, October 5, 1940. 12 pp. 10¢.

1510. Diplomatic List, October 1940. ii, 94 pp. Subscription, $1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

1511. Our Foreign Policy and National Defense: Address by Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, Before the Foreign Affairs Council, Cleveland, September 28, 1940. 17 pp. 5¢.

1512. Publications of the Department of State: A List Cumulative From October 1, 1929. October 1, 1940. 24 pp. Free.

1513. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. III, no. 68, October 12, 1940. 22 pp. 10¢.

1514. Establishment of Board of Inquiry for the Great Lakes Fisheries: Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada—Effected by exchange of notes signed February 29, 1940; effective February 29, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 182. 2 pp. 5¢.

1515. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. III, no. 69, October 19, 1940. 18 pp. 10¢.

1516. Treaties Submitted to the Senate 1935–1939: Procedure during 1935–1939 on certain treaties submitted to the Senate 1923–1939 and status thereof on December 31, 1939. iv, 22 pp. 10¢.

1517. Naval and Air Bases: Arrangement Between the United States of America and Great Britain—Effected by exchange of notes signed September 2, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 181. 4 pp. 5¢.

1518. Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States 1925 (in two volumes). Volume I. cxxii, 957 pp. $2 (buckram).

1519. Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States 1925 (in two volumes). Volume II. lxxviii, 760 pp. $1.50 (buckram).

1520. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. III, no. 70, October 26, 1940. 58 pp. 10¢.

1522. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. III, no. 71, November 2, 1940. 38 pp. 10¢.

1523. Diplomatic List, November 1940. ii, 94 pp. Subscription, $1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

1524. Foreign Service List, October 1, 1940. iv, 107 pp. Subscription, 50¢ a year; single copy, 15¢.

1525. Index to the Department of State Bulletin, vol. II: Numbers 28–53, January 6–June 29, 1940. 23 pp.

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[2] Serial numbers which do not appear in this list have appeared previously or will appear in subsequent lists.

[3] Subscription, $2.75 a year.

1526. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. III, no. 72, November 9, 1940. 10 pp. 10¢.

1528. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. III, no. 73, November 16, 1940. 24 pp. 10¢.

1530. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. III, no. 74, November 23, 1940. 20 pp. 10¢.

1531. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. III, no. 75, November 30, 1940. 30 pp. 10¢.

1532. Diplomatic List, December 1940. ii, 96 pp. Subscription, $1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

1533. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. III, no. 76, December 7, 1940. 38 pp. 10¢.

1535. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. III, no. 77, December 14, 1940. 30 pp. 10¢.

1536. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. III, no. 78, December 21, 1940. 22 pp. 10¢.

TREATY SERIES:

948. Telecommunication: General Radio Regulations (Cairo Revision, 1938) and Final Radio Protocol (Cairo Revision, 1938) Annexed to the Telecommunication Convention (Madrid, 1932) Between the United States of America and Other Powers—Signed April 8, 1938; proclaimed by the President September 18, 1939. iv, 335 pp. 30¢.

The Department of State also publishes the slip laws and Statutes at Large. Laws are issued in separate series and are numbered in the order in which they are signed. Treaties are also issued in a separate series and are numbered in the order in which they are proclaimed. All other publications of the Department since October 1, 1929, are numbered consecutively in the order in which they are sent to press, and, in addition, are subdivided into series according to general subject.

To avoid delay, requests for publications of the Department of State should be addressed directly to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., except in the case of free publications, which may be obtained from the Department. The Superintendent of Documents will accept deposits against which the cost of publications ordered may be charged and will notify the depositor when the deposit is exhausted. The cost to depositors of a complete set of the publications of the Department for a year will probably be somewhat in excess of $15. Orders may be placed, however, with the Superintendent of Documents for single publications or for one or more series.

The Superintendent of Documents also has, for free distribution, the following price lists which may be of interest: Foreign Relations of the United States; American History and Biography; Tariff; Immigration; Alaska and Hawaii; Insular Possessions; Laws; Commerce and Manufactures; Political Science; and Maps. A list of publications of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce may be obtained from the Department of Commerce.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

ARBITRATION

Permanent Court of Arbitration

Dominican Republic

The Secretary General of the Permanent Court of Arbitration informed the Secretary of State by a letter dated October 10, 1940 that the Government of the Dominican Republic has appointed Mr. Arturo Despradel, *Licencié en droit*, as a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration to replace Dr. Jacinto B. Peynado, deceased.

FINANCE

Stabilization Arrangement With Argentina

There is printed below a joint statement issued on December 27, 1940, by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Argentine Ambassador in Washington, and the General Manager of the Central Bank of Argentina regarding the Stabilization Arrangement between the United States and Argentina signed on that day:

"As another practical proof that the good-neighbor policy is a living force among American republics, the United States and Argentina have completed a stabilization arrangement by which $50,000,000 of the United States Stabilization Fund is set aside to promote stability between the United States dollar and the Argentine peso.

"The agreement provides, under conditions acceptable to both parties, for the purchase of Argentine pesos with dollars, and for the exchange of information and of views bearing on the proper functioning of such a program.

"This is a cooperative arrangement between old and good friends. It has been discussed and formulated in this spirit by representatives of the Argentine Government and the Central Bank of Argentina, and by the officials of the United States Treasury. The monetary authorities of the two countries expect to hold further discussions in the same friendly spirit during the coming year; and it is hoped that these conversations will enable both countries to reap the greatest possible benefit from the workings of the present agreement."

SOVEREIGNTY

Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas

Dominican Republic

The Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State by a letter dated December 3, 1940 that the instrument of ratification by the Dominican Republic of the Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas, signed at Habana on July 30, 1940, was deposited with the Union on November 28, 1940.

The letter states also that the instruments of ratification of the final acts of the First and Second Meetings of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, held respectively at Panamá and Habana in 1939 and 1940, were deposited at the same time.

The instruments of ratification are dated November 7, 1940.

PROMOTION OF PEACE

Treaties With Australia, Canada, and New Zealand Amending the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace With Great Britain, Signed September 15, 1914

On December 20, 1940 the President ratified the three treaties between the United States and Australia, Canada, and New Zealand, respectively, signed on September 6, 1940, amending in their application to each of those dominions the provisions which concern the organization of commissions for the settlement of disputes contained in the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace between the United States and Great Britain, signed at Washington on September 15, 1914.

Treaty With the Union of South Africa Amending the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace With Great Britain, Signed September 15, 1914

On December 20, 1940 the President ratified the treaty between the United States and the Union of South Africa, signed on April 2, 1940, amending in their application to the Union of South Africa the provisions which concern the organization of commissions for the settlement of disputes contained in the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace between the United States and Great Britain, signed September 15, 1914.

CONCILIATION

Conciliation Treaty With Liberia

On December 20, 1940 the President ratified the Conciliation Treaty between the United States and Liberia, signed on August 21, 1939.

EXTRADITION

Supplementary Extradition Treaties With Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, and Switzerland

On December 20, 1940 the President ratified the supplementary extradition treaties between the United States and Colombia, signed on September 9, 1940; Ecuador, signed on September 22, 1939; Guatemala, signed on February 20, 1940; Mexico, signed on August 16, 1939; and Switzerland, signed on January 31, 1940.

COMMERCE

Supplementary Trade Agreement With Canada

There is printed below a public notice issued by the Treasury Department dated December 20, 1940, as published in the *Federal Register* for December 24, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 249), page 5241, in regard to the Supplementary Trade Agreement with Canada signed December 13, 1940:

SILVER OR BLACK FOXES, FURS THEREOF, ETC.

DETERMINATION AND DECLARATION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY PURSUANT TO THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION ON DECEMBER 18, 1940, OF SUPPLEMENTARY TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CANADA

Public Notice

DECEMBER 20, 1940.

Acting pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 4 of article II of the supplementary trade agreement concluded between the United States and Canada, signed December 13, 1940, and proclaimed by the President to become effective provisionally on December 20, 1940, I hereby declare and make public that the number of silver or black foxes valued at less than $250 each and whole silver or black fox furs and skins (with or without paws, tails, or heads) which were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the period from December 1 to December 19, 1940, were as follows:

14,563 from Canada
10,061 from all other foreign countries.

Pursuant to the provisions of article III of the same agreement as proclaimed by the President, I hereby declare and make public that the total quantities of silver or black fox tails, paws, heads, and other separated parts of such fox furs and skins and articles made therefrom, which were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the period from December 1 to December 19, 1940, inclusive, were as follows:

	Canada	*All other foreign countries*
(a) Tails of silver or black foxes (pieces)	0	8
(b) Paws, heads, or other separated parts of silver or black fox furs and skins (other than tails) (pounds)	0	5
(c) Piece plates made of pieces of silver or black fox furs and skins	0	0
(d) Articles, other than piece plates, made wholly or in chief value of one or more silver or black fox furs or skins or parts of such furs or skins (units *)	0	6

*A unit consists of any whole silver or black fox fur or skin or any part of such a fur or skin contained in such articles.

Article IV of the agreement as proclaimed by the President provides that live silver or black foxes valued at $150 or more each and shipped to the United States prior to December 20, 1940, shall not be subject to or affect the quota limitations of the agreement. Sixty-nine such foxes imported from Canada were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption in the United States between December 1 and December 20, 1940.

Accordingly, during the quota period from December 20, 1940, to November 30, 1941, inclusive, the following quantities of merchandise of the kind above described may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption:

(1) Silver or black foxes valued at $250 or more each and silver or black foxes valued at $150 or more each and shipped to the United States prior to December 20, 1940, may be so entered or withdrawn without limitation and without regard to the country of exportation.

(2) Silver or black foxes valued at less than $250 each and whole silver or black fox furs and skins (with or without paws, tails or heads)—

(a) Imported from Canada	55,506
(b) Imported from all other countries	19,939

(3) The following without regard to country of exportation:

(a) Tails of silver or black foxes—pieces	4,992
(b) Paws, heads, or other separated parts of silver or black fox furs and skins (other than tails)—pounds	495
(c) Piece plates made of pieces of silver or black fox furs and skins—pounds	550
(d) Articles, other than piece plates, made wholly or in chief value of one or more silver or black fox furs or skins or parts of such furs or skins—units	494

Of the total number of silver or black foxes valued at less than $250 each and whole silver or black fox furs and skins (with or without paws, tails, or heads) which may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the quota period from December 20, 1940, to November 30, 1941, not more than 3,006 of such articles imported from Canada shall be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the period from December 20, 1940, to December 31, 1940, inclusive. No such articles imported from countries other than Canada may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the interval from December 20, 1940, to December 31, 1940, inclusive.

[SEAL] HERBERT E. GASTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Convention Providing for the Creation of an Inter-American Indian Institute

The American Ambassador in Mexico transmitted to the Secretary of State with a despatch dated December 12, 1940 a translation of a communication dated December 2, 1940 from the Inter-American Indian Institute stating that on November 29, 1940 the Convention Providing for the Creation of an Inter-American Indian Institute was signed by the following countries: United States of America, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Honduras, and Mexico.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1940

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.—Price, 10 cents - - - - Subscription price, $2.75 a year

PUBLISHED WEEKLY WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

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